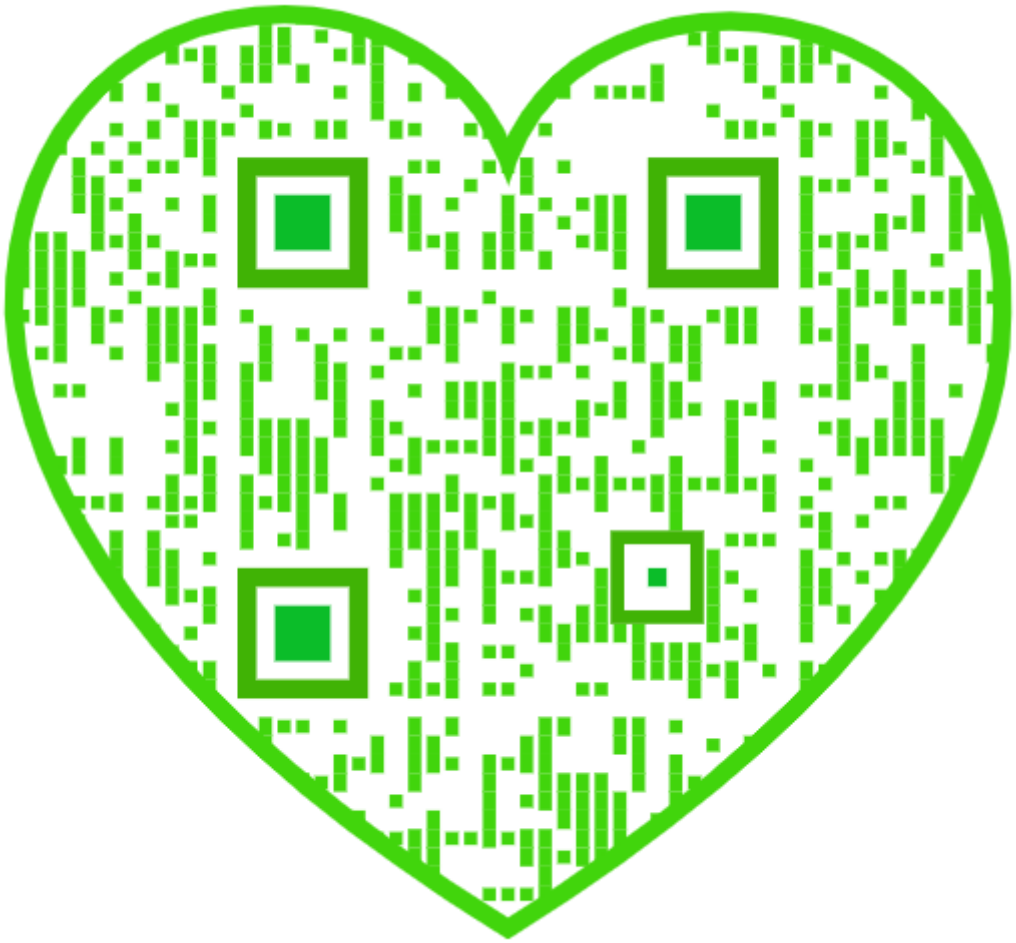
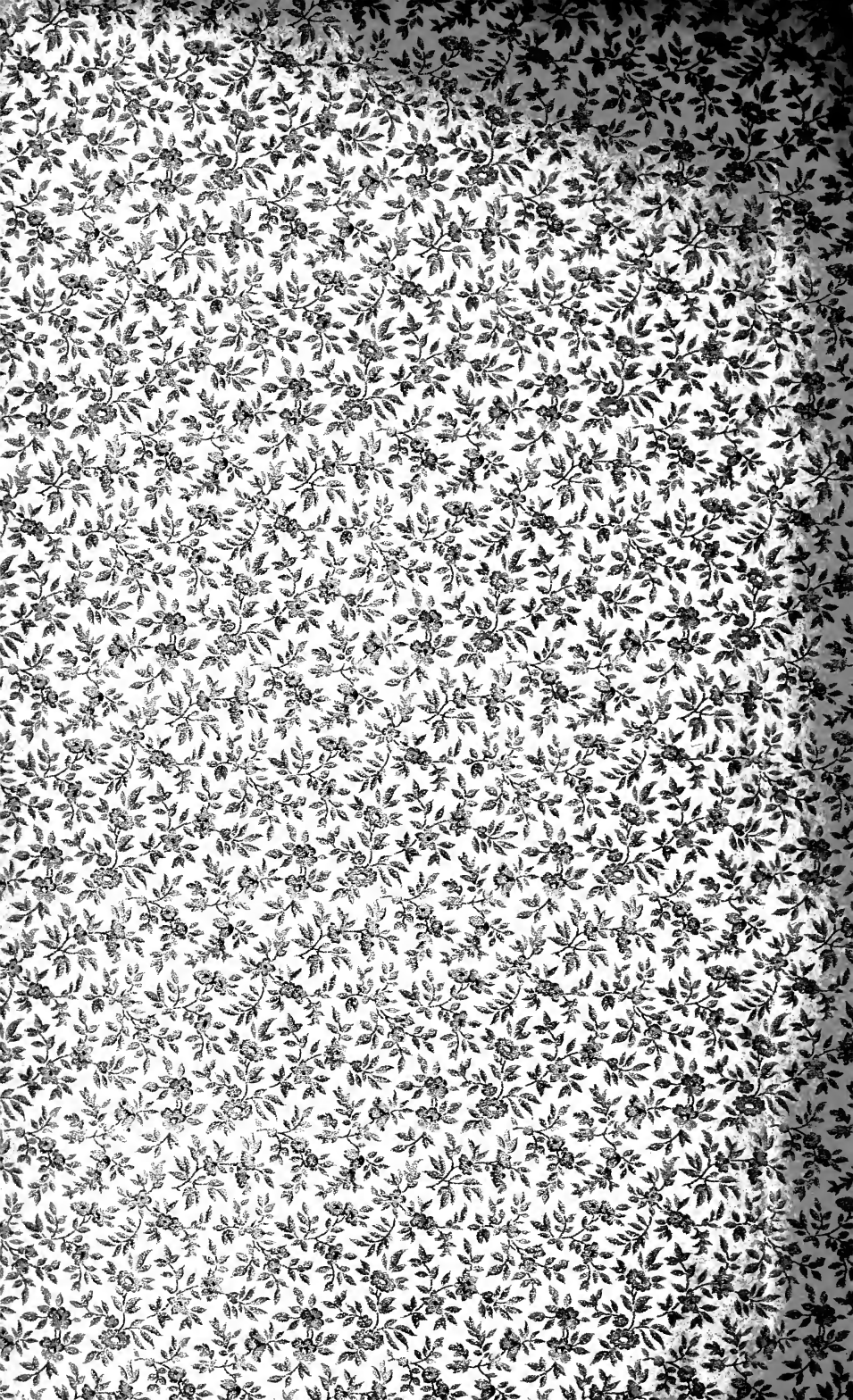
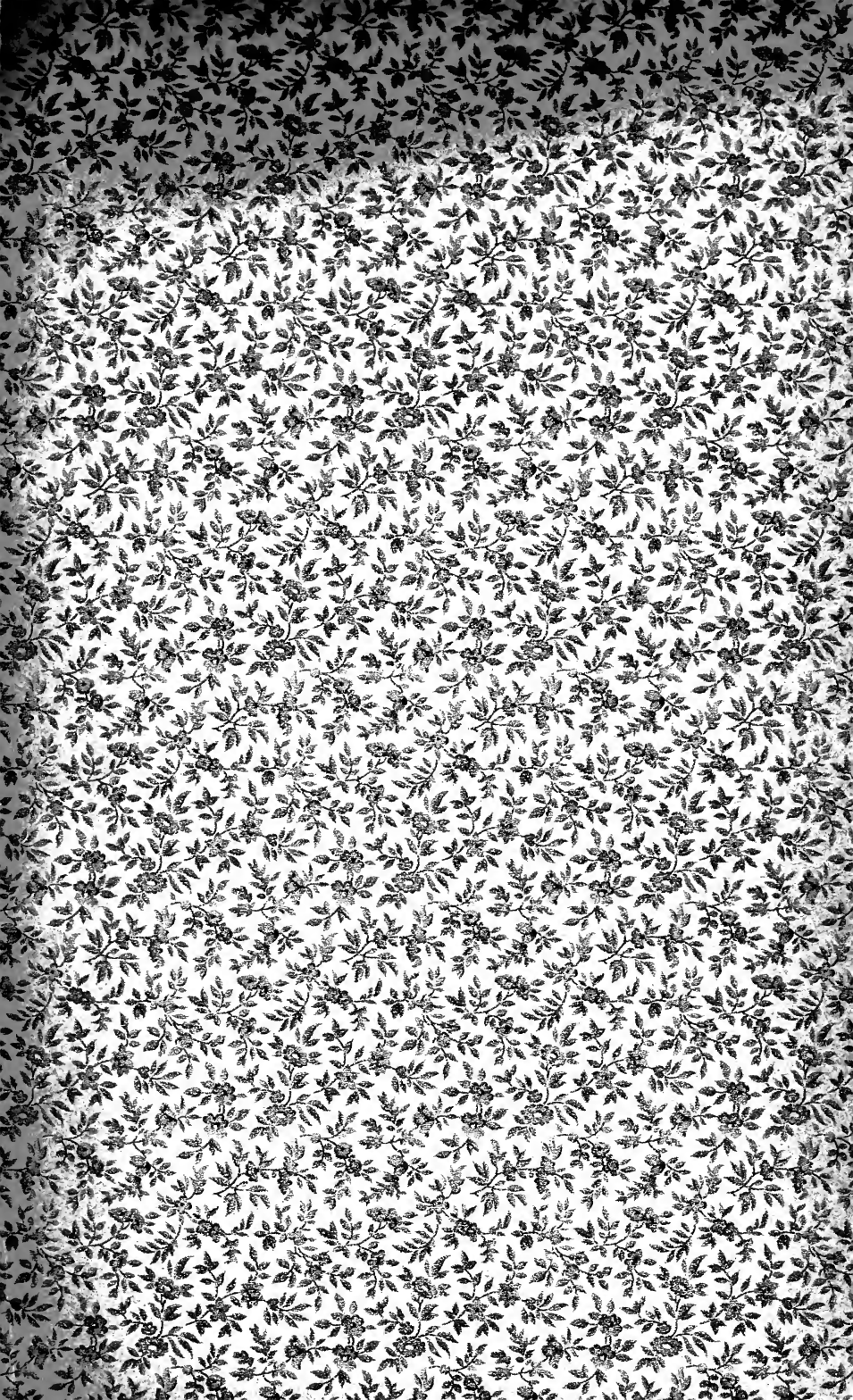
PRINTERS AND PRINTING IN PROVIDENCE 1762-1907







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International Typographical Union of North Am
ica. Union no. 33., Providence, R.I.

PRINTERS AND PRINTING IN PROVIDENCE 1762-1907

PREPARED BY A COMMITTEE OF
PROVIDENCE TYPOGRAPHICAL
UNION NUMBER THIRTY-THREE
AS A SOUVENIR OF THE FIFTIETH
ANNIVERSARY OF ITS INSTITUTION

424481
9.6.44

¶ F. W. Marshall, M. R. Halladay, Harold Eugene Winslow, Michael J. McHugh, Artists. ¶ Frank M. Mills, George M. Murray, Nacib Boyoshian, Albert Rueckert, Charles Gorman, Photo-Engravers. ¶ Providence Printing Co., Hugh F. Carroll, Manager; Anita Metivier, Edward Leslie Pike, Maurice E. Hughes, Compositors. ¶ Theodore A. Miller, Pressman, Providence, R. I. ¶ Thomas Hearn & Co., Binders, Boston. Nineteen Hundred and Seven.

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PREFACE

To prepare for the proper observance of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the organization of Providence Typographical Union, No. 33, a committee of five was appointed at the December meeting of the Union, 1903. The original committee consisted of William Carroll, William J. Meegan, William Palmer, George B. Sullivan and John A. Shannon. Mr. Shannon removed to New York City in a short time, and John J. Horton was appointed in his place. This was the only change in the personnel of the committee during the four years of its existence. At the organization of the committee, William Carroll was elected Chairman and John A. Shannon, Secretary. William J. Meegan succeeded Mr. Shannon as Secretary.

The committee was without specific instructions from the Union. At the first meeting, however, plans were adopted that have been closely followed. It was decided that the most fitting memorial of the anniversary would be a book, containing as much as possible about the craft since its establishment in Providence. The work of research was divided among the members of the committee, and frequent meetings were held, at which progress was reported. Valuable aid was given by many members of the Union, by persons whose ancestors had been connected with the craft, and by proprietors of various printing establishments in which the men were employed. To gain a knowledge of men and events preceding the organization of the Union in 1857, newspaper files of that period and the City Directory from 1824 to 1857, were carefully studied. The records of the Union since its organization, files of the Typographical Journal, and correspondence and consultation with printers scattered in various portions of the United States and Canada, have furnished information covering the period of the last fifty years.

The effort to establish an Eight-Hour Day in the craft, with its accompanying heavy financial burdens, retarded the collecting of the necessary money and delayed the date of publication beyond the time fixed for celebrating the anniversary. Notwithstanding the financial difficulties confronting the committee, a decision made at the beginning, to exclude advertisements from the book, has been adhered to. At the meeting of the Union last February, it was decided to issue 500 certificates, to be sold for $2.00 each, and when the amount received from their sale should reach $200, the committee was authorized to make a contract for the printing of the book. Later the number of certificates was increased to 1000. The contract was signed April 26, 1907. At the August meeting of the Union the committee was authorized to borrow $500 in the name of the Union, to assist in completing the book. As further aid the proceeds of a one per cent. assessment were granted at the November meeting.

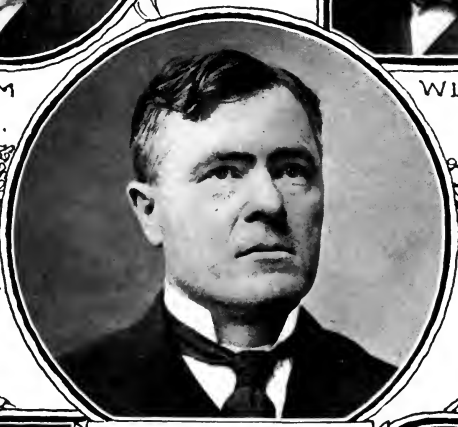
The committee desires to acknowledge the assistance it has received in its labors from the Rhode Island Historical Society, the Providence Journal Co., the Typographical Journal, and all those persons and organizations who have assisted it in any way, and especially those whose names appear in this book as subscribers.

The unexpected death on November 26, 1907, of Rudolph DeLeeuw, who had been designated in the resolution creating the committee, its treasurer, occasioned sincere regret. Mr. DeLeeuw had the honorable distinction of being the longest continuous member of Providence Typographical Union, No. 33. He had held many important offices in its gift, the last one that of treasurer, of which office he was relieved, at his earnest request, at the regular November meeting of the Union, held two days before his death. He was buried in Hartford, Conn. The Union and the Journal and Bulletin Chapel were officially represented at his funeral.

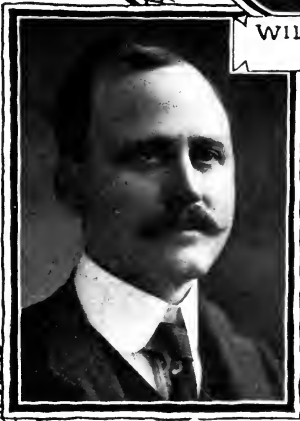
SOUVENIR COMMITTEE

WILLIAM J. MEEGAN.

WILLIAM PALMER.



WILLIAM CARROLL, CHAIRMAN.



GEORGE B. SULLIVAN

JOHN J HORTON.

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INTRODUCTION

Gregory Dexter was a stationer and printer in London, England. He came to Providence as early as 1638. In that year he had a lot of land assigned to him in this town. On July 27, 1640, he signed an agreement for a form of government for the town. While he resided here he continued his connection with the printing office in London. When Roger Williams went to England in 1643 for a charter for Providence Plantations he had printed in Gregory Dexter's office in London his "Key Into the Language of America." A copy of the book in its original edition is in the collection of the R. I. Historical Society, and the first volume of that society's publications is a reprint of the book.

Dexter's reputation for skill in his craft is indicated by the fact that he was summoned in 1646 to Boston, Mass., "to set in order the printing office there, for which he desired no other reward than that one of their Almanacks should be sent him every year."

While he was the first printer to live in Providence, there is no supposition that he worked at printing here. It was not until 1762 that a printing press was set up in the town by William Goddard. The population of Providence at that time was about 4000. There was but one house on Westminster street, and that street was not passable for carriages above Empire street, being obstructed by a high hill.

Since that time there have been many changes in the printing trade as well as in the looks of the town. Goddard may have had an assistant in getting out the first number of the Gazette, but he could have attended to all the details alone. From the little writing required for the weekly paper first published, down through the process of clipping from other newspapers, putting the copy into type, making up the four small forms, inking the pages with leather balls, putting the damp paper on the tympan and the impression on the press, and finally delivering the edition to the subscribers, the whole operation was within his accomplishments, and perhaps he had time for it all. As the book and job business increased, specialization followed. The earliest advertisements for journeymen indicate that some printers could not work at both case and press, and there, probably, was where the first subdivision came. It must have been found advantageous to keep one man steadily at work at the press, if there was business enough to warrant it. The proprietor attended to estimating, did the buying and some of the mechanical work, and also the editing, if a paper was published and he was capable. Whatever the duties of an apprentice were before the

substitution of the roller for the ink ball, it is certain that with the adoption of this improvement he was put to manipulating the crank that controlled the roller, and ever after held that position unchallenged until the press came into use whose rollers worked automatically.

For the first sixty years of printing in this town, and until radical improvements in presses began to appear, no important advance in the manner of conducting the work in printing offices is mentioned.

There is a possibility that the first printing outfit was purchased from Benjamin Franklin, and also that he was interested in the enterprise as a partner. Many printing offices in the Colonies were established with his aid. "Franklin would send a printing press and a certain quantity of type, and take one third of the profits and debts for his share. His partnerships lasted for six years, and all accounts were settled quarterly."

Parker's office in New York city, where Goddard learned the trade, was started in that way. When Goddard abandoned his venture here and went to New York he did not take his printing materials with him, although he had use for them there and they were suitable for his work. In 1767, five years after the starting of the printing office, John Carter came from Franklin's office in Philadelphia, and became a partner with Mrs. Goddard. The next year the business came into Carter's possession. On the other hand, in the obituary of Mrs. Sarah Goddard, printed in the Gazette in 1770, it was stated that "through her means her son was instructed in the printing business and settled in a printing house in the town of Providence, to which place she soon after removed and became a partner with him in the business."

There is no description in existence of the first press set up here. Robert Hoe of New York has furnished the committee with a picture of the Blaew press, so named from improvements made by William Jensen Blaew of Amsterdam about 1620. This press was used by Franklin while a workman in London. When he set up in business in Philadelphia he bought his press and type in London, and as there was "little improvement in the printing press until 1798" it is fair to presume that he purchased a Blaew and also that a similar press was first used in Providence.

Robert M. Pearse has described the Ramage press in his story about the first issue of the Providence Journal. Adam Ramage of Philadelphia about 1800 made some improvements in construction on a hand press then in use without patenting them. Hence the name.

A writer in the Pawtucket Gazette and Chronicle, on the occasion of its 50th anniversary, had this to say about the press that did the work of that office for about 30 years:

"The old Wells hand press, upon which the paper was printed, and in fact everything else which was printed in the office, from a visiting card to a poster, was one of the first iron presses brought into Rhode Island. The Providence Patriot, published by Jones & Wheeler, was originally printed on this press. It was sold for old iron at half a cent a pound in 1855."

While the output of printing offices was limited to the capacity of hand presses, profits were necessarily small and offered little inducement to capital. Goddard gives the cost of the materials in the Gazette office at the start as £300. A better outfit could be purchased now for one-third the money. The ambitious apprentice who could procure backing, at the end of his term of service either bought a share in some established office or started in business for himself.

THE BLAEW PRESS
(Courtesy of Robert Hoe)

The Journal was printed on an Adams press in 1836. In 1842, Knowles & Vose, owners of the Journal job office, used a Ruggles, advertising its accomplishments as follows:

"Ruggles' Patent Job Printing Engine.—One of these machines is now in operation at the subscriber's office, No. 15 Market Square. It prints any job that may be desired, from an address card of a single line, to the size of a medium quarto, produces better work than any hand press, and executes, with the labor of but one person, about 10 or 12 times as rapidly. It reduces the cost on large orders from 25 to 50 per cent."

It was worked with a treadle and was the first advance toward the modern job press. The first Hoe cylinder press used in this city was brought to the Mirror office.

Steam was used for the first time in 1856, to operate a new single-cylinder Hoe press in the Journal office. That newspaper has led all its contemporaries in the introduction of improved machinery except in the matter of the single and double cylinder and color presses. The Evening Press used the first double cylinder, and the Evening News was the pioneer with the color press. The Journal followed its single-cylinder press with a double in 1862, a four-cylinder rotary in 1871, and a six-cylinder rotary in 1875. In 1881 the first stereotyping plant in the city came to the Journal office with a new Hoe web-perfecting press, followed by four other presses before it occupied its new building, when two new sextuple color presses were introduced.

The Journal began to use Merganthaler Linotype machines in 1889, the first paper in New England to have its composition done in that way, and the fifth office in the world.

The division of work in the Journal office of to-day, with its 250 employes, illustrates the changes from the conditions prevailing in the first printing office in the town. Five divisions exist in its composing room, viz: Admen, linotype operators, make-ups, machine tenders and proofreaders. Different trades prevail in the art, photo-engraving, stereotyping, mailing, press room and publishing departments, with subdivisions in some of these. The literary work is subdivided, and there are more janitors employed than there were employes of all kinds in the beginning of the paper in 1820.

PROVIDENCE NEWSPAPERS BEFORE 1800

William Goddard opened a book and job printing house in Providence in 1762, in a building "opposite the Court House." Probably he began work early in July, as he occupied his first location until about the first of the following July. Another indication that the time could not have been much earlier is found in what is said to be the first work printed in the office, a hand-bill headed "Moro Castle taken by Storm." The Cuban fortress surrendered on the 30th of July and it took some time to bring the important news by sailing vessel to this town.

The first number of the Providence Gazette and Country Journal was issued from this office Oct. 20 of the same year. The Gazette was a three-column folio, 8 x 14 inches, requiring the setting of about 22,000 ems for the first issue. This amount was lessened thereafter by about one-quarter, the standing advertisements filling about one of the pages. Probably four full days of each week were consumed by one printer on the composition and press work for the paper. An average operator would set the entire matter for the Gazette on a linotype in less than four hours. The hand press used in those days could print about 200 papers an hour. The forms were inked by leather balls and the paper was fed into the press twice before both sides were printed One of the two sextuple perfecting presses made by R. Hoe & Co., and installed in the Journal press room in June, 1905, will print, fold and count 48,000 twelve-page papers an hour.

An apprentice was advertised for in the Gazette of June 11, 1763. This would indicate a feeling of stability in the mind of the proprietor, as the obligations on both sides at that time were more strict than now, when no written guarantees are given by either party. The age for beginners has increased slightly, newspapers now preferring boys of at least 16 years. The wording of the advertisement follows:

"Wanted, as an apprentice to the printing business, an ingenious lad about 13 or 14 years of age, who can read well and write a tolerable hand."

The original indentures of Daniel Bowen, apprenticed to John Carter in 1774, have been preserved. They were presented by A. J. Danforth to the Journal, and are now in the composing room of that paper, carefully pasted between glass and framed. A fac-simile will be found on another page.

July 9, 1763, the imprint announced a removal "to the store of Judge Jenckes, near the Great Bridge, and published at his book shop just above it, at the sign of Shakespeare's Head, at both which places

This INDENTURE witnesseth,

That Daniel Bowen Son of John Bowen Junr of Rehoboth in the County of Bristol in the Province of the Massachusetts Bay Yeoman

hath put himself and by these Presents doth voluntarily and of his own free Will and Accord, and with the Consent of his Father the said John Bowen

put and bind himself Apprentice to John Carter of Providence in the County of Providence in the Colony of Rhode Island Printer

to learn his Art, Trade, or Mystery, and after the Manner of an Apprentice, to serve from the Day of the Date of these Presents for and during the Term of Seven Years next ensuing, to be compleat and ended. During all which said Term, the said Apprentice the said John Carter faithfully shall serve, his Secrets keep, his lawful Commands gladly obey: He shall do no Damage to his said Master nor see it done by others, without letting or giving Notice thereof to his said Master He shall not waste the said Masters Goods, nor lend them unlawfully to any: He shall not commit Fornication, or contract Matrimony, within the said Term. At Cards, Dice, or any other unlawful Game, he shall not play, whereby his said Master may have Damage. With his own Goods, or the Goods of others, without Licence from his said Master he shall neither buy nor sell: He shall not absent himself by Day or by Night, from his said Masters Service, without his Leave; or haunt Ale-houses, Taverns, or Play-houses; but in all Things behave himself as a good and faithful Apprentice ought to do towards his said Master and all his during the said Term: And the said John Carter doth hereby promise to teach and instruct, or cause the said Apprentice to be taught and instructed, in the Art, Trade, or Calling of a Printer by the best Ways and Means he can, to find procure and provide for the said Apprentice good and sufficient Meat Drink washing & Clothing and Lodging and mending his Cloths at all Times both in Sickness and in Health during the aforesaid Term, and at the End of said Term to dismiss him

In TESTIMONY whereof, the Parties to these Presents have hereunto, interchangeably set their Hands and Seals, the Eighth Day of April in the Fourteenth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third King of Great-Britain, &c. Anno Dom. 1774

Signed, Sealed, and Delivered, in the Presence of

Daniel Bowen

John Bowen Jr

Jo Carter

subscriptions, advertisements and letters of intelligence for this paper will be thankfully received. All business in the printing way for gentlemen in this Colony, the Massachusetts Bay and Connecticut will be correctly, expeditiously and reasonably performed." The price of the paper was seven shillings per year.

The following advertisement for a printer appeared Dec. 17, 1763:

"Wanted a journeyman printer, who can work both at case and press. Such a one will meet with good encouragement from the printer hereof."

There could have been no expectation in the mind of the advertiser that any idle journeymen were then living in the town. The paper exchanged with other papers in various towns, and the hope must have been that some craftsman would see the advertisement and be tempted to try his fortune in these plantations.

One of the drawbacks to the successs of the newspaper was the non-payment of subscriptions. The complaints in regard to this began at the end of the first half year and continued until a better way was found than that of trusting customers who never paid for their newspapers. In the Gazette of April 26, 1763, Mr. Goddard requested payment from those of his patrons who were indebted to him in these words:

"The great expense of carrying on the Printing Business, obliges the Printer hereof, to request those persons who have generously favored him with their custom, and are in arrears for the first half year of this Paper, to pay the same as soon as convenient, that he may be the better enabled to serve them for the future."

When Mr. Carter had conducted the paper for 20 years he published the following:

"The Editor to His Readers: In August next [1787] 20 years will have elapsed since the editor of this Gazette was first concerned in its publication. From some of the subscribers (who still favor him with their custom) nothing has been received during so long a period, and many others remain indebted from five to 15 years. All in arrears for one year or more, are earnestly requested to pay. Those who have been several years indebted are particularly informed, that unless their accounts are speedily and honorably closed, their papers must and will be stopt. He reluctantly observes that for some years passed he has not received from the whole of his subscribers a sufficiency to defray even the charge of paper whereon the Gazette has been printed, which is but an inconsiderable part of the constant incidental expense."

At almost the end of his career [Jan. 1, 1814] he wrote:

"War prices being attached to every article made use of in the Printing Business, as well as to the common necessaries of life, imperiously compels the Editor of the Providence Gazette (after 48 years laborious attention to the duties of his profession) to call upon all persons in arrear to him for News-Papers, Advertisements, and other Printing Work, to make immediate Payment, which will highly oblige him, at this crisis of uncommon difficulty. The several accounts will be prepared; and although small, the aggregate amount would enable him to pay his Paper Maker, meet the demands of creditors he is anxious to pay, and obtain for himself and Family the common comforts of life. These are his objects, and the height of his speculations."

When 134 numbers of the Gazette had been printed [May 11, 1765] it was suspended temporarily, because of the unsatisfactory financial returns. It was to be revived six months later "provided the oppressive

and insupportable stamp duties, with which the colonies are threatened, should not render it impossible." The job printing business was continued.

Not until Aug. 9, 1766, when the Stamp Act had been repealed, did the Gazette begin a permanent existence. The imprint then contained the information that the paper was in the hands of Sarah Goddard and Company, and that one-half of the subscription price was to be paid on receiving the first paper; also, that "provisions, grain of any kind, tallow, wood, wool and many other articles of country produce" would be accepted instead of money.

The second number of the paper contained a letter from Mr. Goddard, dated at New York, July 20, 1766, where he was trying to establish himself in business. In it he told of his efforts in Providence, through the Gazette, to promote the cause of liberty. He said also that he received a

"letter, signed by many of my former readers, and others, urging my return,—the necessity of their having a public paper, to continue such notices as the Providence Gazette used to convey in support of public liberty, and the almost certainty of my meeting with due encouragement.* * * I returned to make trial of their good will. I published a newspaper soon after, [Gazette Extraordinary, Aug. 24, 1765,] containing proposals for reviving the Gazette, in which it was stipulated that in case I obtained 800 subscribers in five weeks time, I would then begin; but if not, no further trial would be made till the first Saturday in June, [1766] when it would either begin, or the design be entirely laid aside.* * * An arduous trial was made, in which I did everything in my power to insure success, but was not so happy as to meet with it.* * * Under these circumstances, being again invited by my friends here [New York] to return, bring my printing materials, and establish myself in a more extensive business, in which I was promised their countenance and support, prudence obliged me to follow their advice—in part. But though I cannot reasonably expect to make any adequate advantage of my printing materials (which cost me near £300 sterling) where they are, yet I could not be persuaded to take them away; rather choosing to leave them for the benefit of my friends where they are, in the hands of my mother, Mrs. Sarah Goddard, who has engaged to do all she can for supporting the printing business in Providence.* * * And as I have lately sent her an assistant [Samuel Inslee] to enable her to carry on the business more extensively, I am convinced if she meets with real encouragement, she will be able to give satisfaction."

Jan. 10, 1767, Inslee advertised for "one or two journeymen printers, who can work both at case and press, and are willing to go to the westward." Probably Inslee left about this time, for John Carter came from Benj. Franklin's office in Philadelphia in August, 1767, and on Sept. 19 became a partner with Mrs. Goddard in the business. One year later [Nov. 12, 1768] the business came into possession of Carter and so remained until Feb. 19, 1814, except for the time between Nov. 2, 1793, and May 9, 1799, when William Wilkinson was Carter's partner.

The changes in the imprint were frequent and now cause some confusion as to the exact place where the paper was printed. At first it read "opposite the Court House;" then "near the Court House;" now, at the "store of Judge Jenckes, near the Great Bridge, and published at his book shop, just above it, at the sign of Shakespeare's Head;" again,

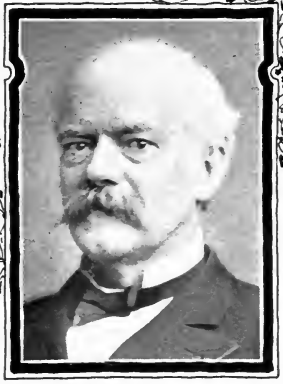
William Goddard, 1740-1817.

Solomon Southwick, 1731-1797.

Joseph Knowles, 1810-1874.

John Miller, Died 1848.

William Jones Miller, 1818-1886.



George Whitman Danielson, 1829-1884.

"near the sign of the Golden Eagle, next door below Knight Dexter's, Esq.;" "at the sign of Shakespeare's Head, in the same building with the Post Office;" "at the Printing Office near the Great Bridge;" "delivered either from the Post Office, near the Court House, or Printing Office near the Great Bridge;" "both Post Office and Printing Office were removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. John Alpin, nearly opposite to Knight Dexter's, at the sign of the Golden Eagle;" "at the sign of Shakespeare's Head, near the Court House, in King street;" "the Printing and Post Offices are removed to Meeting street, nearly opposite the Friends Meeting House." [Now No. 21 Meeting street.]

This last building was used when Carter came into possession. There were few houses in the town. A building might be opposite another and still be two or three streets away, or it might be next to another and half a dozen empty lots intervene. Only an acquaintance with the layout of the town could straighten the matter.

With the establishment of a printing office came the necessity of having a paper mill. The industry was started in 1764, but the first evidence in the Gazette of its existence was an advertisement, June 7, 1767, that John Waterman wanted an apprentice to learn paper making, at his mill on the Woonasquatucket, in the present Olneyville. Two years later Waterman added a printing press and types to his business at the paper mill.

Isaiah Thomas says: "In 1769, he [Waterman] purchased the press and types which were for many years owned and used by Samuel Kneeland of Boston." Kneeland died that year. The name of [Ezekiel?] Russell was associated with Waterman in the printing office. Several small books were printed there, among them the "New England Primer," dated 1775, two copies of which are now in existence, "one in the Lenox Library, New York, and one in a private library in Hartford, Conn."

Waterman died Feb. 7, 1777, and his successors at the paper mill abandoned the printing part of the business and devoted their energies to other lines, including the making and dyeing of cloth.

When the materials used in the Gazette office needed replacing Carter ordered a new dress of types in England. Before it arrived the Revolutionary War had started, and when the type reached New York it was confiscated by the King's custom house authorities. Carter then purchased the printing materials at the paper mill. This sale occurred early in 1779.

Solomon Southwick had published the Mercury in Newport up to the occupation of that town by the British. He then buried his types and press and sought safety in Providence. Here he found that the only way in which he could supply himself with materials for carrying

on his business was through John Carter. He succeeded in inducing Carter to sell the press and part of the types that the latter had purchased from the Waterman heirs "at the cost price to himself with a verbal proviso" so Carter says, "that they should not be set up in the town, or used to oppose a friend in business who had served him in distress."

Southwick at first started in business in Rehoboth, Mass., but secured one-half of the Rhode Island State printing and April 1, 1779, in company with Bennett Wheeler, began to publish The American Journal and General Advertiser, using the Updike house, next door to Carter's, for an office. There was much feeling displayed by Carter at Southwick's alleged treachery. The latter denied having made any such agreement as claimed by Carter.

Southwick was connected with the Journal only until the December following, when it came into possession of Bennett Wheeler, who continued it until Aug. 29, 1781. The last seven months it was issued as a semi-weekly, Wheeler printing two pages on Wednesday and two pages on Saturday. This was the first semi-weekly paper printed in the town. It was also the first paper to be printed on the west side of the river. The issue of Dec. 2, 1779, contained the following notice:

"The printing office is removed from the house of Capt. John Updike to the store of Mr. Thomas Jones, next door but one to the sign of General Washington, on the west side of the Great Bridge."

The Updike house was the one just west of No. 21 Meeting street, and is still standing.

The Revolutionary War did not excite the newspapers very much, judging by the brief accounts of important events. The destruction of the Gaspee was described in 163 words, and from the beginning of the trouble to the end of the inquiry was referred to but five times by the editor of the Gazette. About a month after the end of the investigation an attempt was made to indict Mr. Carter for libel, the first of the kind in the town. The Gazette of July 3, 1773, tells the story as follows:

"Last week, at the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for the County of Providence, a bill of indictment was preferred to the Grand Jury against the printer of this paper, for printing and publishing by request, not 'a false, scandalous and malicious libel,' but a well-known established truth, which cannot be disproved, viz: that J—n C—e, Esq., (a member of the committee of correspondence appointed by the General Assembly) had, 'in a very flagrant manner, shamefully violated and betrayed the faith and confidence reposed in him by his country, in yielding obedience to a mandate from the commissioners of enquiry, and answering interrogatories before them on oath, thereby fully acknowledging their jurisdiction, and endeavoring to counteract the laudable design of the House in appointing the said committee'—and that a motion had been made, at a meeting of the freemen for the town 'to instruct its Representatives, that in the next session of Assembly they use their influence to displace the said J—n C—e, Esq., from being a member of the committee of correspondence.' This very extraordinary attempt to destroy the liberty of the press became a matter of great expectation, and did not fail to alarm the Friends of Freedom; their apprehensions, however, soon subsided, the honest jury having returned the bill ignoramus."

The story of the battle of Lexington occupied nine inches in the Gazette with this significant statement from the editor: "Thus has commenced the American Civil War."

Bunker Hill was told in six and one-half inches. The royal coat of arms was omitted from the heading of the Gazette May 11, 1776.

The scarcity of material to make paper from was severely felt during the war. Blue tinted paper was sometimes used, and the size of the paper reduced one-half. March, 1777, an advertisement announced that "four coppers per pound will be given for fine linen and cotton rags, and two coppers for coarse, by John O. Waterman, at the paper mills in Providence, and by the printer of the Gazette. A cart from the paper mills will go through the town of Providence once a month for the purpose of collecting rags."

The price of the Gazette had risen from 7 to 42 shillings by June, 1778, but the price was not changed in cases where payment was made in country produce. Aug. 31, 1779, the freemen of the town voted to fix the price of certain articles, including wages for printers and other tradesmen, at 20 per cent less than the prevailing rate. Notwithstanding this attempt the price of the Gazette rose to £6 per quarter in May, 1780, and in July of the same year $1 per pound was offered for rags.

An extra was issued Oct. 25, 1781, containing the story of the capture of Lord Cornwallis, and on Nov. 8, 1781, another extra told of the surrender of York and Gloucester.

When the Revolutionary War ended, the Gazette procured new printing materials. The first number issued in January, 1782, was printed from new types and with a new heading. Mr. Carter added bookselling to his business in 1783, importing directly from London.

A supplement was issued Dec. 3, 1783, which contained a "scoop" of the whole newspaper press of the country. In these words the editor announced the important news:

"By the brig Don Golvez, Capt. Silas Jones, arrived in the river from London, we have received a copy of the long looked-for Definitive Treaty, which we embrace the earliest occasion of handing to the public."

This was the treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States that officially ended the war.

On the 1st of January, 1784, a rival to the Gazette appeared. The United States Chronicle, Political, Commercial and Historical, was begun by Bennett Wheeler, in an office "on the west side of the river." The Chronicle lived a little more than 20 years, until May 24, 1804. It was moved five times. Its editor made the first attempt at reporting on record. He attended the Legislature during the session of 1788 and reported the proceedings for his paper. There is no evidence that he

persisted in the business of reporting. His presence was probably more valuable in his printing office.

The second building erected specially for a printing office was built for the Chronicle on land now occupied by the National Exchange Bank, corner Westminster and Exchange streets. The assessed valuation of the land was $1,100 and it was leased from Jacob Whitman, Jr., who then kept a store at the "Sign of the Turk's Head." Wheeler announced his purpose Jan. 28, 1796, as follows:

"The subscriber having it in contemplation to erect a building, for the purpose of prosecuting the printing, book-binding and book-selling business, upon a more enlarged scale than heretofore, offers to receive of any of his customers or of any person indebted to him, ranging-timber, joists, boards, plank, shingles, laths, clapboards, nails, lime, brick, stone, or mason's and carpenter's work. Those who are indebted, and cannot supply any of the above articles, will please to furnish a little cash, which will also be wanted."

The building was occupied by the Chronicle Sept. 28, 1796,

Toward the end of its career the Chronicle became the organ of John Dorrance, an aggressive opponent of Gov. Arthur Fenner, and its course in that capacity provoked the General Assembly of the State to take action. At the October session in 1801, the following was adopted by that body:

"Forasmuch as several publications have of late been made, in a certain newspaper, printed at Providence by Bennett Wheeler, called the United States Chronicle, slandering and defaming the Governor, Supreme Court, and other constituted authorities of this State, one of which publications was subscribed by John Dorrance:

"Resolved, That, in the opinion of this General Assembly, the said publications tend to discredit this State abroad, and to disquiet the good people of the State, by weakening public confidence in the constituted authorities thereof.

"Resolved, That, in the opinion of this General Assembly, his Excellency the Governor, the Supreme Court, and the other constituted authorities of this State, are well entitled to the public confidence, and have deserved well of their fellow citizens, by a faithful and meritorious execution of the trusts reposed in them by the people.

"Voted, That the above resolutions be published, for three weeks successively, in all the newspapers printed in this State."

On the whole Wheeler's conduct of his paper compared favorably with his contemporaries. There are few portraits in existence of the printers of those days. The following caricature from the Phoenix of Sept. 14, 1802, may convey some idea of Wheeler's personality:

"I was, d'ye see! a Gentleman,
As neat and spruce as any:
Betwixt th' 'Change and Billingsgate Bar,
I caught the eye of many,
With dress so tight,
And head so white,
Small shoes with pointed toe,
I've oft surveyed myself and said,
'Damme, I'm quite a beau.'
When fresh from under Tonsor's hand,
I strutted through the city,
No cauliflower e'er could boast,
A head so great and empty,
With hat in hand,
I'd often stand,
My frizzled pate to show,
And every lass that saw me pass,
Exclaimed, 'O, what a Beau.' "

Mr. Carter of the Gazette was Postmaster of the town from July, 1772, until June, 1792. In those days letters were sometimes delivered without payment of postage. After 18 years service, Mr. Carter gave notice that as "the Postmaster being obliged to settle his accounts quarterly with the General Post Office, and make payment on the very day a quarter becomes due, finds it particularly inconvenient to advance money for discharging the debts of others when he cannot collect his own," postage of letters in future must be paid on delivery.

November, 1793, Mr. Carter formed a partnership with William Wilkinson who had succeeded him as Postmaster. Wilkinson was a bookseller. A building had been erected for the new firm, the first in the town for a printing office. This building was afterwards known as the "Old Coffee House." Canal street was then called North Water street and Market square Market street. The building was at the corner of North Water and Market streets. The Post Office was removed to the new building. Bookselling, bookbinding and printing were carried on by the firm of Carter & Wilkinson.

The Gazette was enlarged Jan. 3, 1795, and column rules were used for the first time. Towards the end of December announcement was made that the Gazette would be issued semi-weekly, but the plan was abandoned. The partnership of Carter & Wilkinson expired May 9, 1799. The printing office was continued by Carter.

The partnership did not end amicably, judging by the complaints of Carter in the Gazette. Letters and exchanges were missed. Isaiah Thomas, Deputy Postmaster at Worcester, wrote to Carter on April 26, 1799, as follows:

"It is a fact, that since 1793 I have addressed several letters to you (I think not less than three) and sent them by mail. In future, I will endeavor to write you by a private conveyance. But are letters to be stopped by Postmasters with impunity?"

And Carter added to this in the Gazette, that "at a proper time and place the editor will be ready to testify on oath, that neither of the letters referred to in the above extract ever came to his hands; and as the mails between Worcester and this town had never been robbed on the road, he has every reason to believe that his letters arrived safe at the Post Office in Providence."

Two extracts from the Gazette referring to the disagreements of the recent partners will show Carter's style when he intended to be satirical:

"To be let, and entered on the 5th of July next (the present ground lease expiring on the 4th of that month.) The first floor of a large and commodious three-story building, 40 by 21 feet, in the center of the Town of Providence, originally erected in 1793 for the purpose of furnishing sentimental repasts; but which, perhaps from a mutability peculiar to this strange world of ours, has been for some time transformed, as if by art magic, into—a corn and meal store! an ironmonger's shop! a cotton factory! &c. &c. &c.

"Also to let, a large and commodious cellar, very handy for storing nail-rods bound, if not lettered—iron in sheets—oysters, open or shut—cider—beef—pork, and such like miscellaneous and heterogeneous works, and raw materials.

"One quarter's rent to be paid constantly in advance (a condition of the ground lease) that the proprietor of the building may save a little, in case the tenant should prove to be a professor of hocus pocus or legerdemain—or should finesse, make over his property in trust, and prepare for washing to fouler stains, in the laver of an act provided for the relief only of honest men. An advance would also be proper from another consideration: Disputes might arise, in which case the tenant could propose submitting matters and things to referees, and require sixteen months to manufacture tragicomic accounts for their inspection and amusement!

"For terms, please to enquire on the second floor of said building, situated very near the east end of the 'Great and general' bridge, or—(if not out of the way) at the NEW COTTON WORKS in Pawtucket.

"Providence, June 28, A. D. 1800, 24th year of American Independence, and of the compass and square 5800."

In January, 1802, the last reference to the trouble was made, as follows:

"Book-keeping Improved.—We learn that a celebrated accountant, who has long paid great attention to the subject, and made deep researches in the business of pounds, shillings and pence, is about to favor the world with the result of his labors, by publishing a method of book-keeping on a plan entirely new, which comprises some discoveries in that line highly interesting to every man of business, being an improvement on all other systems of bookkeeping. It proceeds neither by single nor double entry, but in a variety of cases requires no entry whatever. As for cash-book, sale-book, journal, invoice-book, and such like lumber, they are on this improved plan rendered totally unnecessary, whereby a very considerable saving will be made in bank-books, quills, ink, clerks' wages, &c. It is admirably adapted to co-partnership concerns, as after the dissolution of the firm, not more than seven years will be required to settle accounts between the co-partners.

"The ingenious projector (William Swindle, Esq., Master of Arts, and Professor of Legerdemain) it is said, proposes not only securing the copy-right in the usual way, but intends also an application to Congress for a patent."

The State Gazette and Town and Country Advertiser, a semi-weekly paper, was started Jan. 4, 1796, by Joseph Fry. It lived less than a year. Fry was a partner with Henry C. Southwick in a printing office in Albany, N. Y., in 1798. In 1813 he compiled and published the first Directory for that city. Southwick was a son of Solomon Southwick.

John Carter, Jr., established the Providence Journal and Town and Country Advertiser, Jan. 3, 1799, issuing the paper on Wednesdays from "the new printing office, west side of the great bridge." The father was printing the Gazette on Saturdays and the son the Journal on Wednesdays, practically a semi-weekly. The Journal was a little larger than the other papers, and printed the laws of the United States, using one-half its space for this purpose. By separating the half sheets of the laws from the other half sheets of the paper, each subscriber received a complete copy of the laws of the United States in a form to be folded in a pamphlet unmixed with any other matter. This was by instruction of the Secretary of State. The Journal lived just three years.

The Impartial Observer was issued by Benoni Williams in January, 1801, from No. 3 Market House Chamber. There were few advertisements in the paper. The body type used was sometimes as large as 24

point. It was opposed to the Federalists. Oct. 10, 1801, Williams issued the following:

"I want money! and money I must have—and money I will have, (if I can get it.) I must pay for paper—I must have ink—they must have wages—and house rent they think. The party feds are so mad they will not suffer those who fear them to take the Impartial Observer. Four and six pence is easily paid. Therefore I shall expect that each one indebted for the paper will bring or send it to me without delay, and receive my thanks."

The paper stopped March 6, 1802.

Distributing newspapers has always been an important part of the business. Carriers were used in the town from the beginning. Newspapers carried in the United States mails were by act of Congress, for establishing the Post-Office and Post-Roads, subjected to a postage of one cent each for any distance not exceeding 100 miles, and 1 1-2 cents for any greater distance. This law went into effect June 1, 1792. Printers were required to dry their papers and to wrap them in strong covers. All paper was subjected to a wetting in those days before being printed.

The following advertisement of the post rider from Providence to Connecticut is taken from the Gazette of April 2, 1803:

"PAY THE POST, THAT HE MAY PAY THE PRINTER.

"I who have been TWO YEARS at most
(Strange as't may seem) a RIDING POST
And worn my poor old DOBBIN'S shoes out
With riding hard, to bring the news out,
And made wry faces at the storm,
While yet the news was moist and warm,
That you might read, before the fire,
Of battles fought, and sieges dire,
What politician now is vext,
Who's dead, and who is married next,
And such like entertaining story,
Which I have always laid before ye—
Solicit, my friends, the amount
Of what is due ON OLD ACCOUNT.

ALBE STONE."

The price of the Gazette was raised to $2 per annum in May, 1805. In 1808 it claimed to have a circulation of 1300. The dollar sign ($) was first used in the paper May 20, 1809. The building erected for the paper and so long occupied by it was sold at auction Sept. 7, 1811, and on May 30, 1812, the imprint read "Removed to the building at the southeast corner of the Market House, directly opposite the street leading to Brown University."

Feb. 19, 1814, the business came into possession of Hugh H. Brown and William H. Wilson. Both of the new owners had learned printing with Carter, who had conducted the business 45 years. He died on Aug. 20, 1815, and was buried in St. John's churchyard, on North Main street, where a monument, erected by his daughter, marks his grave.

Wilson was publisher of the Gazette for the week ending June 15, 1816. The next week Brown was the publisher and continued in that relation until Jan. 3, 1820, when Walter R. Danforth, who had married Elizabeth, daughter of John Carter, became a partner and editor. A new hand press was added and also new types. The Gazette at last became a semi-weekly at $3 per annum. Danforth retired on the 1st of January, 1825, and was succeeded by Albert G. Greene as editor, with Brown owner of the plant. The following October announcement was made of the union of the Gazette and American, and the issue of the 8th of that month was the last, within two weeks of 63 years after the first one was printed. Brown retained the book and job printing materials and conducted that portion of the business until his death in 1863. The Directory, started in 1824, was printed there; also the Rhode Island Register and occasionally the City Tax List. But it never progressed beyond the hand press stage.

Alexander M. Robertson worked in the office getting out the Tax Book for 1857, and has furnished the following as his recollections of the man and the establishment:

"Brown was a rather short, thickset man, who had grown exceedingly nervous in his long connection with the printing business. The office was in the attic story of an old building at the southwest corner of South Main and College streets. It was a dusty old place and its press facilities were limited to a hand press. There were no regular employes, Brown doing all the routine work himself. When the Tax List or Directory was to be printed special compositors were hired, and the press work was done at A. Crawford Greene's.

"A story was often related about Brown going up to a press on which was being printed one of the forms, and exclaiming to the pressman:

" 'Here, here, stop! You are working my form without p'ints!'

"In times gone by, both on hand presses and on the first Hoe book presses, 'points' were thought indispensable for getting a correct backing or register when the sheets were turned and run through the press a second time."

At Brown's death in 1863 the materials went to the junk shop. Probably the original press brought here by Goddard in 1762 was included in the dump.

[Vol. XIII.] THE [Nos. 641.]

PROVIDENCE GAZETTE;

AND COUNTRY JOURNAL.

Containing the freshest ADVICES, Foreign and Domestic.

SATURDAY, May 4, 1776.

[Vol. XIII.] THE [Num 659.]

PROVIDENCE GAZETTE;

AND

COUNTRY JOURNAL:

Containing the freshest ADVICES, Foreign and Domestic.

SATURDAY, August 17, 1776.

(Vol. II.) THE (Num. 95)

AMERICAN JOURNAL,

AND THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1787.

[Volume III.] THE [Number 136.]

UNITED STATES CHRONICLE:

Political, Commercial, and Historical.

Published by BENNETT WHEELER, in Westminster-Street, PROVIDENCE.

THURSDAY, July 20, 1786.

State Gazette,

AND

TOWN AND COUNTRY ADVERTISER.

Vol. I.—No. 63. THURSDAY, January 11, 1798. [TWO DOLLARS PER ANN.

The Providence Journal.

AND

TOWN AND COUNTRY ADVERTISER.

Published on WEDNESDAYS, by JOHN CARTER, jun. Printer of the LAWS of the UNITED STATES for the State of Rhode-Island, &c. At the New Printing-Office, Well Side of the great Bridge, PROVIDENCE.

[No. 61.] WEDNESDAY, February 26, 1800. [Vol. II.]

THE

PROVIDENCE PHŒNIX

Printed by WILLIAM W. DUNHAM, for T. A. FOSTER and W. W. DUNHAM, at their Printing-Office nearly opposite the Hon. Theodorus Foster's House, Westminster-Street.

[No. 2.] TUESDAY, May 18, 1802. [Vol. I.]

THE AMERICAN.

"THE RIGHTS THEREOF REMAIN TO THE PEOPLE."—"A FREE PRESS IS THE PALLADIUM OF ALL THE CIVIL, POLITICAL AND RELIGIOUS RIGHTS OF FREEMEN."—WASHINGTON.

VOLUME I. PROVIDENCE, *TUESDAY, JANUARY* 10, 1809. NUMBER 24.

THE MICROCOSM.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY EVENING BY WALTER R. DANFORTH, PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR, NO. 4, MARKET SQUARE.

VOL. I. PROVIDENCE, (R. I.) FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1825. NO. 51.

DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPERS IN PROVIDENCE

The Providence Phœnix was begun May 11, 1802, to help the organization of the Democratic-Republican party, under the leadership of Thomas Jefferson, then President of the United States, and further the political interests of Hon. Theodore Foster, whose term as United States Senator from Rhode Island was about to expire. From its starting until the spring of 1873 that party was never without an organ in Providence. In the period from the beginning of the century until the Civil War the Democratic party was in control of the public patronage in Washington 48 years and the electoral votes of Rhode Island were cast for the candidates of that party five times. Of the Providence men who were financially interested in these Democratic papers, Bennett H. Wheeler and Welcome B. Sayles became Postmasters, Gideon Bradford, Collector of the Port, and William Jones Miller, Collector of the Ports of Warren and Bristol.

The imprint on the first Phœnix read: "Printed by William W. Dunham for T. A. Foster and W. W. Dunham, at their printing office nearly opposite the Hon. Theodore Foster's house, Westminster street." The Theodore Foster residence stood at what is now the northeast corner of Westminster and Eddy streets, where the Journal Building is located. Theodore Foster was one of the first United States Senators from Rhode Island, serving from 1790 to 1803.

The type used on the Phœnix was not new. Dunham was the practical printer of the concern. The price of the paper was $1.50 per annum.

In October the Phœnix was moved to Market square, and for the first five months of 1803 Samuel J. Williams was the printer. Then Dunham again took up the work and continued it until July, 1804, when William Olney bought the business. Olney purchased new type and enlarged the paper. One paragraph of his address to the patrons of the paper follows:

"As his education or 'patriotism was not imbibed in the schools or the jails of England or Ireland,' nor learnt from British or Irish instructors, he professes not to be swayed by British, Irish or French politics; he will therefore endeavor to introduce into his paper, those principles and politics which shall be truly American."

Olney raised the price of the paper to $2 per annum and made it the largest and best looking paper in the town, but death cut his career short on Jan. 10, 1807, at the age of 24.

Josiah Jones and Bennett H. Wheeler then became its publishers. In a few weeks the name was changed to The Phenix. The next January another change in name made it The Columbian Phenix and two years later the words "or Providence Patriot" were added. From Jan. 15, 1814, to the end of its existence, Dec. 29, 1832, it was known as Providence Patriot Columbian Phenix. It was issued semi-weekly from Jan. 2, 1819, until about six months before its end. During the year 1819 Barzillai Cranston was in the firm with Jones & Wheeler.

Under the editorial guidance of Wheeler the paper was fiercely aggressive, and so popular with the townspeople that in 1820 the Gazette made this complaint:

"The Patriot has the largest circulation and their advertising patronage is the largest, notwithstanding it is a Democratic paper and the town is Federal."

Imagine a paper of to-day making such an admission with regard to its business.

Wheeler was appointed Postmaster in June, 1823. The next May, Eaton W. Maxcy, just out of his apprenticeship, acquired an interest, which he retained for one year. William Simons succeeded Maxcy in the partnership, retaining the connection about four years. He then went to the Republican Herald, which his son had purchased from John S. Greene. The Patriot languished after the departure of Simons. J. O. Rockwell was its editor for the first five months of 1831. He died in June of that year. Josiah Jones retired at the end of 1832, and although Cornelius, his son, proposed to continue the paper, that was probably the end.

The message of President Jefferson, delivered Oct. 27, 1807, reached Providence four days later, and was the occasion of an "extra" from the Phenix office. The last stage of the journey, from New York to Providence, was made by water. The first-class steamers of to-day make the passage in about 12 hours. Here is the time made on that occasion:

"By the fast sailing packet Juno, Capt. Comstock, in the remarkably short passage of only 19 hours from New York, the editors of the Phenix were favored with a copy of the highly interesting State paper."

The Republican Herald made its first appearance July 1, 1828, as a weekly. Its office was located at No. 7 North Main street and John S. Greene was its publisher. A year later William Simons, Jr., bought the paper and the elder Simons became its editor, retaining that position until his death, which occurred at Baltimore, Md., March 6, 1845, while returning from a visit to Richmond, Va. The son died three years later. Aaron Simons, another son, probably conducted the paper until it was united with the Weekly Post in 1853, although his name was not in the imprint.

The Herald was issued as a semi-weekly Jan. 7, 1832, and a man-power press was used in November, 1842.

Col. Simons and his three sons, William, Aaron and Edward T., all printers, were a notable family. From the editorial room of the Herald the democracy of the State was dispensed. There met with the editor James Fenner, candidate for Governor 18 times and successful 13 times, and his lieutenants, Dexter Randall and Jonas Titus, constituting the "Big Four." Nearly every issue of the Herald contained an attack on the opposition paper, generally of a witty turn, or an acknowledgment of some courtesy from it in the way of loaning matter or materials, which the Herald could not have obtained from any other source. Occasionally the Journal people would threaten to refuse such favors, but the point of absolute refusal never seems to have been reached.

The suffrage issues of 1840-43 were handled gingerly by the Herald. To satisfy the Dorrites a weekly paper, the New Age, and a daily, the Express, came into existence. After the excitement was over, the Herald explained that it had the choice of silence or the destruction of its plant, and it chose the former alternative.

When Dorr returned to Providence in 1843, he went to the residence of Col. Simons, then opposite the City Hotel, on Weybosset street, and was arrested there Nov. 1.

The Providence Daily Gazette was started April 20, 1844, by Joseph M. Church, at 11 College street. The printing was done at the office of William Jones Miller. Its politics were neutral at the beginning, but it soon developed into a strong supporter of the Democratic party. The publication office was moved to the Granite building Nov. 16, 1844, and early in the following March a weekly paper was issued, The Democratic Republican. At that time the daily claimed the largest circulation in the State and was an interesting evening paper. When ex-President Andrew Jackson died it took nine days to transmit the news of the event to Providence. Miller ceased to do the printing in June, 1845, and was succeeded by J. Howell Wilson. Publication was suspended Nov. 7, 1846.

William Jones Miller, a practical printer, had been connected with the publication of the Dorrite Express in 1842-3 and the Daily Gazette in 1844-5. March 18, 1850, in company with Welcome B. Sayles, then Postmaster, he started the Providence Daily Post, at No. 15 Market square. Clement Webster was editor. The Weekly Post was issued from the same office. Webster's name disappeared from the editorial column in February, 1852. On the 1st of January, 1853, the Republican Herald and Weekly Post were consolidated and Aaron Simons was admitted to the partnership. For about a year from Nov. 6, 1854,

Edwin Metcalf's name was carried at the head of the editorial column. Sayles retired May 6, 1858, Gideon Bradford, Collector of the Port, buying his interest. In March, 1859, the columns were lengthened two inches, and in September, 1860, a column was added to each page. A new dress of type and a cylinder press enlarged the capacity of the office. But the outbreak of the Civil War the next year, and possibly the unpopularity of the politics of the Post, caused the paper to shrink to its old size on July 1, and early in January, 1862, the property passed to Alfred Anthony, who had some money to lose. Only Miller and Simons's names were signed to the transfer. The Post now resumed its largest size, but the increased cost of white paper caused a shrinkage again after an experience of one year and five months. Anthony continued its publisher until Sept. 7, 1866, when Albert S. Gallup, a cotton broker, tried his luck as publisher. After a six months experience he offered the plant for sale to the Democratic politicians of the State, with the understanding that if it was not sold by May 1st, 1867, the newspapers would be discontinued. Thomas Steere had written the editorials for the Post since 1864.

The politicians either had no money or no pressing use for the papers and they were stopped May 11.

Albert A. Scott had been foreman of the composing room. In company with Noah D. Payne, a broker, he began the publication of The Morning Herald, May 20, 1867, using the equipment of the defunct Post. The paper was enlarged, and the weekly Herald was continued. Scott retired in September, 1868, going to New York, where he worked as a journeyman for years on the Sun. Payne continued the publication until the end, which came May 21, 1873. The A. & W. Sprague Co. had controlled the Herald, and the approaching troubles of that firm hastened the paper's collapse. In December, 1871, the editorial, composing and press roooms were removed to the Crabb building, junction Dyer and Peck streets.

James A. Miller, George W. Danielson, Seabury S. Tompkins, Albert A. Scott, George W. Barry, Edward B. Rose and Edward A. Carter were at diffierent times foremen of the Post and Herald.

Payne established a large job printing establishment after the demise of the Herald, now known as the Marion Printing Co.

After the death of the Morning Herald in the spring of 1873, the city was without a Democratic paper until December, 1875. From the fifth of that month The Sun was issued weekly from No. 5 Washington row by Mann & Mellor, (Henry Mann and J. H. Mellor.) Mann had married a Rhode Island woman and had become interested in the State. He came from the New York Sun, at that time the leading Democratic

paper of the country. A daily Sun was announced for Nov. 20, 1876. It was then thought by many that Samuel J. Tilden might be the next President of the United States. The Daily Sun did not survive the verdict of the Electoral Commission, which declared R. B. Hayes elected to the Presidency. Lester E. Ross was the publisher after Dec. 4, 1876.

There was another break in the chain of Democratic papers from the demise of The Sun until June 14, 1879, when Albion N. Merchant, who had come from Vermont, began to publish The Rhode Island Democrat from the Brownell Building, 91 Westminster street. Merchant died suddenly on May 15, 1884, and the Democrat came into the possession of Schofield & Trumpler (John H. Schofield and Peter J. Trumpler.) Trumpler withdrew at the end of the year. Schofield remained with the paper until Sept. 27, 1889. Two years later Eldora J. Schofield sold it to the Rhode Islander Publishing Co., of which Benj. F. Evans was manager. The office had been removed four times since the death of Merchant. In March, 1892, Evans sold the paper to the proprietors of the Newport Herald, and it was removed to that city and became the weekly edition of the Herald.

The Telegram was started as a Sunday paper in 1876 by Charles C. Corbett, who had been a policeman in this city and had made a success as a writer on the Sunday Dispatch. In 1879 an evening edition was added. A year later David O. Black, who had successfully managed the Providence Opera House, became a partner of Corbett's. At this time the printing office was at 57 Weybosset street, next to the Arcade, and the business office at No. 1 Weybosset street. June 21, 1881, Black became sole proprietor. The following June the printing office was moved to 49 Peck street. September, 1884, it was again moved to corner Peck and Friendship streets.

The size, politics and color of the Telegram about this time varied according to the demands of a policy that announced agreement with the popular will. Where now pages are added to the size of newspapers to meet the demands of news and advertisers, in 1883 columns were added in that office. Pink paper was often used instead of white. The Telegram's politics were undoubtedly independent. The labor sentiment of the State was at its height and the Telegram did much to aid its progress. The 1883 reorganization meeting of Providence Typographical Union was held in its composing room, and it had the first real printers' chapel in the city.

The three years between 1886 and 1889, while F. A. Crandall was its editor, were marked by an editorial influence unequalled in the paper's history, and an improved typographical appearance. Crandall

came to this city from Buffalo, N. Y., where he had risen from the ranks of the compositors.

After nine years control of the Telegram David O. Black sold his interest to the Telegram Publishing Co., Sept. 29, 1889. The Telegram was to become a Democratic organ, and David F. Lingane took the helm, which he held until Feb. 13, 1906. The business office had been at 7 Weybosset street. April 21, 1892, the whole plant was installed in the Barton Block, the former home of the Journal. On that date the Telegram contained an historical sketch of its career.

The plant was moved to the Francis building, 138-144 Westminster street, next west of the Arcade, on the evening of Saturday, Dec. 9, 1899. The Weekly Telegram was begun Jan. 30, 1899 at 50 cents per annum.

In February, 1906, Lingane sold the Telegram to a group of newspaper men from the Journal, who continued the name in connection with that of the Tribune for a while, but changed the politics of the paper to Republican.

William H. Barbour, James H. Russell, Andrew F. Moran, Charles W. Oberton, Arthur C. Bierce, Charles M. Clark and Harry E. Gatrell were foremen of the Telegram before the change of management in February, 1906.

RHODE ISLAND AMERICAN

The American was started as a semi-weekly by Dunham & Hawkins (William W. Dunham and David Hawkins, Jr.,) Oct. 21, 1808, at the sign of the American Eagle, opposite the Market; $3 per annum.

In May, 1812, Hawkins was sole publisher, and in October, 1813, it was published by Miller & Mann, (John Miller and William M. Mann.) Miller afterwards started the Journal, and Mann is believed to have made the first heading for the Journal. With this change in ownership the office was removed to the "Old Coffee House." In April, 1814, William G. Goddard, son of the original printer of the town, entered the partnership. Goddard edited the paper for ten years, and was well equipped for the work. Under his direction the American took high rank for excellence and character. In January, 1815, Miller withdrew, and from April, 1817, until July, 1819, Goddard was sole publisher. Then he took his foreman, James D. Knowles, into the firm. This arrangement lasted until October, 1820, when Goddard again became sole publisher and continued as such until he bade good-bye to his readers, Oct. 7, 1825.

The American was then consolidated with the Gazette and published by Carlile & Brown (Francis Y. Carlile and H. H. Brown.) The office was removed, "together with Brown's job printing office, recently kept at No. 3 South Main street" to No. 4 Union buildings. About 18 months later the partnership was dissolved, Brown taking the job printing materials and Carlile the newspaper. B. F. Hallett, who had been editor of the Journal up to the day before, become editor of the American and Gazette April 3, 1827, and on Aug. 31, The Microcosm, which had been published by W. R. Danforth as a weekly since June 10, 1825, was purchased. It was to continue as a weekly, made up with the principal articles published in the American and Gazette. F. H. Manson bought an interest and became superintendent of the mechanical department.

The circulation of the American and Gazette was said to be 1200, but the editor was candid enough to say, in reply to an article in the Journal, that "it is idle to boast about advertising patronage, where none of us but barely get a living with all our patronage."

The Literary Cadet and Saturday Evening Bulletin was issued as a weekly on April 22, 1826, by Smith & Parmenter (S. J. Smith and John

C. Parmenter) from 9 Market square at $2 per annum. One year later it was made a semi-weekly, and July 21, 1829, it was united with the American. Daniel Mowry, 3d., had become part owner with F. Y. Carlile of the united establishments and the name of the paper was changed to the Rhode Island American, Statesman and Providence Gazette. B. F. Hallett continued as editor, and the printing was done by F. Y. Carlile and J. C. Parmenter.

Walter R. Danforth started a weekly paper, The Microcosm, June 10, 1825, and continued it until Aug. 31, 1827, when he sold it to the proprietors of the American and Gazette.

From this office the first daily newspaper printed in this city, the Providence Daily Advertiser, was issued July 20, 1829, one day before the Daily Journal appeared. The proprietor of the latter paper had not intended to start a daily at that time, but was forced into the enterprise by the appearance of the Advertiser. Carlile ceased to have any connection with the office the following November. B. H. Wheeler was removed from the office of Postmaster in July, 1831. About that time a partnership must have existed between B. H. Wheeler, Joseph Knowles and D. Mowry, 3d, as the following notice, signed by the three, was printed May 9, 1832:

"The connection between B. H. Wheeler and Joseph Knowles, in the printing business and publication of the Daily Advertiser, and Chronicle and American, is dissolved and the establishments revert back and will be continued by Daniel Mowry, 3d, the said Wheeler having withdrawn under an arrangement with said Mowry and Knowles, satisfactory to the parties."

Plans for deliberate suicide were perfected and announced in the following notice, Jan. 15, 1833:

"The patrons of the Daily Advertiser, and American and Gazette, are hereby informed that these papers will be discontinued on the 1st day of February, 1833. The patrons may enquire what are the reasons for this sudden change? The answer is, I have hinted that a Methodist clergyman is suspected of having committed an atrocious murder in Tiverton, in this State, and have displeased that church; and these papers I intend shall give the whole history of that most foul transaction, without fear or favor, and the subscription list then, in my opinion, will be of no value.

"The Microcosm and Weekly American not being concerned in the sin of exposing this foul murder, will be continued with unabated energy, and will be forwarded to all subscribers of the Rhode Island American after the first of February.

"Whilst managing these papers, as a printer, I have endeavored to go by the rule I followed whilst tilling the ground—that is, to deal justly in all business transactions, live soberly and work early and late. I have made no new debts since I have been a printer, that are unpaid, to my knowledge; if there are any, I am ready to settle them. The labor and paper I have always paid for weekly. I have, therefore, a clear conscience, a stout heart, and some money in my pocket.

"DANIEL MOWRY, 3d."

The name of the minister accused of the murder referred to was Avery.

The Advertiser was discontinued, and the Microcosm, American and Gazette were continued as late as July 27, 1833, by James S. Ham & Co.

PROVIDENCE JOURNAL COMPANY BUILDING, 1905

THE PROVIDENCE JOURNAL

A semi-weekly paper was issued from the printing office of Miller & Hutchens, in the "Old Coffee House," on Jan. 3, 1820. Its name was the Manufacturers and Farmers Journal and Providence and Pawtucket Advertiser. Miller had been concerned with the publication of The American in the years 1813-14, and had conducted a job office in the meantime. Hutchens was a bookseller. The new paper was intended to be neutral in politics, but to strongly advocate the protection of American industries. Among its backers were the leading manufacturers of the State, including Samuel and John Slater, David Wilkinson, Timothy Green, Benjamin Aborn, George Jackson, Amasa and William H. Mason, James Burrill, William Anthony, Samuel Arnold, William Valentine, Richard Anthony, Joseph Harris, Richard Jackson, Nathan W. Jackson, William Sprague and his two sons, Amasa and William, and James, Christopher and William Rhodes. These names are mentioned by William E. Richmond, the first editor of the Journal, in a letter written for the 50th anniversary number of that paper. Considering the small sum of money required to supply such a plant as the Journal then needed and the deficiency in running expenses possible, when even the editor was not to receive a salary, it is conceivable that the cash support of these leading manufacturers of the State was not very extensive. In all the subsequent changes in ownership there is no evidence that any of them owned a dollar's worth of property in the enterprise.

Mr. Richmond also describes in his letter the condition of the newspaper business at that time. He says:

"There was no systematic and well-managed journalism. A printer and publisher, for the purpose of extending his business, put forth proposals and issued a subscription for a new paper. If the number of subscribers were, in his opinion, sufficient to pay the expense, he engaged a person to edit and supervise the paper. At that time literary labor of this description was so meanly compensated, that no lawyer, physician, or schoolmaster would undertake the business for merely the monetary remuneration. In the case of the first editor of the Journal, there was no demand or stipulation for pay. That person saw the necesssity of a sacrifice by some one for the advancement of great public interests, and he consented to a temporary supervision of the Journal.* * * It was almost exclusively in the night season that the Journal was edited, as a relaxation from the daily labors of another profession; and it was understood from the beginning, that so soon as the Journal could be considered as securely established, another editor should be procured. At the end of the first year the name of the editor was omitted from the imprint, in consequence of the increase of professional business, but he continued for several years thereafter an informal oversight of, and contribution to its columns, for which, and for all previous labors, he received the sum of $500."

Deacon Robert M. Pearse was apprenticed to the printing firm of Miller & Hutchens in 1819, and set some of the type for the first number of the Journal. This is his story, somewhat abbreviated, printed in the Journal June 24, 1886:

"The foreman of the office was Samuel Avery, a Boston printer. Four compositors were required to set the type for the Journal when it was first issued. The pay of a journeyman at that time was $8 per week. The hours of work were from sunrise to sunset, and as early as they could see to pick up the type in the winter, with a brief lay-off for supper, and then back to their cases or their presses until 9 o'clock, when the First Baptist bell would warn them that the time had come to quit.

"The press used to print the Journal on was of the 'Ramage' pattern, with a platen of wood and a bed of stone, which required two pulls at the lever to each full impression; or, rather, the form was run half way in, an impression pulled, then run clear in and another impression pulled, (very much the same sort of a press as was used by Franklin.) The lever worked a screw, there being no spring to lift up the platen after the impression, except what was given by some bookbinders 'scaleboards' placed in the top of the frame; consequently the lever had to be pulled around and then literally pushed back. The ink was put on by the old-fashioned ink-balls, and 200 impressions per hour were considered fast work. Later a second press of the same make but of a larger size and with an iron bed, instead of one of stone, was used. In 1823 the office was moved into the Union building, and then an iron press was procured of the Wells make for printing the Journal, the first iron press in the city. About this time the ink-balls were laid aside for a large roller, made of blankets and covered with buckskin, which was laid on two smaller wooden rollers or cylinders, fixed in a frame behind the press and turned by a crank. The apprentice had the manipulation of the rollers, keeping the crank twirling that the ink might be evenly distributed, pushing the large roller over the form after each sheet was printed, and putting on ink in obedience to the orders of the pressman, who sang out 'right!' 'left!' or 'centre!' as he wished more color on either of those places.

"The cut for the heading of the Journal, which contained, besides the name, an eagle bearing in his beak the legend, 'Encourage National Industry,' and representations of farming tools and farm products, mechanical implements, an anchor, &c., was made in the office. The plate was cast by a workman named Mann [probably William M.] from old type, in a wooden mould, then planed down to the required height, and then engraved by an engraver named Horton. The paper went to press Sunday and Wednesday nights at or about midnight. The first edition was about 250 copies."

Hutchens withdrew from the partnership Aug. 7, 1823, and the office was moved to the Union building on the west side of the bridge. It was again moved Nov. 29, 1824, to the Granite building, corner North Main street and Market square. Sept. 1, 1825, the Independent Inquirer was absorbed, and under the name of the Rhode Island Country Journal and Independent Inquirer was issued as a weekly until Oct. 8, 1897, when it was discontinued. Fire destroyed a large portion of the plant on March 30, 1827.

No important change was made in the typographical appearance of the Journal during the first nine years of its existence. There had been a number of semi-weekly papers printed in the town. Three of them were consolidated and their manager then felt strong enough to venture a daily. The circumstances attending its publication and that of the starting of its rival, the Journal, are told in an editorial, probably written by Miller, and printed in the Journal at the time, as follows:

"More than a year since we contemplated issuing a daily paper, but abandoned the project from the belief that it would much injure the semi-weekly papers as to compel them also to come out daily.

"At this time we have been compelled in our own defence to publish a daily Journal. Had not the union of the American and Statesman produced a daily paper, we should have willingly remained as we were.

"On Friday last [July 17, 1829,] we called on the proprietors, publishers and editor of the American and Statesman with a view of ascertaining if it was their determination to issue a daily paper, and informed them if they did, we should be compelled to. From what the editor said, we concluded to issue a daily the next morning; but being informed subsequently by one of the publishers that they had not agreed to publish a daily paper, and that we should have seasonable notice if they did so agree, we changed our determination, under the hope that we might not be driven to the measure.

"On Monday morning [July 20, 1829,] after the Journal was out, we were informed that the American and Statesman was to come out a daily the next morning, and that the proprietors were then by themselves and their agents engaged procuring subscribers. We immediately determined, in self-defence, to publish the Journal daily, and gave notice accordingly to our friends and the public. Upon the receipt of our notice, which was long before the Daily Advertiser was put to press, it was determined to issue that paper on Monday [July 20] as in anticipation of Tuesday. This was, as we believe, in consequence of our notice and against their previous determination.

"We find no fault with the publishers or editor of the Daily Advertiser, and publish this statement only to counteract the insinuation that the Daily Journal was got up to injure another establishment."

Evidently Miller did not consider a daily newspaper necessary at that time, but the birth of the Daily Advertiser forced him to follow it one day later with the Daily Journal, and the increased expense probably led to his forced withdrawal from the concern seven years later, and the loss of his entire interest in the newspapers and book and job business.

On the first of May, 1833, the office was moved to College street and George Paine became a partner. Fourteen months later Knowles & Burroughs did the printing at their office, showing the loss of the plant from which the papers had been issued and the increasing financial difficulties of Miller; and on Feb. 23, 1836, George W. Jackson became publisher. Dec. 18, 1837, Miller published a warning to the public not to purchase the property of the Journal, then in the possession of George W. Jackson, without the consent of John Miller, but one year later Jackson disposed of the entire plant to Knowles & Burroughs for $2500. An Adams press had been used to print the papers since 1836. Miller left the city not to return until his death in 1848.

Both of the new owners were practical printers and of extensive experience. Up to that time the news from the South and West had been clipped from the New York papers and printed in the Journal 24 hours after their arrival in Providence. W. H. Burroughs, son of William L. Burroughs, in a letter dated June 15, 1904, tells of an improvement in news service that his father accomplished while connected with the Journal, as follows:

"When interested as part owner in Journal, he had also a printing office at 113 Fulton street, New York, afterwards sold to Wynkoop, Hallenback & Thomas. I am informed that in the days before telegraphs, he set up one side of the Journal in New York and sent forms to Providence by Stonington boat. New York being a news centre, that side of the paper could be filled with news during the day and reach Providence in type as soon as the news itself could be received."

What was really done is slightly different. The type was set in New York city and put into the forms here, after its journey by boat and railroad. Burroughs continued with the paper seven months and then John W. Vose purchased his interest. Seventeen months later Henry B. Anthony bought a third interest, and the Journal secured a writer who was destined to guide it to popularity and financial success. It was further benefited by having a practical and economical printer like Knowles in control of the mechanical departments. This combination of writer and mechanic gave the Journal an advantage that no other paper in Providence possessed, and possibly explains its success where so many other newspapers failed.

The plan of bringing matter for the Journal from New York probably ceased with the retirement of Burroughs. This paragraph, printed in the 250th anniversary number [June 24, 1886,] would indicate a different condition in the composing room after Senator Anthony became the head of the concern:

"For many years the Journal went to press at about the hour when the work on a morning paper now begins; and there is a tradition that an old foreman [Joseph L. Burroughs] once complained to Gov. Anthony that the news was coming in so late that two or three men were obliged to work after supper."

The telegraph service was utilized in 1848, just before the presidential election. Little attention was paid to local happenings, except matters that related to the government of the State and city until 1860. The policy of the paper in that respect is stated in the imprint, as follows:

"No report, resolutions or proceedings of any corporation, society, association or public meeting, and no communication designed to call attention to any matter of limited or individual interest can be inserted, unless paid for as an advertisement."

Reporters were not employed, except that the compositor who set the ship news also went along the river front and collected the local events of interest in that line of business, and scanned the exchanges for news of Providence vessels away from home.

William Jones Miller was foreman of the composing room of the Journal for sometime previous to March, 1842, when he was succeeded by Joseph L. Burroughs. The other employes of the room in July, 1845, were: D. B. Taylor, Marcus B. Young, Seth Simmons, Thomas M. Rounds, Samuel S. Wilson, William B. Maxfield, Jethro T. Briggs, apprentice. In the same year, the names of Jonathan P. Helme, W. Martin and John T. Tillinghast appear. Other journeymen who worked there were: George T. Arnold and Nathan M. Ormsbee (1846), J. W. Cory (1847), Alvin S. Arnold (1848), Albert N. Angell, Henry Phare and Stephen G. Holroyd (1849), E. Cheever, George Lafaye and Cyrille A. Carpenter (1850), T. Peterson, D. Doland and John Simmons (1851), G. W. Johnson (1852), J. F. Collins, R. Hughes and Orrin Scott Pond

(1853), Edward B. Hall (1855), E. W. Guilford, B. A. Sweet, F. E. Kelly, D. S. Pearce, E. Sullivan, C. N. Caswell, George Whelden, Edward T. Angell and E. P. Hicks (1856), H. Leis, F. J. Connor, John P. Davis and James H. Elsbree (1857), Volney Austin, Jeremiah N. Thomas and Peter H. Massie (1858).

For 16 years after the death of John W. Vose, which occurred Nov. 12, 1847, the business was conducted by Knowles & Anthony. When the transfer was made to that firm, the plant was valued at $16,000. The most important change during that time was made in the press room, where a Hoe single cylinder press, propelled by steam, was introduced in 1856. Gradually the greater portion of the work in the composing room had shifted from day to night, as the character of the news changed from newspaper clippings to dispatches and local reports. The junior partner was elected Governor of the State in 1849 and again in 1850. In May, 1858, he was elected to the United States Senate, where he served until his death, Sept. 2, 1884.

Senator Anthony's duties in Washington precluded his giving the attention to the Journal that it now required. Newspapers everywhere were beginning careers made possible by the introduction of improvements in printing presses. Wider fields and more systematic management were necessities. James S. Ham filled Senator Anthony's place temporarily, but Prof. James B. Angell became the editor in 1860 and continued in that position until 1866. On his retirement, George W. Danielson, who had been admitted a partner Jan. 1, 1863, conducted the editorial department as well as the entire management of the paper until his death.

In the same month that he entered the partnership, Danielson started the Evening Bulletin. His selection for membership in the firm was due to his practical experience, gained in the composing rooms of several newspapers and as partner in the publication of the Evening Press. His management of the Journal covered the period of development from a double cylinder press to the web perfecting press, with stereotyping machinery, and from the four-page to the eight-page size. The day that it was decided to increase the size of the Journal to eight pages, Mr. Danielson informed Foreman Rose that that would be the limit in their time, yet "Doc" has seen a forty-eight-page Sunday Journal.

From the birth of the Journal in 1820 until Danielson's death in 1884, except the two years when George W. Jackson owned the paper, there had always been a practical printer in the firm of publishers. Danielson was the last of these journeymen owners.

What wages the journeymen printers received for their labor before 1820 is not now known. Deacon Pearse, in his reminiscences, says that $8 per week was paid at that time. The hours of labor were from sunrise to sunset in summer, and from daylight until 9 p. m. in winter. Albert N. Angell says that 20 cents per 1000 ems was paid in 1839, when he started to serve his apprenticeship. The pay roll in the composing room of the Journal for one week in July, 1845, totalled $43.57. This sum was paid to a foreman, who received $10, five compositors and an apprentice. The largest sum paid to a compositor was $9.48. The apprentice received $2.25. Four years later the Journal pay roll had nearly doubled, amounting to $81.30. The largest "bill" that week was $13.76. Evidently there was no apprentice at work there then nor for many years after, as the smallest sum paid was $8.82. In 1851 the cost of the room for one week had risen to $103.86, the extremes paid to the compositors being $15.15 and $8.99. The journeyman receiving the larger sum had to average 12,625 ems per day for the six days, pretty fast work. A week in June, 1856, showed a still larger payroll ($110.55) and a larger sum for the fastest compositor—$16.17; but the price per 1000 ems had risen to 28 cents for night work.

After the organization of Providence Typographical Union in 1857, an unsuccessful attempt was made to advance the scale to 30 cents for night work and 28 cents for day work. The payroll in the Journal composing room continued to increase, reaching $131.02 for a week in June, 1858, the largest "bill" amounting to $18.94 and the smallest to $9.37.

The issuing of morning and evening editions from one plant caused important changes in the Journal composing room. Before the Bulletin was started the compositors distributed their cases in the afternoon, consuming about two hours in that work, and set type for two hours, when there was copy. The principal part of the composition was done between 7 P. M. and 4 A. M. At first the evening edition required but a small amount of new matter; but later, when the paper became more important, it required the best efforts of every workman in the room to prepare its three daily editions. There was small limit then to the hours that a compositor might work. He could begin as early as 10 A. M. and keep busy until 4 o'clock the next morning. A small day force was maintained, but the great bulk of the work was done by the regular night force, who were supposed to be ready to "lift" copy not later than 1 P. M. and continue composition until 4 P. M., when the Bulletin went to press. Distribution then went on until 6 o'clock, when an hour was taken for dinner, after which, at 7 P. M., composition was begun again and continued until about 4 A. M., with an half hour out about

11 P. M. for lunch. The average pay for this long day was about $4.50, but double that amount was often earned when a lucky compositor got a "jumbo," the name for a large advertisement. All the composition was paid for by the piece, and the "fat" went to each journeyman in rotation.

Edgar Yates, a proofreader on the Boston Post, describes his entry into Providence and the Journal composing room in a letter to the Souvenir Committee, dated May 10, 1904. His experience was duplicated by many others who stopped in this town for a few days or a few years in the "hand-set" days. The letter follows:

"I appeared in Providence in the latter part of the winter of 1881-2. I got in a couple of weeks in the Rhode Island Printing Company's office on Weybosset street, and then went across the street to E. A. Johnson's, where I stayed until Memorial Day of that year. Newspaper subs were scarce and I was asked to work one night on the Journal. I lived through it, and Ira Tew asked me why I didn't leave Johnson's and stick to the Journal. So, seeing that Doc Rose had written my name on the sub list, I concluded to stay, and with a slight intermission, when I went down East to teach school, I worked on the Journal until the spring of 1884. Of course, I got cases after a while, and was slug 9, in the centre alley to the left of the head of the old stairway. On my right was Leavitt, now of Washington, and on my left was Jim Williams, who I understand has since died. Other celebrated printers in the same alley were Ira Tew, John Dolan (now of the Boston American), Withee (slightly lame in one foot), 'Am' (whose name was Amsden) and Press Willard, who both chewed tobacco, set type and swore with remarkable ease, skill and fluency. I won't try to give you a roster of the office, but it was certainly made up of the greatest gang of 'characters' that ever gathered under one low and stifling roof, from Bobby Brannan to Frank Eddy and Jim Muspratt. One of the Journal old-timers, Jack Rodgers, has been here with me on the Post until two or three weeks ago, when he left to go on the Globe, and he and I frequently used to swap reminiscences of the days on the 'D. O. J.' and wish that we could put in a few nights there again on solid agate just for fun."

The introduction of linotype machines in 1889 revolutionized conidtions in the composing room. Regular employes were encouraged to learn to operate them and the day scale was paid until the men became proficient. Twenty cents per 1000 ems was then paid. There was much difficulty in keeping the machines going, owing to the unfamiliarity of the operators with the care of machinery. In most cases it was the journeyman's first acquaintance with machines of any kind. The average product of the machines was not more than 3500 per hour. It was believed by many that if the linotype could not do better work and more of it than those in the Journal composing room were turning out, nothing was to be feared from them. And as there was plenty of work in Boston, New York and other cities, many of the compositors left the city in preference to learning the linotype. While their judgment was correct and agreed with that of Mr. Mergenthaler, he had already almost completed another linotype which has finally overcome all criticism.

The possibility to err in correcting was enormously increased by the introduction of the linotype. Not only could other and worse errors

creep into the line that had to be reset for an error in the original one, but the new line could be misplaced in many exasperating ways. Old customs had to be forgotten in correcting and revising proofs. Italics and small caps went out of use until the double matrix was introduced.

Soon after the introduction of the machines, it became apparent that a shorter work day was necessary for the operators. The force was arranged in two divisions, the day squad to begin at 9 A. M. and continue to 4 P. M., with half an hour intermission at 11.30 A. M. for lunch; the night squad to begin at 7 P. M. and continue to "good night," with half an hour at 11 P. M. for lunch. This day has been still further shortened by taking one-half hour off the day side and one hour off the night side. A slight change has been made in the length of the day for the proofreaders, to bring their total time within 48 hours per week. The ad men are required to work eight hours per day or night.

When the latest type of machine was introduced, the price of composition was reduced to 13 cents per 1000 ems for night operators and 11 cents for day operators. The increased speed of the new linotypes and their greater perfection made these prices more generous than 20 cents had been on the old machines.

To show the effect in the composing room caused by the machines, two weeks are selected, one in 1887, about 18 months before, and one in 1892, about 30 months after their introduction. At the latter date all work except displayed advertisements was done on the linotype.

WEEK OF DEC. 24, 1887.

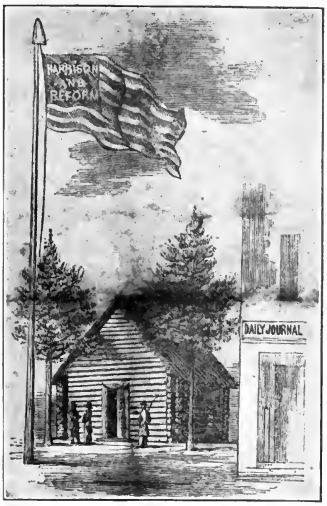
1—James Muspratt
2—J. P. Bowes
3—Alvah Withee
4—C. P. Willard
5—A. P. Brown
6—Joseph Newton
7—J. P. Dolan
8—W. M. Leavitt
9—A. L. Randall
10—Ira N. Tew
11—M. S. Bouret
12—F. W. Haven
13—John A. Kopp
14—George H. Huston
15—Charles E. Andrews
16—J. P. Farwell
17—E. S. Flanagin
18—A. E. Morrill
19—James E. McClintock
20—J. C. Hurll
21—E. T. Spencer
22.—F. F. Sorbie

The above were night regulars. The figures give the slug numbers. The average earnings of each journeyman was $21.93. Morning newspaper compositors rarely worked more than five days per week at that time, and, therefore, five is a better divisor than seven to get the average per day.

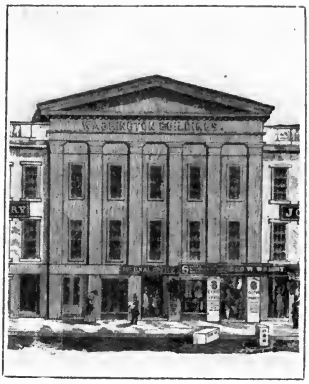
27—J. J. Locklin
28—A. M. Robertson
29—James Williams
31—I. C. Hargraves
32—H. C. Barnes
33—F. B. Amsden
34—Gordon E. Shepard
35—W. A. Newell
36—E. T. Angell
40—Roscoe N. Lawton
41—J. L. Bicknell
42—M. E. Hughes
43—W. Lewis
45—H. McCutchen
46—H. W. Burns
48—R. E. Newton

The above constituted the day force. Their average earnings were $16.76.

Homes of the Providence Journal



"WHIPPLE BUILDING"
College Street
Journal, 1833-1844



"WASHINGTON BUILDING"
Journal, 1844-1871
And Numerous Other Printing Firms

"BARTON BLOCK"
Journal and Bulletin, 1871-1889
Evening Telegram, 1892-1899

"FLETCHER BUILDING"
Journal and Bulletin
1889-1905

H. H. Boardman
C. E. Burtwell
L. W. Brow
William Carroll
P. J. Coogan
J. F. Courtney
John E. Hurley
James J. Hay
W. J. Jolley
J. H. McCann
John O'Meara
John E. O'Connor
C. H. Partridge
William Palmer
Edwin W. Smith
Robert Grieve

The above were the substitutes. Their average earnings were $14.30. A rotary sub list was in operation, causing a fairly equitable division of the subbing.

Make-up and Bank Force—E. B. Rose, night foreman; John Robinson, Jr., Robert Quinn. John Milne, day foreman; Charles W. Oberton, Charles H. Murray.

Proofreaders and Copyholders—A. J. Keach, Rudolph DeLeeuw, W. A. Potter, F. E. Jones, T. F. O'Rourke, William A. Pratt.

WEEK OF DEC. 24, 1892.

Ad Men—W. A. Newell, William J. Meegan, Gordon E. Shepard, John J. Locklin.

Machine Operators—Thomas W. Dalling, M. S. Bouret, William Warner, George H. Huston, John H. Sullivan, John J. Murphy, James Rafferty, H. F. Davis, I. C. Hargraves, L. W. Brow, A. P. Brown, J. P. Choquet, William Lewis, William Palmer, F. B. Amsden, J. H. Dwyer, Charles H. Hopkins, A. H. Choquet, F. J. Capron, S. J. Riley, M. J. McHugh, Joseph Dove, E. P. Walters, J. H. McCarthy, Joseph A. O'Brien, H. N. Burrett.

Copy Cutters, Bank Men, etc.—R. E. Newton, Roscoe N. Lawton, E. W. Smith, Clarence E. Burtwell, E. T. Angell.

Thirty-four journeymen—average earnings $23.43. The average for all the journeymen in 1889 was $17.66.

Apprentices—William Curran, John O'Hara, William McManus, James Scanlon, P. E. McElroy, W. J. Lanigan, James A. Fitzgerald.

The foreman was William Carroll, with John H. Milne, E. B. Rose and Charles H. Murray as day assistants, and Frank Havens and A. E. Morrill, night assistants.

A week just before Christmas, twelve years later, shows an increased number of journeymen employed and better wages earned, although the latter is accounted for to some extent by overtime that was necessary because of the limited space in the composing room, which prevented the employment of a greater number of journeymen.

WEEK OF DEC. 24, 1904.

Ad Men—John P. Keenan, Francis L. Reeney, Carl C. Robb, Daniel E. Mooney, Daniel O'Connor, William Donovan, William D. McKenzie, Eli Alford, Frank C. Howard, John J. Horton, William H. Doran, James P. Bowditch, John W. Mahoney, Thomas F. Bowen, I. A. Beals, H. C. Barnes, Edward A. Emery, D. Otis Evans, William J. Meegan, John J. Locklin, Charles E. McAndrews.

Earnings for eight hours $21 for day and $24 for night. Overtime brought the average for each man to $30.54 for day and $28.05 for night.

Machine Operators. Day—Harry F. Davis, Alfred J. Rose, Joseph A. O'Brien, William Lewis, John H. Dwyer, Harry G. Glasby, Martin J. Crofwell, George H. Huston.

Night—Michael J. McHugh, John J. Dwyer, John H. Sullivan, Frederick J. Tully, John F. O'Hara, Joseph Crowley, E. A. Murphy, S. J. Riley, Charles Carroll, Hugh F. Dolan, Edward G. Warner.

Composition on machines 11 cents for day, and 13 cents for night. Day operators averaged $29.63; night operators (including Warner and Dolan, substitutes,) $27.93.

Proofreaders and Copyholders—Ira Tew, Rudolph De Leeuw, Thomas F. O'Rourke, Gordon E. Shepard, Edward C. Hoopes, I. C. Hargraves, William Scott, George Burroughs, John J. Murphy, John P. Lenahan.

Wages for proofreaders, $21 for day, $24 for night; copyholders $15 day or night. Their overtime was insignificant.

William Carroll, foreman, with Robert E. Newton, A. E. Morrill and John P. Carroll, day assistants; Willis Tobie, copy cutter; Andrew F. Moran, night foreman, with Fred C. Hall, assistant; Clarence E. Burtwell, copy cutter, and E. W. Smith, bank man.

The machinists were John Burger, day, and Ernest Klausch, night.

Apprentices—F. G. Sullivan, John A. Powers, John J. Laffy, John F. Russell, Walter B. Davis, Cornelius C. Cusick, Joseph Harvey, Joseph Gerhard.

Less than one year after the death of Senator Anthony, the Providence Journal Company was incorporated. Richard S. Howland was elected Manager and Treasurer and A. L. Williams, Editor. Under Mr. Howland's direction the business acquired great development. The Journal expanded from eight pages to sixteen pages; the Bulletin, from six pages to as high as thirty-six. The Sunday Journal was started in July, 1885, with the opposition of many of the regular readers of the Daily Journal on religious grounds. Its first size was ten pages. It has reached forty-eight pages. The Providence Journal Almanac has been issued annually since 1887. In the summer of 1903 the Block Island Wireless was issued daily on Block Island. Since 1902 the employes have enjoyed an outing annually on some summer day at the Warwick Club Grounds, and on that occasion in 1905, 1906 and 1907 the Providence Journal, Jr., has been issued.

In June, 1905, a portion of the new building, corner Eddy and Westminster streets was occupied. Two new sextuple Hoe presses displaced the old ones. The pages of the newspapers were shortened and narrowed by taking off one column, and since Nov. 1, 1905, advertisements have been excluded from the first pages of all the papers issued by the Journal Company. In June, 1906, the entire new building was occupied. The composing room is one of the finest in the country.

Mr. Howland succeeded Mr. Williams as Editor in 1891. Since that date the following changes have occured in that position: October 1898, Frederick Roy Martin, Associate Editor; July, 1904, David S. Barry, Editor-in-Chief; February, 1905, Frederick H. Howland, Manager; February, 1906, Frederick Roy Martin, Editor and Treasurer.

DORRITE—KNOWNOTHING

The Dorrite movement was deficient in newspaper representation until the Rhode Island Suffrage Association started the New Age and Constitutional Advocate, a weekly paper. J. A. Brown managed it from the first issue [Nov. 20, 1840,] until the Providence Daily Express was added, just before the State election in the spring of 1842. Millard, Low & Miller then became the publishers of both papers. Owing to a "boycott" by the merchants, it was said, the Express suspended publication during the summer. It had been issued as a morning paper, but when it was revived [Sept. 13, 1842,] it was as an evening paper. After the State election of 1843 both papers were stopped. The owners did not possess a printing plant, but hired the typesetting and press work, four printing offices at different times being concerned in the work.

The Daily Evening Chronicle, began March 30, 1842, by J. M. Church, without any particular hobby, lived until Sept. 29, 1843. Israel Amsbury was a partner with Church for about nine months of the paper's existence. The Narragansett Chief was issued as a weekly.

In January, 1844, Amsbury published the Daily Transcript and Chronicle and also the Weekly Transcript. Evidently he thought Church had made a mistake in the width of the columns, for he crowded six columns in the same sized page in which Church had found room for only four. The following October, Joseph S. Pitman became editor and partner, and eight months later proprietor. Green & Shaw acquired the papers in July, 1847, and changed the name to The Daily Evening Transcript. The next July A. Crawford Greene became sole proprietor, and in September, at the opening of the presidential campaign, the words "and Free Soil Advocate" were added to the name, and carried until May, 1849, when they were dropped. For the year 1857, John F. Greene was a partner with A. C. Greene, his brother. March 8, 1858, the Transcript was absorbed by the Tribune.

The Providence Daily Tribune was started June 13, 1853, by Greene, Amsbury & Co., with Clement Webster and Benj. Colby as editors. The following editorial announcement, printed Jan. 1, 1856, indicates that it was the organ of the Know Knothing party:

"Still do we believe intemperance a great social and moral evil, to be uprooted by the combined power of moral suasion and legal prohibition. And still can we see no reason why we should lay aside our armor and remit our opposition to popery, that other curse, though assuming the hallowed name of religion; and against it, therefore, shall we war with all the weapons committed to us, to battle its errors and resist its encroachments."

Benj. Colby & Co. were its publishers at this time. Oct. 10, 1857, J. Flagg Carr & Co. acquired control of the paper and when the Transcript was absorbed the name was changed to the Providence Daily Tribune and Transcript. It probably suspended in December, 1858.

THE MORNING MIRROR

In the spring of 1849 Messrs. Rowe & Co. who kept the only newspaper store in Providence at that time, and were also dealers in teas and coffees at No. 24 Market square, commenced the publication of The Morning Mirror, and continued to publish the paper until the fall of 1854. The first location of the office was in the upper story of the Granite Building, corner of Market square and North Main street. The press work was done in the office of A. Crawford Greene, who ran a job office in the same building. The Mirror office was afterwards moved to a new brick building, corner Exchange place and McNeil lane. Several months later fire destroyed the entire establishment. When new material was obtained, the office was located in the basement of the Franklin House on College street. The store and office were connected in the rear. All the printers "ran" with the Water Witch Engine Company, No. 6, then located on Benefit street, where the Court House now is; and when an alarm of fire was announced by the bell of the Second Baptist Church, then located on the present site of the Masonic Temple, the entire force on the paper, foreman, compositors, pressman and the man who turned the wheel, went out through the doors and windows, "bent" on the "tail-rope" of the engine, as she came down College Hill, and away to the fire. The business of the office was suspended until the fire was out, when the printers returned to their duties at the office.

Philip A. Marks was the first and only foreman employed on the Mirror. He was an Englishman, very short in stature, and always wore a silk high-crowned hat. Among the compositors were George Cranston, Amos B. Cranston (Mouse), Nelson Boyle, Franklin A. Chase (Crumles), Billy Barbour and Scott Pond. In 1853 there turned up in the office, Ben C. Truman, who had run away from a Shaker village in New Hampshire. He entered as an apprentice and remained 20 months. He received the name of "Shaker." His subsequent career was a most distinguished one and will be found in another portion of this book.

Capt. George H. Pettis says:

"I joined the force in August, 1849, and remained on the paper until I went to California, in May, 1854, excepting when I would be laid off for a day or two every month for scrapping with the foreman, when I would be sent for and would resume work again. As I came here from Cohoes Falls, New York State, I received the cognomen of "Cohoesey," which name has remained with me to this day. When the office removed to Exchange place a second-hand Hoe large cylinder press was installed in the office and Ned Angell was employed as pressman. John Neafi, an Irishman, whose office name was "John Mickey," was employed to turn the wheel. This was the first Hoe press used in this State. Among the Editors of the Mirror I can recall the names of Clement C. Webster, "John of York" Colby and a lawyer by the name of Dave Parmenter."

PRESS AND STAR

After several failures in attempting to publish a daily newspaper in this city George W. Danielson succeeded with the Evening Press. He was foreman of the composing room of the Daily Post in 1858, and witnessed the end of the Daily Tribune in December of that year, leaving Providence without an evening paper. Probably Danielson then began to prepare for his next newspaper venture, as in the following spring [March 14, 1859,] the Evening Press was launched, in time for the closing events of the State election. Albert R. Cooke was his partner. The Press was immediately successful. When it was one year old it was enlarged and became "the largest newspaper in the State." It was the first evening paper to issue more than one edition regularly; and on April 13, 1861, when Fort Sumter had been fired on, it issued a "postscript," the first in the city.

At the beginning of 1861 it announced the following improvement:

"Wilcox's Double Cylinder Air Engine, a Rhode Island contrivance, which, within its sphere, eclipses anything known to us. By its means we are enabled to print one sheet on our Hoe cylinder press at the rate of upwards of 1800 impressions per hour, at the same time it also runs in our job printing department three other presses, an Adams, a Gordon and a Ruggles."

Stephen Wilcox, Jr., of Westerly, R. I., was the inventor. A double cylinder Hoe printing press was added in October of 1861, the first used in the city. Danielson retired in October, 1862. The circulation was claimed to be above 9000 per day at that time. The Civil War was in progress and there was a large demand for newspapers. But it must have taken the double cylinder at least three hours to print one side of the paper. In the presidential campaingn of 1864, from August until the end of the year, the Press was issued both as a morning and evening paper. Cooke, Jackson & Co. were its publishers after the retirement of Danielson until March 28, 1864, when Hiram H. Thomas & Co. acquired control. At the end of October, 1865, "The Providence Press Co." was organized to conduct the paper, and Rev. Sidney Dean became its editor. In October, 1869, Dean was forced out to try George Seilheimer, who retired at the end of three months, after improving the paper very much but probably increasing the cost in a corresponding ratio. During this management the Morning Star was started [Dec. 6, 1869]. Dean again assumed control and there was no further change in management for about ten years. When the hard times of 1873 came, the price of the Press was reduced to three cents and that of the Star was raised to two cents. Between this time and 1880 Dean had a hard struggle to maintain the papers, but by good management and strict economy succeeded. In October of 1880 a number of rich men in the State acquired the controlling interest in the company and brought Z. L. White, Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune, to

this city to become editor-in-chief. New type was purchased, a large amount of money was expended for news, etc., and in 1882 a Scott perfecting press was installed, together with a stereotyping plant. The political policy of the paper was also changed in a manner to repel some large advertising patrons. The morning after the assassination of President Garfield, a Sunday edition of the Star was begun. This was for a time a financial success. But the continual loss of money by the other papers caused the moneyed men to drop off, and in September, 1884, the newspapers came into possession of White, the Press Co. retaining the book and job departments. This portion was finally acquired by Snow & Farnham, who have successfully conducted the business and are now located in the Hanley building on Washington street.

White discontinued the Press immediately and started the Evening News the next day, Oct. 1, 1884. The latter paper lived until the following March.

The Evening Item was started in the summer of 1886 and continued until Nov. 22 of the same year, when the ownership passed to Edmund S. Hopkins, who had been interested in the business for some time. The Star and Item were "consolidated" under the title of The Providence Star, which was issued as an evening paper. The pages of the Item were arranged to open like those of a law brief. The entire business was discontinued March 6, 1887. The political odor of the Star had become so bad that it was not considered safe to continue the paper through the State election, which was only a month off. A campaign paper called the Republican was printed for a few weeks and then the establishment was broken up and dispersed. That year the Democrats won the governorship, their first State victory since 1860.

Isaac Whiting, Robert P. Boss, Henry A. Barnes and George E. Cooley were among the foremen of the Evening Press; Edward A. Carter, Charles E. Burchfield, A. P. Brown, William Carroll and Herbert A. Darling were foremen of the Morning Star.

Table of wages and cost of Morning Star composing room for week ending Dec. 25, 1886:

	No. of men	Highest	Lowest	Average
Dec. 19—Saturday	9	$3.89	$2.34	$3.13
Dec. 20—Sunday	14	6.52	3.24	4.10
Dec. 21—Monday	8	3.16	2.34	2.66
Dec. 22—Tuesday	9	4.57	2.05	2.88
Dec. 23—Wednesday	8	3.42	2.41	3.00
Dec. 24—Thursday	8	3.27	2.41	2.86
Dec. 25—Friday	8	3.89	2.73	3.25
For the week		4.10	2.50	3.12

For seven days each man averaged $21.84. Cost of labor in room $341.10. Price of composition 36 cents per 1000 ems.

THE PROVIDENCE NEWS

In 1888 the Journal ceased to be the organ of the Republican party of Rhode Island by formal announcement in a convention of that party. The elections in the five years following were hard fought and the need of a newspaper organ was felt. John L. Heaton, who had acquired newspaper experience in New York city, assisted by his wife, Mrs. Eliza P. Heaton, attempted in September, 1891, to fill the want by establishing the Providence News. The publication office was at 10 Pine street and the business office at 7 Weybosset street. A. J. McConnell was foreman of the composing room, which was strictly union. The paper was enlarged in February, and the Republican State convention [March 15, 1892] endorsed it as the "official organ of the Republican party of Rhode Island." The Weekly News [12 pages, $1 per year] was started June 24, 1892. In October the plant was removed to 24 and 25 South Water street and about this time the paper passed out of the hands of Mr. Heaton. D. Russell Brown became interested in its publication. In a few months the union force in the composing room was discharged and a non-union force substituted. July 15, 1897, the News by announcement became a "newspaper, not a party organ," after Messrs. R. W. Bryant, Charles W. Bacon and Stephen A. Hopkins had purchased the controlling interest, and the trio became publisher, editor and business manager respectively. This arrangement lasted until Sept. 22, 1897. On the latter date J. W. Watson became publisher and manager and Charles H. Howland editor. M. C. Day, G. F. Mackinnon and C. H. Howland had left the Journal and attempted to make the News successful. Their efforts failed and at the end of their contract Torrey E. Wardener came from Boston [Sept. 28, 1900] and made a sensational splurge which ended in a libel suit. On the 1st of July, 1902, the plant was moved to corner Washington and Mathewson streets. Here the first newspaper color press used in the State was installed. Mr. Brown continued owner until May 10, 1906, when he sold to Messrs. Trumpler and Dillenback, who changed the name to the News-Democrat and also changed the paper's politics to the support of the Democratic party. The News-Democrat is the only newspaper in Providence that uses the label of the Allied Printing Trades Council, and it also prints a daily department devoted to the doings of the local labor organizations. A. J. McConnell, C. M. Clark, Fred A. Manson, I. A. Beals, Albert Ridge, George B. Sullivan and William Simmons have been foremen of the composing room.

THE EVENING RECORD

The date of the first issue of The Evening Record is unknown to even those now living of the small coterie who were its sponsors. It is certain that it existed for more than a year as a daily paper, during which time its place of publication was changed three times, not including the location of its first office, 54 North Main street. Each change of base was made not for the better but of necessity. From North Main street the plant was moved to the loft of a low brick building then standing at the corner of Exchange street and Exchange place, now covered by the Industrial Trust Co. building. Only because of the demolition of this building did the Record seek new quarters. Of the tenants of this old block, the Record was the last to move. The removal of the roof, sides and front of the building did not hasten the Record to vacate, and not until only a shelving of floor remained, the stairway to which had been removed, did the proprietors of the publication seek another location. Its third home was the street floor of a dilapidated building on Friendship street. While at this place the Record secured, by award of the committee on city printing, that part of the city advertising which had formerly been given to the Telegram. This seemingly good fortune on the part of the Record might have been of material assistance to its publishers had not an attachment been placed in the hands of the City Treasurer covering the amount of money due from that source. This incident did not interfere with the regular publication of the paper, however.

Perhaps the Record would not so soon have left the Friendship street quarters for others on Eddy street but for the reason that two brawny men, armed with monkey-wrenches, walked into the office one afternoon and proceeded to disjoint the press, an undertaking in which they were eminently successful in a very short space of time. The press itself was a unique specimen of that class of machinery—single-cylinder, two-revolution, equipped with folder and jogger—or something like that. The "make" is unknown; pictures of it cannot now be found even in catalogues.

For a while—a few days—the forms were carried by express to a printer on Eddy street and there the edition was run off. There was lots of room in this Eddy street office and the Record soon occupied space therein. Moving was easy on this, the last shift, an electric motor, lost in the Exchange place building, and the press, removed from the Friendship street headquarters, constituting the heaviest items in the Record's original plant.

MORNING
The Tribune
SUNDAY
EVENING
EASTERN LEAGUE SCORES
Noble's

Everything in connection with the Record's publication was now being done on a cash basis. The man who furnished the paper had to have his money before he left his bundle; the expressman with the "plate matter" presented a c. o. d., and even the printer, with whom the publishers had practically cast their lot, demanded his hire before beginning to print Notwithstanding these and many other drawbacks, the Record lived on and would have undoubtedly lingered longer but for this exacting printer meeting with the same hard luck as the Record in having his press taken away one day by two brawny, but different men.

That event and the demise of the Record occurred the same day, no effort being made to find another home.

The Evening Record's title was changed several times, perhaps as often as the location of its business. Starting as the Record-Herald, change was made because of objection by parties claiming right to the title of Herald. World-Record was chosen as a fitting substitute, only to be met with a like grievance by another party who claimed the World as personal property. The Evening Record, whether or not its third distinguishing title, served as the name under which the paper was printed for a year or more.

During the mayoralty campaign of 1891, the Telegram, the democratic party organ, betrayed its faith, and it was for the purpose of rebuking its owner, its editor and those democrats who had compassed the defeat of the regular nominee of the democratic convention that the Evening Record was started. That purpose was never lost sight of and all who were regarded as responsible for the party's defeat of that year were mercilessly scored by the Record up to its dying day—Aug. 4, 1892.

THE TRIBUNE

The first number of The Evening Tribune was issued on Monday, March 12, 1906. A month before this, the plant, franchises and good will of the Providence Telegram Publishing Company had been purchased by a company of active newspaper men of the city, consisting of Matthew S. Dwyer, Frederick H. Howland, Frederic N. Luther, Timothy F. Dwyer, Daniel J. Dwyer, Albert C. Rider, John J. Rosenfeld, Edmund E. Eastman, Charles R. Thurston, Frank E. Jones, Horace G. Belcher and Thatcher T. Thurston, all of whom had been connected with the Providence Journal for periods of from twelve to thirty-four years.

Associating with them a large number of others who had worked with them in their former positions—reporters, foremen of mechanical departments, compositors, stereotypers, pressmen and clerks—they undertook to test their belief that there was room in the field for a penny paper differing in appearance and in quality from any previously offered in the city, at the same time furnishing what in the present has come to be the rare example of a newspaper owned and controlled by those who make it.

The paper they put out was an entirely new one in every respect, in no way like that which it superseded, but it at once found popular favor in substantial degree with both readers and advertisers. The circulation of the superseded paper at the time of its purchase was 17,000. With the eighth issue of The Evening Tribune the management announced that there had been obtained a permanent minimum circulation of 27,500, and the advertising patronage required the use of sixteen eight-column pages. From that time on growth has been steady until now the average circulation is over 32,000 and on the heaviest advertising days it has been necessary to issue twenty-two pages, which make, it is claimed, the largest newspaper sold anywhere for one cent.

The Sunday Tribune was issued in connection with The Evening Tribune from the first, its more distinctive feature, perhaps, being the supplementing of its main sections, for the first time by any Providence paper, with a large and handsomely illustrated magazine section in the modern tabloid form.

Satisfied with the experiment and encouraged by the degree of material success attained, the management issued on July 4, 1906, the first number of The Morning Tribune, also a penny paper, giving Providence, for the first time in many years, a second morning paper.

This experiment also proved justified. Starting with nothing, the morning issue obtained a circulation that since the first day has not fallen below 9,000 and is at present over 11,000.

For the first two months and a half, The Morning Tribune's telegraphic news was obtained from the Publishers' Press Association, supplemented by the special service of the New York Herald. But at the quarterly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Associated Press, Sept. 20, 1906, it was unanimously elected to full membership in that Association. The management then announced that with a full complement of regular issues—Morning, Evening and Sunday—with a complete equipment of news service for each, it would thenceforth devote itself to making its publication a recognized and firmly established Rhode Island institution.

Immediately after the purchase of the Telegram plant, the mechanical equipment was improved by the addition of considerable new machinery, a modern photo-engraving department was established, additional space was taken in the building for the accommodation of the editorial and reportorial staffs and the general facilities for getting out the paper were liberally increased. Later, at the beginning of 1907, the business office was doubled in extent, entirely refurnished, and provided with special conveniences for patrons and the general public.

At the conclusion of its first year, March 12, 1907, The Tribune editorially said of itself: "Its material success has surpassed the highest expectations of its management and makes, it is believed, a new record in New England journalism."

THE LABOR PRESS

An attempt to establish a labor paper in Providence was made by the Rhode Island Co-operative Printing and Publishing Co., of which E. C. Pierce was President and Robert Grieve Secretary-Treasurer. Shares were sold at $5 each and a large number were disposed of in small lots. The weekly paper that was issued by the company was named The People. The first number appeared Saturday, Dec. 5, 1885. Robert Grieve was editor, George Farnell reporter, Joseph C. Barker foreman and Henry Burrett apprentice. It almost immediately secured a wide circulation and was enlarged twice, in February and again in April, 1886. The financial results were not satisfactory, however, and in June, 1887, a reduction in size was made and Holmes W. Merton became publisher and John Francis Smith editor. Aug. 27, 1887, one column was added to each page. From Oct. 15, 1887, to May 19, 1888, Harry C. Vrooman edited The People. The paper suspended May 26, 1888.

The Providence Labor Tribune was issued from No. 5 Washington Row from Sept. 3, 1886, to Aug. 27, 1887, by F. E. Corbett, but was made up almost entirely of plate matter and had little influence.

Providence Typographical Union, No. 33, began the publication of a daily, The Evening Call, Tuesday, April 20, 1889, at 64 North Main street. The Call was "set up and produced by the printers who until last Saturday [April 27] were in the employ of * * * the Telegram, and were then locked out * * * because they would not forfeit their honor and continue to work with non-union men headed by a person who was a member of the Typographical Union and betrayed his comrades in that body by organizing a gang of non-unionists to fill the places of the Union men." Frank E. Jones was editor for a time.

The trouble in the Telegram composing room was caused by a new scale of prices which went into effect the previous February [25th]. It had been agreed to and signed by the Telegram's manager, but in a few weeks he was dissatisfied at the increased expense. After an interview with the Executive Committee of the Union the scale was modified to suit his views at a meeting of the Union. The revised scale went into effect April 1 and was signed by the Telegram's manager and the President of the Union. Notwithstanding this apparent settlement preparations were made by the Telegram management to fight the Union, with the result that the entire force of 37 men refused to work with the non-unionists that had been gathered and quit the office April 27.

The Call was issued to take advertising business away from the Telegram and to rally the working people of the State to the support of the printers. Pawtucket Cigarmakers, No. 94; Iron Moulders, No. 41 and No. 9; Tailors, Masons and Carpenters Unions of Providence almost immediately passed resolutions condemning the Telegram. When the matter came before the Central Labor Union the Telegram manager asked for a hearing and was present at the meeting of May 26, but declined to make a statement on the ground that a number of printers present were not regular delegates. He asked for a committee of conference, but expressed a wish that no printers be placed upon it. The labor sentiment was against the Telegram, but it was not as potent a factor as in the days of Knights of Labor supremacy.

The Call continued to prosper and was enlarged on May 27 and the publication office was changed to the third floor of Billings Block, No. 21 Eddy street.

The non-unionists in the Telegram office formed a branch of the P. P. F.'s, known as Rhode Island Printer's Protective Fraternity, No. 29. At the meeting on May 5, Charles W. Oberton was elected President. At that time there were about 400 members of that organization in the United States, and they had attempted to "rat" Kansas City, Mo., Milwaukee, Wis., Jacksonville, Fla., Indianapolis, Ind., Louisville, Ky., and the New York Tribune. The Telegram management attempted to convince the labor people of the State that the P. P. F.'s were a rival labor organization to the International Union, and advertised as follows:

"Wanted, a few good compositors. Union men preferred."

It was well known that members of the International Union could not work in the office with the P. P. F.'s.

The Central Labor Union adopted resolutions against the Telegram June 24, and on the same date its manager notified the officers of the Union, manager of the Call, and members of the Executive Committee of the Union, of his intention to prosecute. President Randall was arrested June 26 for libel; damages placed at $5000.

Francis F. Sorbie, Joseph D. Hall, Jr., and Financial Secretary George E. Boomer were arrested June 27; John W. Clarkson, James P. Bowes, P. J. Coogan and J. J. Nolan on June 29, damages fixed at $1000 in each case. A warrant was out against James Moore, but was not served until July 19. All were promptly bailed.

Announcement was made on July 14 that the Call was being printed on its new Scott press.

At a meeting between a delegation from Iron Moulders Union, No. 41, and the Telegram manager, the latter agreed to put his former

foreman, James H. Russell, in full charge of the Telegram composing room on July 17, but backed out later.

George W. Wilson was arrested July 19; damages $5000. Textile Workers Union, No. 16, of Olneyville, denounced the Telegram on July 22; Pawtucket Typographical Union, No. 212, followed July 30; and Woonsocket Typographical Union took action Aug. 2. A large number of full sheet posters, giving the resolutions adopted by the R. I. Central Trades Union, were put up throughout the State by unknown persons. The day before the annual convention of the Knights of Labor, the Telegram manager held a conference with Russell, officers of No. 33 and leaders of the Knights of Labor, at which it was again agreed that Russell should become foreman of the Telegram on the following Monday. The Knights of Labor took no action at their convention on Saturday in consequence, but the alleged agreement was not carried out. The obstacle in the way of a settlement was believed to be a $3000 forfeit, that had been put up in New York before the lockout by the Telegram manager, to guarantee his contract with the National Protective Fraternity of New York, in order to secure non-union help for his composing room.

President Plank of the I. T. U. came to Providence Aug. 13, to endeavor to aid Providence Union, but nothing tangible resulted. The Telegram was sold to Joseph Banigan and others, Sept. 29, and the contract with the non-unionists was inherited. Many of the Telegram compositors had left town, linotypes had been introduced into the Journal composing room, causing many changes in that office, and plate matter began to appear in increasing quantities in the Call, indicating that the fight was practically over as far as the Union was concerned, although nominally the paper continued to appear in its name for some time afterwards. It had made a very creditable record. The International Union had furnished financial assistance.

Justice was started Sept. 2, 1893, "by the Central Labor Union, for and in the Interests of the Toilers." At first it was directed by "The Committee." Publication ceased from Dec. 23, 1893, to April 7, 1894. George E. Boomer revived it on the latter date and continued it until Nov. 30, 1895, when final suspension took place.

LIST OF DAILY NEWSPAPERS

The list of daily newspapers that have had an existence in Providence is a long one; the survivors number but five. The Daily Advertiser heads the list. It preceded the issue of the Daily Journal one day. In fact, its appearance forced the publishers of the Journal to start before they considered a daily necessary. Following is the list:

Daily Advertiser (1829).
Daily Journal (1829).
Free Press (1830).
Daily American (1831).
Public Ledger (1831).
Daily City Gazette (1833).
Commercial Advertiser (1834).
Evening Star (1834).
Daily News (1834).
Morning Courier (1836).
Daily Express (1842).
Evening Chronicle (1842).
Daily Gazette (1844).
Transcript and Chronicle (1844).
Daily Sentinel (1846).
Daily Star (1849).
Morning Mirror (1849).
Daily Post (1850).
Daily Tribune (1853).
The Plaindealer (1855).
American Citizen (1855).
Evening Telegraph (1858).
Evening Press (1859).
Evening Bulletin (1863).
Morning Herald (1868).
Morning Star (1869).
Evening Chronicle (1874).
Daily Sun (1876).
Evening Times (1877).
Evening Telegram (1880).
The Mail (1884).
Evening News (1884).
Evening Item (1886).
Providence Star (1886).
Evening Dispatch (1886).
Daily Republican (1887).
Daily Dispatch (1887).
Evening Call (1889).
The Providence News (1891).
Evening Record (1891).
The News-Democrat (1906).
Evening Tribune (1906).
Morning Tribune (1906).

Of the journeymen printers who have been concerned in the management of these daily newspapers, Joseph Knowles, William Jones Miller, Clement Webster, George W. Danielson, George O. Willard and Peter J. Trumpler have met with the greatest success. Knowles was identified with many printing partnerships, and must have been a keen business man; Miller was an ardent Dorrite and acquired journalistic experience while publishing the Daily Express and Daily Gazette. Afterwards he was influential in establishing the Daily Post. Webster was a clever writer, and Danielson, after some failures, began the publication of the Evening Press and later the Evening Bulletin, two most successful newspapers. Willard, after many years' successful work on the Evening Press, went to Pawtucket, and in partnership with George E. Cooley, started the Evening Times in that city. Trumpler's ability was displayed in securing advertising business for the Evening Telegram, and later in the same line for the Pawtucket Times, and as business manager of The News-Democrat.

SUNDAY NEWSPAPERS

The first Sunday newspaper published in Providence was started in 1874. Its name was The Sunday Dispatch. Edwin D. White was its manager and the printing office was located at 57 Weybosset street. The size was four pages, and there were few special features. Saturday night's news was covered practically as the daily papers covered the news of the other six days of the week. Preston D. Jones bought the Dispatch in 1875, and the printing was done by the firm of Reynolds, Mackinnon & Trumpler, at 5 Washington row, where the Providence Journal office had been. In 1879 P. D. & E. D. Jones were the owners of the Dispatch and the office was located at 18 Custom House street. In 1880 P. D. Jones became sole owner and the location was at 81 Dyer street. P. D. Jones died Oct. 31, 1884, and soon after Trumpler & Abell acquired the property and printed the paper at 30 Eddy street. In 1886 W. B. W. Hallett was owner and the publication office was at No. 7 Union street. In September of that year The Evening Dispatch was issued as a two cent daily, by Orville Remington and C. C. Corbett. It was stopped Feb. 5, 1887. Corbett was then the publisher. Three days afterwards the Providence Daily Dispatch was issued as a morning paper from the same plant. Later the business office was moved to 54 Westminster street and the composing and press rooms to their former location on Washington row. An Evening Dispatch was soon substituted for the morning paper. While at this location in 1889, there was a strike of the compositors, and the union force was replaced by non-unionists under the foremanship of Cohick, who had acquired notoriety a few years before in the lockout on the Boston Post.

Lewis Burtnett, now editor of the Greensboro (N. C.) Labor News, was among the strikers. He relates the following incident that came under his notice when employed on the Despatch:

"While the Dispatch was living, under the management of 'Charlie' Corbett, and after he had made a stock company of it, one of the stockholders, a woolen mill man from the Pawtuxet Valley, made a kick because the payroll was so large, and asked Corbett why it was that the ads. could not be set on time instead of by the piece. Corbett, who had been raising a rumpus for a long time about this very same thing, told the wool man that he had been trying to have the ads. set on time, 'but' he added, 'the damn church or chapel, as they call it out there in the composing room, won't allow it.' That was before 'Charlie' turned evangelist."

The life of the evening paper went out May 13, 1889. E. A. Corbett was issuing a Sunday Dispatch in 1894 at 174 Weybosset street.

Other Sunday papers not connected with dailies were: Sunday Gazette (1878), Sunday Morning Transcript (1879-85), Sunday World (1886-92), Sunday Courier (1887-90), Sunday News (1889), Sunday Republican (1889-91), Sunday Times (1890).

1857
Amos B. Cranston.
Franklin A. Chase.
Robert B. Pierce.
Charter Members
William H. Barbour.
Alexander P. Niger

FIFTY-YEAR HISTORY OF PROVIDENCE TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION

1857-1907

When it was first decided to attempt a history of printing in Providence it was thought that, so far as the "Union" was identified with the story, all would be plain sailing. Several years previous to the beginning of this work the Union had, through the efforts of one of its officers, fortunately recovered two lost volumes containing the records of the first seventeen years of its existence.

It was then thought that the date of the formation of the first association of Providence printers was identical with that of Typographical Union No. 33, but the committee, in its quest for material other than that pertaining to the Union, discovered evidence of the existence of an earlier society.

In the Providence directory for 1854 is printed a list of officers of the Providence Printers' Union, as follows: George W. Danielson, President; Nathan Hall, Vice-President; Israel Amsbury, Secretary; Albert N. Angell, Treasurer. This Union met every Saturday evening at 24 Westminster street.

The object of this Union, when it was formed and when it ceased to exist, cannot be determined by available data, but it is believed its purposes were of a social nature and unlike those actuating the organization of trades unions.

Evidence that Providence Typographical Union was formed in 1856 is offered by the records of Boston Union for that year in the following resolution adopted by No. 13 at its August meeting:

"WHEREAS, This society has learned that 'Little Rhody' is awake and that a 'Union' has been established at Providence,

"RESOLVED, That this Union tenders the right hand of fellowship to the printers of Providence, and promises them our hearty co-operation in carrying on the good work of forming and establishing a society which may prove honorable to themselves and of permanent importance to the craft.

"RESOLVED, That experience having proved that organization is necessary not only to ensure a fair remuneration for labor, but to establish a regular system in offices, and elevate the character of the profession, which has too long suffered from the incursions of 'rat-dom,' this society 'trusts in Providence' that printers in other cities and towns will speedily organize, confident that the benefits arising therefrom would be speedily felt and appreciated."

The resolutions were presented by Mr. McCoubray and were adopted unanimously.

This is substantiated by the first volume of Providence records, referred to above, the title of which reads:

RECORD
of the
PROVIDENCE TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 33
Instituted June, 1856

But it is also evident that the Union was not formally organized until 1857. Permanent officers were not elected under the adopted constitution and by-laws until April, 1857, and application for charter from the National Union was not made until August of that year.

That the charter was not received during 1857 appears to have been no fault of Providence Union. Repeated inquiries brought no response from National headquarters until March, 1858, when information was received that the "charter would be forwarded as soon as practicable."

It is plain, then, that Providence Union could not have obtained its number from the National Union previous to making application for the charter, although the Union might have been assigned the number previous to the forwarding of the parchment itself.

Therefore, as "Providence Typographical Union, No. 33," and as a recognized subordinate body to the now International Typographical Union, 1857 must be regarded as the birthyear of our organization. Facts do not justify the selection of an earlier date, notwithstanding they do certify an earlier association.

Still, whatever may have been the status of the Union during the year 1856, it is only justice to admit that the enrolled membership of that organization was the rock upon which the present Union built. The following is, we believe, a complete list of the members previous to April, 1857:

Stephen B. Potter
Amos B. Cranston.
Nelson Boyle.
Francis E. Kelly.
Henry R. Sawyer.
Jabez Lord.
George Whelden.
George H. Cranston.
E. A. Willcox.
Robert A. Pierce.
Ashton H. Gardiner.
William H. Barbour.
George T. Arnold.
Jeremiah N. Thomas.
Charles J. Hicks.
Alexander P. Niger.
Albert A. Scott.
Martin S. Budlong.
Peter H. Massie.

In the book of records labeled Vol. I, the first recorded meeting is under date of April 11, 1857. At this meeting a committee previously appointed reported that "they had interviewed almost all the journeymen in the city and but three had refused to sign the scale." The report was received and the committee continued.

Officers were then elected to serve until June, thereafter to be elected semi-annually, according to the Constitution.

The committee on "Scale" submitted the following circular, which was adopted and ordered presented to all employers on Monday, April 13:

CIRCULAR.

At a meeting of the Providence Typographical Union, held on Saturday evening, April 11, 1857, the following Resolution was unanimously adopted:

RESOLVED, That on and after Monday, April 20, 1857, we will demand the remuneration for our labor specified in our Scale of Prices, adopted on the 4th inst., and that we hereby pledge our names and our professional honor to prove true to the stand we have taken.

SCALE OF PRICES.

DAILY (MORNING) PAPERS.

Composition per 1000 ems . . .	$ 0.30
Compensation per week, 10 hours to constitute a day's work	12.00

EVENING PAPERS.

Composition per 1000 ems	0.28
Compensation per week, 10 hours to constitute a day's work	10.00

WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKY.

Composition per 1000 ems	0.28
Compensation per week, 10 hours to constitute a day's work	$10.00

BOOK AND JOB.

Composition per 1000 ems	0.28
Compensation per week, 10 hours to constitute a day's work	10.00

PRESSMEN.

Compensation per week, 10 hours to constitute a day's work	10.00

Several "sticksful" of argument why the advance should be granted follow the "scale," and attention is called to the unenviable situation of the morning newspaper hand in these words: "One evening in the week is all that is allowed him to spend in the company of his wife and children; the 'sound of the church-going bell' calls him not to the sanctuary, but to the 'case,' to commence one more week of enervating toil."

At the meeting held one week later—April 18—reports were received from the several offices. Mr. A. B. Cranston, from the office of the Daily Tribune, reported that the publishers would pay the advance; J. A. Ward, from the Tribune job office, reported that the proprietors would pay the prices demanded; Wm. H. Barbour, from Mr. Young's office, reported favorably; Mr. Whelden, from the Journal office, said that the proprietors desired to compromise the matter, agreeing to pay 28 cents instead of 30 cents per 1000 ems; Mr. Gordon, from the Post, reported that the Post management suggested a willingness to pay 28 cents instead of 30 cents; E. B. Hall, from Mr. Tillinghast's job office, reported favorably.

After considerable discussion the "scale" was amended so as to read "28 cents" instead of "30 cents."

The inquiry committee returned a favorable report upon the names of ten applicants, and the gentlemen were duly elected to membership.

No other meetings of the Union were held during April, but on May 2, a special meeting was called, presumably for the purpose of taking action on a letter received from Boston Union, but before that document was presented an anxious individual was on his feet with a question for information. Mr. Whelden, in reply to the question, stated that everything was satisfactory at the Journal office.

"BOSTON, APRIL 2, 1857.

"TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE PROVIDENCE PRINTERS UNION:

DEAR SIR—I take the liberty to inform you, and through you the journeymen Printers of Providence, that the Printers of Boston deeply sympathize with you in your determination for an advance of wages; and I believe I express the wishes of the whole society of which I have the honor to be President when I say we are with you heart and soul. We have already issued handbills and will do all in our power to sustain you in the glorious cause.

"Hoping to hear from you soon, and that you have succeeded in gaining the advance asked for,

"I remain,

"Yours respectfully,

"H. W. HARRINGTON."

The President and Secretary were appointed a committee to answer the above, which they did by offering the following resolutions:

"RESOLVED, That we tender our heartfelt thanks to the Boston Printers' Union for the generous sympathy transmitted to us through their President, and trust that by proving true to ourselves we may in a measure cancel the obligations we feel towards them, and at the same time give assurance to our brother Printers throughout our common country that while we labor for our personal advantage we are not unmindful that all honest means employed for an increased compensation, and a strict adherence to those principles laid down for good and intelligent workmen, will prove a blessing to the craft, and give tone and dignity to the trade, which its merits deserve.

"RESOLVED, That we shall always remember with pride the interest felt in our behalf by those gentlemen, members of the Boston Union, who so generously visited us, and by their counsel and advice made us understand what we before believed, that we had friends abroad upon whom we could rely in time of need.

"RESOLVED, That the above resolutions be signed by the President and Secretary, and transmitted to the Boston Printers' Union."

Adopted.

Mr. Ormsbee moved that a committee be appointed, one from each office, to report the state of trade in their respective offices. The motion was carried and the President appointed the following:

Alexander P. Niger	A. C. Greene's Job Office.
Stephen B. Potter	Post Job Office.
John B. Ingraham	H. Brown's Office.
Edward Hall	Tillinghast's Job Office.
George Whelden	Journal Office.
Henry R. Sawyer	Transcript Office.
James A. Ward	Tribune Job Office.
Nathan Hall	Mr. Young's Job Office.
Amos B. Cranston	Daily Tribune Office.
W. A. Leonard	The Schoolmaster Office.

At the next meeting the above gentlemen reported that all things were lovely in their respective offices, with these exceptions: At the Journal office the pressmen were not receiving the advanced wage, and in the office of Mr. Young one employe was working under price.

Mr. Ormsbee inquired what action was to be taken with members who were known to be working for less than the Union scale. The query developed an animated discussion during which the pressmen were hustled about and finally dropped overboard by the adoption of the following resolution:

"RESOLVED, That our Scale of Prices be so altered and amended as to expunge the remuneration of pressmen from it, and that one month's time be given them and any others who may have objections to bring the same forward."

At the meeting held June 20, 1857, officers were again elected, and from this time on elections were held semi-annually, in December and June, until 1864, when the tenure of office was changed to one year, and elections held annually in December.

July 10, 1857, Mr. Sawyer was directed to call upon the late secretary and obtain the books in his possession belonging to the Union. (This must refer to the secretary serving previous to April, 1857, as the same secretary elected at the April meeting was re-elected in June.)

At the August meeting, the secretary was instructed to take immediate measures to procure a charter from the National Typographical Union, and he was also authorized to draw upon the treasury to pay for the same.

The first charges of unfair conduct to be preferred against a member were offered at a special meeting held August 15, 1857. The secretary was directed to notify the member that further action would be taken at the next meeting, and to invite him to be present and defend himself as provided by the constitution.

William Madigan, of Boston, then addressed the Union at length upon the duties and responsibilities of the members and the prospects before them, and was followed by William Graham of the same city in a neat and forcible speech.

The following resolutions were then presented and adopted:

"RESOLVED, That the thanks of this Union be, and they are hereby tendered to Messrs. William Madigan and William Graham of the Boston Printers' Union for the interest manifested in our behalf, in visiting us on the present occasion and the encouragement offered in their words of counsel and advice.

"RESOLVED, That the thanks of this Union be, and hereby are, further extended to the members of the Boston Printers' Union for the many acts of kindness and sympathy heretofore transmitted to us, and we assure them we shall always remember them with gratitude, and refer to their organization with feelings of the greatest pride, and hope to conduct ourselves so as always to merit their approval."

The resignation of the secretary, William A. Leonard, was accepted at the September meeting, and resolutions were passed thanking him for his services and wishing him success in his travels.

NOTE. William Madigan was a vigorous type of the Union man and one of whom any profession or craft might be proud. Among the first to lend his services in the formation of Boston Union, he never tired in his efforts to maintain and upbuild that organization. So, too, at the call to arms, he was among the first to enlist in defence of the Union—his country. May, 1861, Boston Union presented him with a sword, suitably inscribed, he having, been appointed Captain of Company C, Ninth Regiment, M. V. M. Word was received July 12, 1862, by Boston Union, that Capt. Madigan had been killed while leading his Company in a battle before Richmond. June, 1863, Col. Guiney of the Ninth Massachusetts notified Boston Union of the finding of Capt. Madigan's "Union sword," and at the July meeting of the Union the sword was presented to Capt. Madigan's father.

William Graham was also one of the Boston Union pioneers. He deposited a Boston card with Providence Union and worked for a while in this city.

September 18, 1857, the following resolution was passed:

"RESOLVED, That our organization, not yet being a subordinate division of the National Typographical Union, finds it utterly impossible to enforce and maintain the principles for which it was formed.

"RESOLVED, That we consider it one of our first duties to use every means in our power to procure a charter from that body, and to the furtherance of that object it is therefore further

"RESOLVED, That the corresponding secretary of this Union be, and hereby is ordered to open a correspondence with the corresponding secretary of the National Union in regard to obtaining a charter and travelling cards.

"RESOLVED, That the correspondence be commenced without delay.

"RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the secretary of the National Union."

At the October meeting the secretary stated that, in relation to the charter, no answer had been received from the secretary of the National Union. At the November meeting, however, a letter from Baton Rouge, dated Oct. 2, 1857, was received and read.

A communication from Dubuque Union, designating as a "rat" an ex-member of that Union, was read at the October meeting, and the name and title is heavily underlined in the records. The "gentleman" is distinguished as being the first recorded "rodent" on our books.

Immediately following appears the name of one of our own townsmen, with a similar appellation, the title being conferred at the same meeting.

A special meeting was called November 28, 1857, to consider matters in relation to "Subs" and "Subbing," and it was voted that a committee be appointed, one from each office, to attend to the wants of the "Subs."

The standing committee reported that a certain member was working for $6 per week. The accused, being present, and unable to give satisfactory reasons for his conduct, was dishonorably discharged.

January 9, 1858, a committee was appointed to take into consideration the subject of "State Printing" and take such action as they deemed advisable. At the February meeting the committee reported that it was inexpedient to take any action at present. Committee discharged.

The necessity and propriety of a charter was again discussed at the February meeting, and the corresponding secretary was instructed to forward to the National Union the amount necessary to pay for same.

The travelling card of F. A. Kelly, issued by Boston Union, No. 13, was received at this meeting. This is the first travelling card recorded as deposited, but it is believed to have been that of F. E. Kelly, a charter member of Providence Union.

March, 1858, a communication was received from L. Graham, secretary of the National Union, acknowledging the receipt of $10 forwarded

by the corresponding secretary and stating that the charter would be sent as soon as practicable. One hundred blank travelling cards were also received.

At the meeting held April 10, 1858, a communication was received from a member stating that he had been out of work for several months and now proposed to go to work at a price lower than that fixed by the Union, and requesting that he be permitted to withdraw from the Union. The request was not granted. On the other hand, the man having admitted that he intended to violate the scale, and it being stated that he was actually at work contrary to Union regulations, it was voted that he be expelled. At the May meeting another letter was received from the same gentleman, stating that he sincerely regretted the step he had taken; hoped that the Union would overlook and forgive the offence and again receive him as a member, assuring his former associates that he would not again transgress, and that he would always stand ready to honor their commands and respect their laws. Admitted upon the payment of a fine of $1.

The dues of a member who had been sick for some time were remitted at this meeting.

A committee was appointed to correspond with Boston Union relative to representation of this Union at the annual meeting of the National Union to be held at Chicago, May, 1858, and a special meeting was held April 24 for the purpose of acting upon the committee's report. In accordance with the suggestion of Boston Union, in its reply, Mr. H. W. Harrington, who had already been appointed a delegate from that body, was authorized to act in a like capacity for Providence Union. It was voted that $5 be sent to Boston Union to pay a portion of the expenses of the delegate, the secretary of Boston Union, in his letter, having suggested that amount as amply sufficient. It was also " voted that $2 be sent to the National Union as the dues of this Union, although the regular percentage would not amount to that sum."

Upon reaching Chicago Mr. Harrington evidently selected J. S. Thompson of that city to represent Providence; that gentleman's report as delegate being read and ordered placed on file at the semi-annual meeting, June 12, 1858, and the following resolution adopted:

"RESOLVED, That the thanks of this Union are due, and are hereby presented to Mr. J. S. Thompson of Chicago for the very able manner in which he represented this Union as its delegate in the late convention of the National Typographical Union, and that the corresponding secretary be instructed to transmit the same with this resolution."

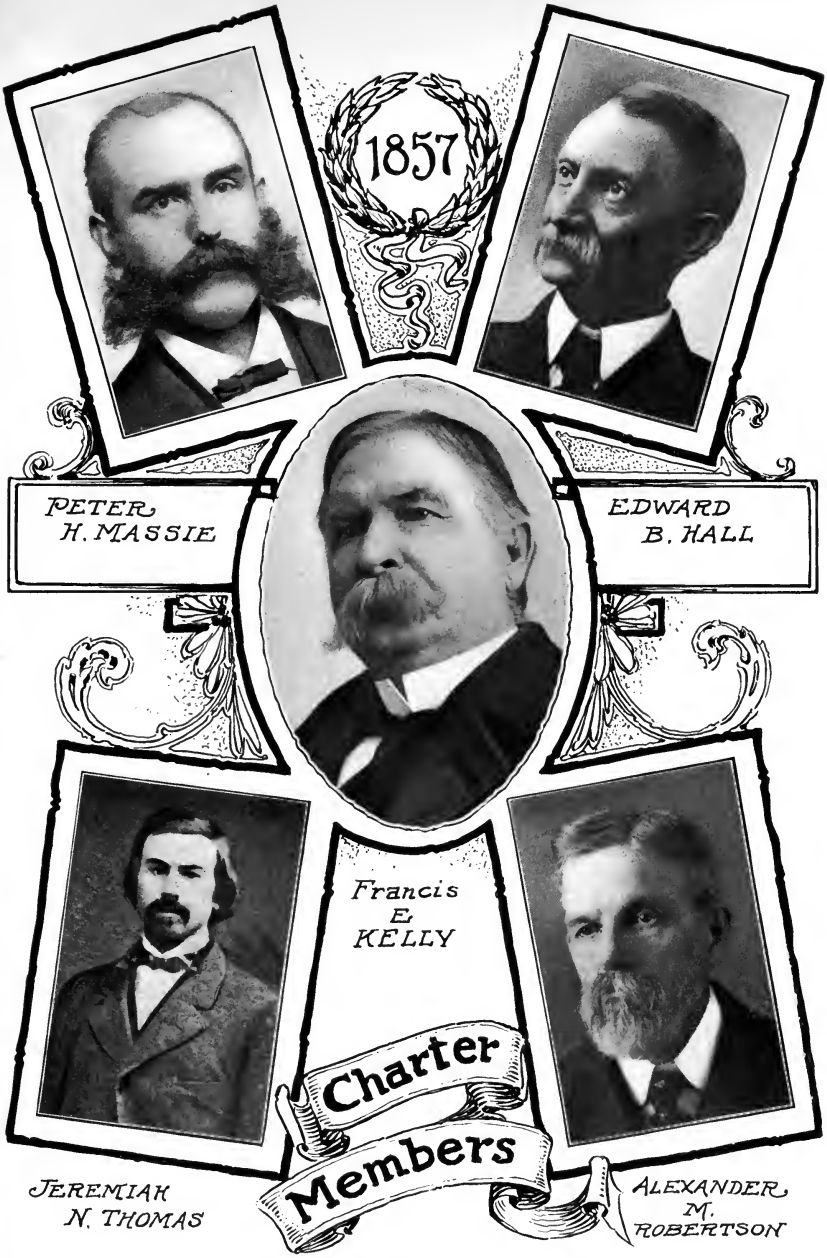
A letter from Mr. Harrington was also read and ordered filed.

New Orleans Union was having its share of trouble at this time, as a list of 15 expelled members was read at this meeting.

The meeting of the National Union evidently aroused the master printers of Chicago to an effort to stem the tide of unionism and reduce prices, as a communication setting forth these facts and requesting the usual courtesies in such cases was received from Chicago Union.

July 10, 1858, a committee was appointed to ascertain if a suitable room could be procured for the use of the Union, and the probable cost of furnishing and maintaining the same. At the September meeting the committee reported that a cheap and convenient room in the Granite building could be had for $65 per annum, and recommended that the same be immediately secured. The committee was directed to engage the room forthwith. At the next meeting the committee made a lengthy report, which showed that a bonus of $15 had to be paid to secure the room because of an offer of other parties of that amount. The expense for fittings amounted to $52.07. It was recommended that a committee be appointed, whose duty it would be to keep up all necessary supplies and see that every article was kept in a clean and neat manner. It was also recommended that a vote of thanks be tendered N. Bangs Williams for the gift of a table and picture, and resolutions to that effect were adopted. The committee on the care of the room was known as the Room Committee, and its reports during the Union's occupancy of the same are interesting reading. Rules governing the use of the room were adopted and rigidly enforced, and all expenses carefully itemized. The Union was notified previous to the expiration of the lease that the rent of the room would be increased to $125 per annum, and the committee was instructed to look about for a suitable room for less money. September 10 the committee reported that a room in Waterman block could be had for $75 per annum.

This room was not rented, however, as the October meeting was held in Unity Hall, the committee stating that the hall had been engaged for that meeting only. Further the committee says: "In accordance with the decision of the Union not to retain the room lately occupied by them, we have caused the effects of the Society to be removed and stored in a place of safety and under the immediate supervision of the President. The bracket upon which stood the bust of Franklin, and the remainder of the coal in the box were disposed of and the money received transferred to the treasurer." It was also stated that the ante-room to Brown's Hall, sufficiently large for the use of the Union, could be obtained, opened, warmed and lighted for $2 per night. The committee was instructed to procure the ante-room for as long a time as it deemed proper. The November meeting was held in that room, and the committee reported that it had disposed of the stove for $6.00 and a spittoon for 33 cents.


1857
PETER H. MASSIE
EDWARD B. HALL
Francis E KELLY
Charter Members
JEREMIAH N. THOMAS
ALEXANDER M. ROBERTSON

The resolutions of thanks above referred to was couched as follows:

"RESOLVED, That the thanks of the Providence Typographical Union be hereby tendered to N. Bangs Williams, Esq., for favors conferred upon it in furnishing its room."

To fully record the doings of the room committee would fill a book itself, so return will be made to the general story.

July 10, 1858, it was voted that delinquents be notified that unless their indebtedness be cancelled forthwith they would be expelled. The threat was made good at the August meeting by the expulsion of five members for non-payment of dues.

An attempt was made at the July meeting to raise the dues from 25 cents to 50 cents, but the motion was negatived.

The matter was again considered at the September meeting. A motion to lay on the table was lost; the main question was then put and lost. It was agreed that the subject should be considered an open one that might be taken up at any future meeting. At the October meeting the motion was lost, and at the November meeting the dues were raised to 35 cents.

At the meeting held September 11, 1858, a communication was received from a member notifying the Union that he no longer wished to be considered a member. This proved to be a "celebrated case" long drawn out. Opinion was divided as to the propriety of allowing a member to withdraw while still employed at the business, although a majority opposed the establishment of such a precedent. The arguments advanced by the opponents of such a course were clearly convincing, but the Union acted cautiously in the matter. A committee was appointed to ascertain the reason for such action, and obtain, if possible, a withdrawal of the communication. The gentleman, however, refused to enlighten the committee, but later sent another communication to the Union setting forth as a reason that he could not obtain the Union scale, and emphasizing his right to withdraw. The committee having the matter in hand was instructed to reply, and the matter was debated month after month, when the President of the National Union was appealed to for a decision. That official referred the matter back to the local Union for "adjudication," and after notifying the gentleman of the Union's intended action and receiving a reply threatening legal proceedings, he was expelled June 11, 1859. A motion to reconsider the matter at the July, 1859, meeting was indefinitely postponed.

The secretary was instructed to notify the President of the National Union and all sister Unions of the circumstances of the case and the stand taken by Providence Union.

There seems to be no doubt that Providence Union was first to establish the principle giving birth to the axiom: "Once a union man,

always a union man." And time has proved the wisdom of the action. At that time, Boston Union allowed members to withdraw for the sole purpose of working under the "scale," and the reply of the President of the National Union warrants the belief that like action had not been previously taken by any Union.

The discussion of the application for withdrawal overshadowed all other business at the meetings of November, December, January and February, but a vote passed at the March meeting to proceed to the election of delegates to the National Union Convention seems to have stemmed for a time the flow of oratory on that subject. It was voted that the number of delegates be two, with the privilege of electing a third at the next meeting.

For first delegate, the vote was a tie on the first, second and third ballot, between Mr. Massie and Mr. Whelden. The President, not having voted on the first two ballots, cast his vote for Mr. Whelden on the third and that gentleman was declared elected.

For second delegate, William Foster, Jr., was elected on the third ballot by a majority of two. At the April meeting Mr. Foster declined serving as delegate and to fill the vacancy several ballots were taken without a choice. A special meeting was held April 16 for the purpose of electing a successor to Mr. Foster and to provide means to defray the expenses of the delegates. Jabez Lord was elected as second delegate and the membership assessed $1 each, payable on or before the 25th inst.

A communication from Robert C. Smith, President of the National Union, was read at the October meeting, announcing the appointment of Thomas J. Walsh as secretary and treasurer, vice George W. Smith, resigned.

At the regular meeting held April 9, 1859, the standing committee reported adversely upon the application for membership of an employing printer. The report of the committee, in part, says:

"Notwithstanding the theory that every new member adds strength to the organization,* * * your committee is of the opinion that when this Union was established it was the intention of its founders that it should consist solely of journeymen, for whose benefit it was created. They are aware that this rule has not been carried out; partly from necessity, partly from choice: two members having been journeymen members at the time they became employers and one employer having been elected by the requisite vote. Your committee also believe that the presence of any considerable number of employing printers at the deliberations of the Society would have a tendency to place a check upon the true sentiments of its members, and it is more than probable that they might, at some future time, on any important question, by the influence they would have with those in their employ, hold the balance of power. Your committee see no good reason why any more employers should be admitted as members."

A motion that the gentleman be admitted, notwithstanding the adverse report, was lost, the vote being a tie.

May 14, the standing committee submitted another unfavorable report upon the application of a printer giving Boston as last place of

employment. The action of the committee in this case was determined by a letter received from A. W. Tebbitt, corresponding secretary of Boston Union. The application was rejected.

It was at this meeting that resolutions were passed establishing the principle that application for honorable withdrawal of journeymen members could only be entertained from those having retired from the business.

The resolutions were the preliminary steps taken to settle a matter that had consumed much time and involved a great amount of correspondence. At the meeting following, June 11, 1859, the incident was closed by the expulsion of the member making the application, for nonpayment of dues.

The corresponding secretary was instructed to open correspondence with the "Stick and Rule Club," an organization of printers in New Haven. Mr. Whelden introduced the matter and appears to have been anxious that it should be so recorded.

At the semi-annual meeting, Saturday, June 11, 1859, the recording secretary, in his report, congratulates the Union upon a recent triumph of union principles. W. N. Sherman, publisher of the Pendulum, the report states, found it impossible to carry on business by "rat" power. Every specie of the rodent had been tried, and he had personally declared them worthless and unreliable. A union men was now employed by Mr. Sherman, who had stated that business had never before progressed so satisfactorily. The secretary concluded his report as follows:

"Let prudent and wise counsel rule our deliberations and each one act with an eye sole and single to the interests of our organization and ere long the banner of victory shall float on our battlements."

Jabez Lord was re-elected President at this meeting, but declined, and Mr. George T. Arnold was elected.

"Mr. Lord, on retiring from the chair, made a neat speech," say the records, "which was listened to with interest."

"Mr. Arnold also made a very good off-hand speech on taking the chair, which was applauded throughout."

Mr. Lord, in behalf of the delegates who represented the Union at the session of the National Union held in Boston, offered about "steen sticks" of resolutions overflowing with appreciation of the treatment accorded the delegates by Boston Union.

The three employing printers who were members of the Union tendered their resignations at the July meeting, assigning as reasons the report of the standing committee in re employing printers and the Union's attitude toward that class as evidenced by the action taken at

the April meeting. The resignations were accepted and resolutions were passed explanatory of this action.

The President appointed as chairmen of the different offices the following:

Nelson Boyle	Daily Tribune.
Albert A. Scott	Daily Post.
Jabez Lord	Evening Press.
P. H. Massie	Daily Journal.
James A. Ward	Tribune Job Office.
Stephen B. Potter	Post Job Office.
Lewis L. M. Arnold	Tillinghast's Job Office.

Fears, imagined or real, for the safety of the charter prompted the presentation of the following:

"WHEREAS, Circumstances has led us to believe that we have enemies around us, and that it becomes us to use all means to thwart their purposes, therefore

"RESOLVED, That the charter of this Union shall be given to the safe keeping of its presiding officer, and by him, at the expiration of his term of office, shall be handed over to his successor."

Amended by adding: "And he shall be answerable to the Union for its safe keeping." Passed as amended.

While the precaution here taken served the purpose of preventing the actual theft of the charter, still in 1867, eight years later, when inquiries were made as to its guardian it was traced to the possession of an expelled member. It was returned to the Union, however, upon demand.

Before placing the charter in the hands of the President for safe keeping the recording secretary was instructed to have the names of the present (June, 1859) active members of the Union inscribed on the charter.

An item of expense in the treasurer's report attests that the secretary attended to this order.

At the semi-annual meeting, Dec. 10, 1859, the treasurer, after submitting an itemized account of receipts and expenditures, remarked: "The treasurer is happy to be able to say that the Union, from a financial point of view, is in a prosperous condition. One year ago tonight, at the commencement of my duties, the sum total in the treasury was $2.05. That sum has gradually increased to $41.60, the sum now in my hands. I would suggest the propriety of depositing such part of this money as the Union may think proper, (I would recommend $25,) in some Savings Bank, as a foundation for a fund in case of need."

Officers were elected and President Cooley appointed as chairmen of the different offices the following:

George T. Arnold	Daily Journal.
Albert A. Scott	Daily Post.
George H. Cranston	Evening Press.
J. N. Thomas	Journal Job Office.
J. A. Ward	Post Job Office.
L. L. M. Arnold	Tillinghast's Job Office.
M. W. Collins	A. C. Greene's Job Office.

It was voted that the treasurer be instructed to deposit in his own name, as treasurer of Providence Typographical Union, the sum of $30 (thirty dollars) in some suitable banking institution.

At the meeting January 14, 1860, there was a general weeding out of delinquent members, ample notice and sufficient time having been given to all to square up.

The secretary was instructed at the February meeting to look over the records and find a resolution in relation to "subbing;" that it be read at the next meeting, and that the Union now abide by the same. The secretary stated at the March meeting that he had searched the records and was unable to find any resolution relating to "subs" or "subbing."

The fact is that while no resolution appears in the minutes the matter of "subs" and "subbing" was discussed at the November (1857) meeting, as previously noted in these pages.

A special meeting was called February 25, 1860, "to take into consideration the propriety of allowing a 'rat' to work on the Providence Daily Post."

Upon the subject the Union went into committee of the whole, and upon arising, resolutions were adopted criticising those members who had remained at work after one of their number had resigned his situation rather than work with a "rat," and hoping that their actions in a like case in the future would be such as to merit confidence and dispel suspicion.

March 10, 1860, the inquiry committee reported, without recommendation, the application for membership of a journeyman pressman, and upon motion the question of admitting the applicant was indefinitely postponed.

Action was based upon the resolution previously adopted in regard to pressmen.

It was voted that hereafter the secretary be required to only notify the chairmen of the different offices of the time of holding regular meetings, instead of sending printed notices to individual members, and to act according to his own discretion in regard to special meetings.

A special committee appointed at this meeting, to ascertain whether the means could be obtained to send a delegate to Nashville, made a lengthy report at the April meeting, which showed that $59 had been raised by subscription. It further stated that from reliable information it was believed that the expenses of a delegate would amount to $100. The amount subscribed not being in itself sufficient, three ways were suggested to meet the emergency:

"1st. To assess each member an amount sufficient to pay the whole expense and return the money already subscribed.

"2d. To draw from the treasury an amount which, added to that subscribed, would equal the amount desired.

"3d. To elect some member as delegate who stands fair before the Union, who will accept the amount subscribed as an equivalent for the expense of his journey, loss of time, etc., if such member can be found."

The committee did not, however, approve of drawing upon the treasury.

After a thorough discussion of the matter the committee was ordered to refund to the subscribers the money collected, and the question of electing a delegate was indefinitely postponed.

A resolution reducing the monthly dues to 25 cents was laid on the table, and the following resolution was laid over until the next meeting and at that meeting indefinitely postponed.

"RESOLVED, That on and after . . . . the Providence Typographical Union claims no jurisdiction over book and job printers."

The semi-annual report of the treasurer, June 9, 1860, showed a balance in the treasury of $73.55.

July 14 the corresponding secretary read a prospectus for reprinting the records of the National Typographical Union from its formation to that time. It was voted "that the Union approve of the undertaking and recommend the work to the members of the craft."

An honorary list was established at this meeting by the adoption of the following:

"WHEREAS, Members of Providence Typographical Union having ceased active connection with the business, but still desiring to maintain their connection with the society, and as it is for the interest of this Union to retain the good wishes and sympathy of all members of the craft, therefore,

"RESOLVED, That such members desiring to continue their connection with the Union be, and they are hereby constituted honorary members."

It was evidently a hard proposition to maintain the "scale" in the book and job offices during these times. Time and again reports were made by chairmen that different members were suspected of working under price, but investigation usually failed to prove the charges because the members' own word was about the only evidence available, and but two members so charged pleaded guilty. This condition of affairs probably prompted the submission of the resolution relinquishing control of book and job printers at a former meeting, and may have been responsible also for the following, offered at the September meeting:

"RESOLVED, That Union men be allowed to work in job offices, provided they shall not work for a less sum than eight dollars per week."

The resolution was indefinitely postponed.

At this same meeting (September 8, 1860,) the chairman of the Daily Post in his report, revealed a condition in that office inimical to established Union principles. He stated that the "ads" were being set in the

Post job office, and wished to know what action the chapel should take in the matter.

A lively discussion was precipitated by the announcement, and a motion that the Union go into committee of the whole was carried.

After arising the following resolution was adopted:

"RESOLVED, That the hands in the Post newspaper office refuse to work any longer unless the advertisements be restored to that office, and that Mr.—— be ordered to discontinue work on the same; and if their request is not acceded to, they shall all strike."

It is believed the strike was inaugurated Monday, September 10, 1860, for the reason that a special meeting was called Tuesday, September 11, to consider the matter. It was voted at this meeting to go into committee of the whole and to allow Mr. Webster, editor of the Post, to take part in the proceedings. After a lengthy discussion, participated in by Mr. Webster and several of the members, the committee arose. Previous to withdrawing, Mr. Webster stated that Mr. Simons was perfectly willing to pay 28 cents per 1000 ems for the ads, provided the regular hands were able to set the matter.

This statement resulted in the appointment of a committee to confer with the publishers of the Post, and they reported at a special meeting held September 16, that the only hitch in a settlement of the difficulty was the refusal of the publishers to re-employ two of the members who had participated in the strike.

The Union then refused to consider a settlement under any condition except the return of every man involved, and another meeting was called for September 17. Little can be gleaned from the minutes of that date as to the status of the strike. Charges which had been preferred at the previous meeting against the foreman of the Post job office were at this meeting sustained, although the accused submitted the opinion of Mr. Madigan, a vice-president of the National Union, that such action could not be taken by a local Union for the reasons assigned.

The vice-president tendered his resignation at this meeting and travelling cards were granted to Messrs. Lord, Barbour and Kelly.

Evidence that the strike had been adjusted is found in the minutes of October 13, by the appointment of Mr. Willcox as chairman of the Post for the remainder of the term.

That proved to be the last echo of the first strike authorized by Providence Typographical Union and, as far as can be determined from the books, the Union was the victor.

February 9, 1861, it was moved that the recording secretary be authorized to purchase a new record book, the expense not to exceed one dollar and a half.

The records state that there was some debate on the subject, in which Messrs. Whelden, G. T. Arnold, Massie, G. H. Cranston and Willcox participated. The motion was finally adopted.

At the meeting held March 9, 1861, a proposition to send two delegates to the National Union convention was carried, and it was voted that the election be held at the next regular meeting. At the April meeting the President read the circular of the National Union President in regard to the convention, and the election of the delegates was taken up. For first delegate there were six candidates. Israel Amsbury received a majority of the votes on the first ballot and he was declared elected. After the first ballot, with no choice for second delegate, it was voted that, providing there was no choice after three ballots had been taken, all candidates but the two standing the highest on that ballot be withdrawn. There were six candidates on the first ballot and seven candidates on the second ballot. Peter A. McDonald received a majority on the third ballot and, on motion, was declared the unanimous choice. May 11 the President announced that the session of the National Union had been postponed without day. It was voted to reimburse the President for the expense of telegraphing in regard to the meeting.

Nothing of importance transpired for several months, in fact nothing but matters of a routine nature is recorded for a full year, when in April, 1862, the corresponding secretary read a letter from the President of the National Union in relation to the session of that body, which he had called to assemble in New York on the first Monday in May. There was also read at the same meeting a letter from the New York Union (the "Famous Circular") discouraging a meeting of the National Union at that time and citing reasons for its opposition.

It was voted that in event of the session being held, the delegates elected to represent Providence at the session which had been postponed be authorized to act at the coming session.

A special meeting was held April 26, to take further action in regard to representation at the convention. The delegates were "instructed to urge that the per capita tax of 25 cents per member is due for one year only," and to inquire into the expediency of biennial sessions of that body.

At the May meeting a committee was appointed to receive and entertain the Boston delegates returning to their homes from the convention, providing stop was made at this city.

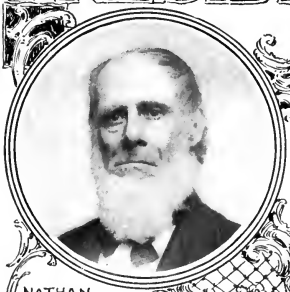
The delegates to the National Convention made report at the June meeting as follows:

"To the Officers and Members of the Providence Typographical Union:

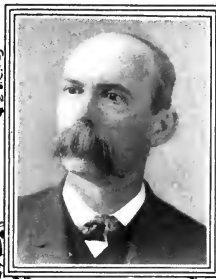
"Gentlemen—Your delegates appointed to represent this Union in the National Typographical Union at its Tenth Session holden in New York, in May, 1862, beg leave respectfully to submit the following as their report:

"The National Convention met in the Council Chamber of the City Hall on Monday, May 5th, at 10 o'clock. The delegates were called to order at about 11 o'clock by President Farquhar, who made a brief address congratulating the convention on so large a representation in these troublesome times, and expressed the hope that at the next annual

PRESIDENTS OF NO. 33



NATHAN HALL



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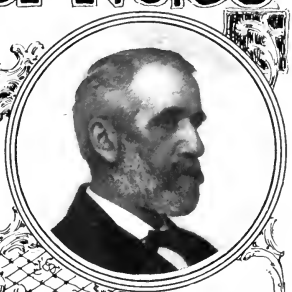
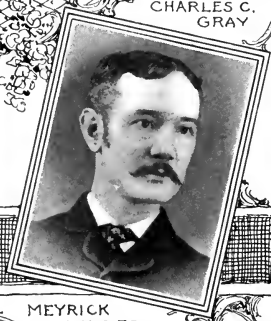


CHARLES C. GRAY

GEORGE W. BARRY.

C. E. BURCHFIELD.



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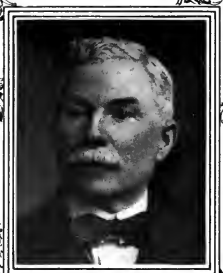
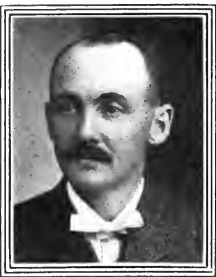
ROBERT GRIEVE.

JOHN C. HURLL.



JOHN P. DOLAN.

MICHAEL B. MARTIN.



JOSEPH D. HALL, JR.

EDGAR O. BEACHAM.

meeting he would see all the Unions—North and South—represented. He regretted in strong terms the occurrence of events which have interrupted its harmony and deliberations the past year.

"Sam Slawson of St. Louis, Corote of New York, and John Gorman of Boston, were appointed a committee on credentials, who subsequently reported thirty-three delegates from nineteen Unions in attendance,

"Sam Slawson rose to a question of privilege. He wished the President to decide whether any delegate could vote, if objections were taken, if the Union he represented had not paid but one year's per capita tax. The President declined to decide this question and referred it to the convention for action. This elicited a sharp discussion. It was, however, finally decided, by a vote of 22 to 6, that the per capita tax for 1862 must be paid and that for 1861 remitted.

"On Tuesday the election of officers for the year ensuing took place with the following result:

"President—John M. Farquhar of Chicago; First Vice-President—William A. Montgomery of Boston; Second Vice-President—J. H. Walker of Chicago; Secretary and Treasurer—Thomas J. Walsh of New York; Corresponding Secretary—Theodore Nagle of St. Louis.

"The report of the Secretary and Treasurer was submitted and read by Mr. Walsh. It states the receipts of the National Union to have been for the past two years, (the session of 1861 having been omitted,) $662.87; the expenditures, $598.33; the balance on hand May 30, 1862, $74.54. It further states that the Troy (N. Y.) Union disbanded on the eighth of February, 1862, finding that the pressure of the times made the purpose of their organization impracticable. A large amount of correspondence had passed between the National Union and the subordinates, chiefly growing out of the national difficulties, of an unhappy but now uninteresting character. Letters to similar organizations in the British Provinces, proposing co-operation with this National Union, had been sent but no answers as yet had been received. On the Canadian frontier our subordinate Unions had exchanged fraternal intercourse with those of Canada, where their principles were nearly the same, but no general arrangement of exchange had been made.

"At the commencement of the afternoon session, a long and protracted discussion ensued on a proposition of Mr. Slawson of St. Louis, to have the name of George McKay Luken placed on the roll of permanent membership of the National Union. It appeared that he belongs in Memphis, Tenn., and that he was the last authorized delegate from the subordinate Union there in 1861, and was prevented from taking his seat by the postponement of the National session of that year. Mr. Slawson said he intended it merely as a compliment to the gentleman named without claiming it as a right. Mr. Walker of Detroit wished to ascertain whether Mr. Luken was loyal to the government of the United States before he was compelled to vote on the proposition. On this point an animated discussion ensued. The prevailing sentiment, however, was that they had better avoid all description of sectional difficulties. The name was ordered on the roll by a vote of 19 for and 8 against.

"On Wednesday morning, President Farquhar presented his annual report. It was a very able document, reviewing the growth and prosperity of the National organization from the commencement to the present time, and embracing all the points of interest that had come under his observation respecting the subordinate Unions. He had granted charters for several new Unions, and represented most of the Unions in the loyal States in a healthy condition. He animadverted in severe terms on the course taken by the officers of this body on the postponement of the National session last year, and censured the course taken by the New York Union in issuing its famous circular and endeavoring to postpone the present session. These points he handled with boldness, and expressed his opinions with characteristic independence.

"This report was referred to a special committee.

"The President announced the standing committees. Providence Union was represented—one on the 'committee on appeals,' and one on the 'committee on unfinished business.'

"The special committee on the 'President's Annual Report' reported a resolution censuring the officers of the National Union of 1861 for postponing the session of that year, stating that their action was 'unnecessary and ill-advised.'

"This resolution met with violent opposition, and occupied most of the day in its discussion. The New York delegates showed most conclusively that it was not only necessary but eminently proper to postpone, as the city was in an uproar on account of

the rebellion—that the streets were full of soldiers recruiting and departing for the war—that business of all kinds was suspended—and that the convention would, most probably, have been mobbed had a Southern delegate with Southern sentiments been present, such was the excited state of the public mind. The objectionable features of the resolution were stricken out and the resolution adopted by a large vote.

"The committee on unfinished business reported a resolution which was laid over from 1860, recommending the per capita tax of 25 cents be reduced to 10 cents on every member without regard to his standing. This resolution drew forth a lengthy discussion. It was contended that a small tax on every member, instead of a larger one on those only who were in good standing, would be more equal and practical in its results. An effort was made to go back to the old system of per cent. on the receipts. This proposition met with opposition on the ground of inequality, as St. Louis and other Western Unions paid 50 cents per month, while Philadelphia and some other Unions paid only 10 cents per month,

"The resolution was finally laid over until the next session of the National Union, owing to the low state of its finances.

"On Thursday we held but one session, as the City Council met in the afternoon in the chamber where we held our meeting.

"Several resolutions were offered and adopted, in reference to the practical workings of the craft.

"One, offered by Mr. Adams, abolishing, as far as practicable, departments in offices.

"Another, offered by Mr. Nagle, recommending that the Union located nearest to a town having no Union, but employing ten journeymen printers, to enter into a correspondence with said journeymen in reference to the establishment of a Union with them.

"Another, recommending that apprentices be admitted to Unions on the fifth or last year of their apprenticeship—without being taxed, or the privilege of voting. This last met with opposition as some offices discarded apprentices altogether.

"Friday's proceedings were mostly of a general character.

"Daniel W. Flynn offered a resolution giving the President discretionary power in assembling the National Union. Laid over to the next session.

"Your delegate offered a resolution, which was laid over, altering the Constitution so that there shall be a biennial session instead of a yearly one.

"Ex-President Smith offered a resolution, which was adopted, condemning the practice of giving banquets and other entertainments to the National Union as detrimental to the best interests of the organization. It was stated that when the National Union met at New Orleans, the Union there spent $1,500 in entertaining the National body, consisting of thirteen delegates; and the New York Union had raised and appropriated $7,000 for the same purpose last year had the convention been held.

"Only one case was referred to the committee on appeals. This was presented by Mr. Nagle of St. Louis. A member from the Nashville Union presented a card from that Union to the St. Louis Union, headed 'Confederate States of America,' and without the official signatures of the President or Secretary of the National Typographical Union. The President of the St. Louis Union—Mr. S. Slawson—refused to receive it. On this decision the member from Nashville appealed, stating that this was the only card he could procure, and claiming that it was sufficient evidence that he was a Union member in good standing where he last worked.

"The committee on appeals recommended that the decision of the President of the St. Louis Union be sustained, which recommendation was unanimously adopted after a debate.

"Cleveland, Ohio, was selected as the place for holding the next session. The vote on the second ballot was nearly divided between that place and Detroit. St. Louis was preferred by many, but her delegates thought it too soon to hold a session there. They preferred to wait until the Southern Unions were in a position to return to the National body.

"The name of J. S. Thompson was added to the roll of 'Permanent Members' as a representative from Providence Union, No. 33.

"A vote was passed authorizing the secretary to print 1500 copies of the proceedings of this convention and circulate them among the various Unions.

"A committee was appointed who subsequently reported resolutions appreciative of the sentiments of the convention toward the New York Union and citizens for the numerous courtesies extended to them.

"In presenting the above, your delegates have only touched upon some of the most important points that were brought before the convention for consideration. They would

refer you to the official minutes, when published, for a more detailed account of its deliberations.

"There were many gratifying incidents connected with our visit to the Island City, and our social intercourse with the members of the New York Union. The ride to Central Park and High Bridge, on Sunday—the visit to the Brooklyn Navy Yard and the receiving ship North Carolina—the moral and instructive lessons we learned in examining the different corrective institutions and hospitals on Blackwell's Island—the intellectual and musical treat at the rooms of the Franklin Typographical Society—the patriotic and cheering address of Hon. Horace Greeley and others on that occasion—the ride out to, and the feast and social festivities at Bay View on Long Island—the dramatic entertainments at Niblo's Winter Gardens, and other theatres. These, and numerous other civilities, we can appreciate, but words entirely fail to express the feelings of our grateful hearts toward our New York brethren for so many distinguished attentions shown us, and their unceasing efforts to make our leisure hours pleasant. A complete overflow of all the elements of kindness were showered upon us. Their magnanimity of soul and generosity of feeling were unbounded.

"Your delegates would also here take occasion to express their heartfelt thanks to their brother members of Providence Union for the honor conferred upon them in being privileged to represent their cause in so honorable and intelligent a body. The generous confidence you thus reposed in us we shall cherish as long as we have an existence. To each individual member of this Union we extend the salutation of fraternal peace, prosperity and happiness; and, in conclusion, we say, in the language of another—'Surely, your God is our God—your faith our faith—your joy our joy—your prosperity our satisfaction.' Then let us unitedly work together for the preservation and perpetuity of a common inheritance. It may be, thereby we can maintain the position which other and older Unions hold in helping forward the great objects for which we are organized.

"Respectfully yours,

"I. AMSBURY,
"P. A. MCDONALD."

Several members of the Union who had enlisted without taking the steps necessary to obviate the accumulation of dues and consequent expulsion were protected by the passage of the following resolution at the meeting of October 11, 1862:

"RESOLVED, That the dues of all members who are in the service of the United States be remitted until their safe return."

February 14, 1863, Mr. Massie offered the following:

"WHEREAS, Mr. Charles W. Felt, now of this city, has manifested a desire to come before this Union and give a lecture upon his system of 'combination type,' therefore,

"RESOLVED, That this Union cordially invite Mr. Felt, et als., to come before this Union and deliver a lecture on the subject of 'combination type' and the benefits to be derived therefrom, on Saturday, February 28."

Had Mr. Massie been more discreet in the phrasing of his resolution chances are that favorable action would have been taken. One superfluous word in the resolved paragraph offended the fine feelings of Mr. Lord, giving as he thought, a patronizing aspect to the affair, and to that he objected. He moved to amend by striking out the word "cordially." The discussion thereby started consumed time and ended in the indefinite postponement of the resolution.

Just what combination type was cannot be stated, but is supposed to have been "logotypes" of words most frequently used.

March 14 the secretary was instructed to notify members that an election for delegate would be held at the next meeting.

A committee was appointed to revise the "Scale of Prices," and instructed to draw up a schedule similar to that of the Boston Union, a copy of which was submitted. In its report the committee explained the changes from the existing rates as follows:

"On morning papers the advance is from 28 cents to 30 cents, two cents behind our sister Union of Boston; evening papers in the same ratio, 25 cents to 27 cents, which is three cents less than Boston rates; weekly work on morning papers has been increased two dollars per week, but the ratio has been preserved by making the hours of labor twelve hours per day; evening newspaper work, done by the week or hour, to be governed by the hours and prices of job work. In the book and job scale the price of labor per week has been put up one dollar, making it read $11, instead of $10 per week, hour work from 17 and 20 cents to 20 and 25 cents for day and over work. Book work by the piece 27 cents."

To the foregoing the committee added:

"Your committee hopes the Union will give this matter, which interests vitally, not only the members now, but all who may come on the stage hereafter, grave and careful consideration. Attention is called to the fact that all classes of the laboring or producing population are demanding and receiving an increase of wages.* * * They would also impress on the Union the necessity of united action as the only means of securing this very desirable object. It is the only course. Therefore, we urge upon the members to express themselves; express their ideas freely, calmly, and to the point, so that there will be no uncertainty as to the means and as to the result."

Upon motion a committee of nine (six appointed by the chair and three elected from the floor) was instructed to draft a memorial for presentation to employers. Messrs. Massie, Whelden, McDonald, Lord, Potter, Amsbury, G. T. Arnold, Thompson and Barbour comprised the committee.

May 9, 1863, the committee submitted the following as the result of their labors and the same was accepted:

"GENTLEMEN—Under existing circumstances, produced by this rebellion, which has so reduced the value of the currency of this country, enhanced the price of every article of necessity in life, and which has caused a proportionate advance in the rates of all other kinds of labor, your employes, in justice to themselves, respectfully ask an advance in the price of their labor. They would ask you to compare the wages of the printer with those of any other mechanic—even the laborer upon the wharf receiving 25 cents per hour—feeling confident you will find none requiring the same amount of brain who is so inadequately compensated.

"In thus calling your attention to this subject they profess to be actuated only by motives of necessity, past and present experience being their prompter. They consider it unnecessary here to enter into a detailed account of the many obstacles which they are called upon, from time to time, to surmount with the present inadequate return for their labor, feeling confident that their employers, after having their attention called to the subject, will readily and cheerfully admit the fairness and justice of it.

"If any argument were necessary, they deem it sufficient simply to point to the fact that in Boston and New York, and elsewhere, where the prices of labor among their craft have always been over ten per cent. more than in Providence, and where, within a few months, they have again been advanced in a like ratio, and that, too, in cities where the necessaries of life are at least ten per cent. less than they are in this city. And this increase is not confined to printers alone. Nearly every, if not all branches of business have found it necessary to advance the reward of labor. In some instances it has been given without asking, and in others simply by asking.

"With these facts staring them in the face, and experience convincing them that their compensation must be increased or their troubles aggravated, they feel that they are doing no more than they should expect were they in your position under like circumstances.

"As members of the Providence Typographical Union, an institution that has labored for the past six years to bring the trade to perfection in this city, they are aware that it may become necessary for you, in granting their request, to make a proportionate advance in your own rates of subscription, advertising and jobbing. Under these circumstances, knowing that the interests of the employer and employe are indentical, they are ready and most willing to co-operate with you in any manner which you may deem best to secure this end.

"Trusting that the above suggestions will meet with your approval, which you will please make known at the end of this financial week, they remain,

"Most respectfully,
(Employes' signatures.)
"For the committee
"P. A. McDONALD, Secretary." "P. H. MASSIE, Chairman."

It was voted to head the memorial "To our Employers," the same to be presented to the proprietors of the different offices by the chairmen thereof, together with those portions of the "Scale" applicable to each. The date and hour for presentation was fixed for Monday, May 11, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. The meeting then adjourned to meet again May 16, at 5:30 P. M.

This meeting was called to order at the appointed time, and the following communications in reply to the memorial were read:

"OFFICE OF THE EVENING PRESS,
"No. 16 WEYBOSSET STREET,
"PROVIDENCE, MAY 11, 1863.

"GENTLEMEN—Your communication of this date asking an increase of the rates of compensation has been received and considered. The subject to which it relates has had our consideration previously, as we are not unmindful of the just claims of our employes, and are not insensible to the reasons why they should receive higher prices for their labor than have been paid heretofore.

"Situated as we have been since the very serious rise in the price of paper, accompanied by heavier expenses of publication in other respects, we cannot really afford to add anything to the rates now paid you.

"But we do not think of refusing your very reasonable request. We may have to retrench in the amount of work done, but shall cheerfully agree to give the new prices for whatever work is still to be done.

"We are not without hope, however, that business affairs will take such a turn that we may be able to meet the increased expense without diminishing the amount of labor performed in our establishment.

"With continued wishes for the prosperity and happiness of each and all of you, we are, gentlemen,

"Yours very truly,
"COOKE, JACKSON & CO."

The above letter was addressed to the members of the Press chapel and submitted to the Union by the chairman of that office. The document was ordered to be placed on file.

Mr. Scott, chairman of the office of the Post, made report as follows, which was accepted and ordered filed:

"TO PROVIDENCE TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION:

"GENTLEMEN—I have the pleasure of reporting, on behalf of the office of the Providence Daily Post, that the proprietor thereof has freely acknowledged the justice of and acceeded to the request of the employes in said office for the proposed advance of wages.

"A. A. SCOTT,
"Chairman P. D. P."

Mr. Barbour, chairman of Journal office, presented the following reply to the memorial:

"To Messrs. George T. Arnold, George Whelden and others, Compositors on the Journal:

"Gentlemen—The publishers of the Journal are in receipt of a communication, evidently not originating with you, but bearing your names, asking an advance in the price of your labor, and presenting a 'Scale of Prices as reported by the committee on revision.' The enhanced price of living, and the advance in the rates of other prices of labor, are urged as reasons why the wages of our employes should be increased.

"The publishers of the Journal desire to maintain the most amicable relations and complete understanding with the men in their employ. They desire to treat them not merely with justice, but with liberality. They desire that the workmen shall take pride in the office, and the office be proud of the workmen. They would not withhold from the laborer his hire, nor interpose an obstacle in the way of his advancement.

"But it is proper, before acting definitely upon this memorial, that clearly is the result of a view of the question from one standpoint alone, that the other side should be presented to your consideration, with the not improbable consequences of impulsive action in the premises, at such an unprecedented time as the present.

"In the first place are you not in error in speaking of the 'reduced currency of the country?' The fact that the precious metals temporarily command a fluctuating premium hardly warrant the assumption that we have a depreciated currency; and the man who pays his three years' note maturing at this time finds his dollar of no less value now than when he received the loan. By comparing our price current of family marketing with that published three years ago, you will doubtless be struck with the remarkable similarity of prices, affording evidence alike that the rebellion has not reduced the currency, and has not 'enhanced the price of every article of necessity in life.' House rent, moreover, is no higher now than then, and so with various other items that enter into the family expense account. The grocer and the clothier, from causes which we all hope cannot be of long continuance, are enabled to demand increased prices, thereby bringing home to each of us the realities of the war, and prompting us to labor and hope for a swift succession of victories that shall restore to our country the blessings of peace.

"You allude to the advance in the wages of other kinds of labor. That to a very considerable extent is so. The draft of men for the army has so reduced the general labor supply that wages have increased. When the army is disbanded, the increased supply of labor will, by the same law, have a tendency to reduce the price perhaps even below the former standard. These fluctuations ought not to govern to any extent the compensation of newspaper printers. Their labor is interrupted by no changes in business prosperity. Whether times are good or bad, whether the publisher reaps any reward for his labor, experience and invested capital or not, the employes of the established newspaper have continuous employment and an unabated stipend. A significant illustration of this is found in our own experience. In a single item of our expenditures the present increase, as compared with last September, amounts to about $9000 per annum. Yet this enormous addition to our expenses, which it is entirely impracticable to meet by any advance in our rates of business, has not affected you, notwithstanding the fact that the labor bills presented almost the only salient points for the application of increased economy. The manufacturer pays treble price for his new material and receives treble price for his goods. The employing carpenter, if need be, can advance the wages of his men when there is increased demand for labor, for he charges it in his bill of work. But newspaper rates of subscription and advertising are a fixed part of its good will, and cannot be advanced and reduced to suit the exigencies of the times. The few papers that have survived the attempt in this crisis are returning to their former rates, thus confirming the view that must commend itself to the sound judgment of every reflecting man in the business.

"Under these circumstances would it not be well to consider whether there is not a possibility—to quote from a familiar fable—of killing the goose that lays the golden egg. Assuming that the income of subscription newspapers is fixed and cannot be suddenly increased at will, and that the unprecedented expenditures now imposed upon such establishments has rendered them unprofitable, and in many cases burdensome to their publishers, is it wise for the journeymen to enter into a combination that will have the effect to close entirely some fields of labor, and to impose additional burdens upon others, resulting in the end in throwing many workmen out of employment and reducing the prices to a figure much below that now ungrudgingly paid. There is no other kind of

business as precarious at the present time as the publishing of newspapers, and another year of war will doubtless reduce their number so much that men will be careful to retain any situations that will afford them a weekly compensation of $16.37, the average of your pay roll for the last week. Aside from the increased expense at a time when an increase of expenses is most to be avoided, some inconvenience would result to both parties from a compliance with your request. We are informed, not unfortunately by your memorial, that the 'committee on revision' fixed the price for evening papers at 27 cents per thousand ems, one cent less than the price we are now paying. Should we be compelled to submit our business temporarily to outside government, the composition on the Evening Bulletin would be done by a different set of hands employed for the purpose and paid by the evening schedule, or by the week. We should also be compelled to introduce apprentices into the office—a course that we have set our face against heretofore, very much to our pecuniary disadvantage. We are not desirous of commencing the practice, and shall be driven to it only by necessity. The proposed arrangements relative to the Bulletin and apprentices, would enable us to pay to such men as we retain the price asked without materially increasing the burdens of the office. But it is questionable if the plan would offer many advantages. The publishers of the Journal ask for these statements your careful consideration. They are submitted to you, and not to parties with whom we have no business relations.

"We cannot avoid the impression that the proper 'committee on revision' of the prices paid at the Journal office, include only yourselves and ourselves. We should be loth to make that a condition of giving employment, but we may be compelled to do so. If, in view of all the circumstances, you feel inclined to demand the increased compensation, we must say that until other expenses are abated we cannot increase the composition bills. If the rate is higher a reduction must be made elsewhere.

"Trusting that you will see how untimely is your present movement, and that in this business the burdens of the war cannot be borne by the employers alone, we subscribe ourselves, "Yours very respectfully,

"KNOWLES, ANTHONY & DANIELSON."

After the reading of the above, Mr. Barbour stated that the proprietors of the Journal wished one week more in which to consider the matter, when, if they concluded to pay the advanced rates, it would be paid for the week ending May 23. It was then voted to give Messrs. Knowles, Anthony & Danielson one week in which to act.

A resolution expressing the thanks of the Union to the publishers of the Press and Post for their expressed willingness to pay the revised scale, the same to be published in the city papers Monday, May 25, was adopted.

Mr. Lord then offered the following which was adopted:

"RESOLVED, That the Providence Typographical Union guarantee to such members as may be thrown out of employment by the insistance upon the present scale all the support, by means and money, it is in their power to give."

Receipts $1. Adjourned to May 23.

At the adjourned meeting held May 23, Mr. Barbour presented the following which was accepted and placed on file:

"PROVIDENCE, May 23.

"TO THE MEMBERS OF PROVIDENCE TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION:

"GENTLEMEN—In behalf of the employes on the Journal, I am happy to report that the advanced price for composition was paid this morning for the work done this current week; and would thank the Union for their very generous action in allowing them one week extra time before taking final action in the matter.

"Respectfully submitted,

"WILLIAM H. BARBOUR,

"Chairman Journal Office."

The resolution relating to the publication of a card passed at the previous meeting was reconsidered, and a motion that no card be published was adopted.

A committee appointed at the June meeting to endeavor to induce those journeymen employed in job offices, who were not then members of the Union, to join, reported at the July meeting that nothing could be accomplished in the premises.

The report focused the limelight very strongly upon the handful of members from that branch of the business, and the virtue of their membership was greatly magnified thereby. One admirer of these true exponents of the "Union spirit" proposed the thanks of the Union "to the gallant few of the job branch;" also providing for exemption of dues and a place on the honorary list.

Probably because of precedent established in re withdrawal of members, when still employed at the printing business, the matter was laid on the table.

A resolution of welcome to our typographical friends of the 11th R. I. Regiment who had returned safely, was passed.

A communication from P. H. Massie, chairman of the Journal office, resigning that office, was read, as was also a communication from the same gentleman resigning his membership in the society because of having left the business.

On motion of Mr. Barbour, Mr. Massie's name was transferred to the honorary list.

The same action was taken in regard to P. H. McDonald at the December meeting, that gentleman having left the printing business.

At the meeting held October 10, 1863, the recording secretary tendered his resignation, for the reason that his duties required him to visit each office the week previous to a meeting, and that on his last visit to the Journal office he had been met by G. W. Danielson and told never to enter the office again. The resignation was laid over one month, and then laid on the table, Mr. Lord, the secretary, completing his term of office.

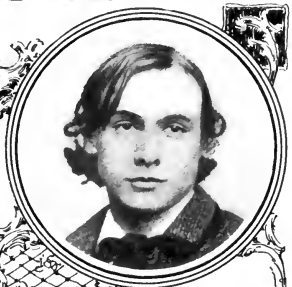
November 14 a communication was read in which a member charged that the Union was controlled by a certain few for certain purposes, and expressed the desire to be no longer considered a member. The communication was laid on the table. One month later the same member was elected door-keeper.

An informal ballot was usually taken, previous to an election, for all important offices, and at the semi-annual meeting, December 12, 1863, the gentleman having a majority for President on the informal ballot did not receive one vote on the formal ballot. The candidate may have

I.T.U. DELEGATES OF NO. 33

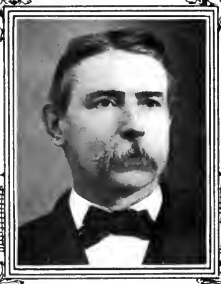
Israel Amsbury

Henry A Barnes



Volney Austin

Asahel P Brown



Richard J Faulkner

James P Bowes

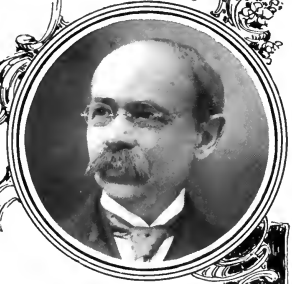
James H. Russell

Andrew F Moran

Franklin P Eddy

William Abell

William Donovan



Maurice E. Hughes

been satisfied with the expression of confidence accorded by the informal vote and declined an election, but it's funny reading without an explanation.

About this time there seems to have been an awakening among the book and job printers of the city. Their activities were directed towards forming an organization of their own class. Members of the Union regarded the movement as an attempt to break up their organization, and resolutions were adopted denouncing the promoters and calling upon all good Union men to thwart and arrest such "malicious mischief," and to perpetuate and strengthen the bonds of unity. To attain results in harmony with the tenor of the resolution, a committee of five was appointed to visit personally every journeyman printer and pressman (pressmen were previously rejected) now working in the city, or to meet a committee from them, or to meet them in a body, as the said committee might think proper, and urge upon them the importance of joining the older organization.

This committee reported January 9, 1864, that they had called a meeting January 5, to which all interested had been invited, and that four men from the Journal job office and a boy from Greene's had attended. No definite action had been taken because of the slim attendance. It was recommended that the matter be further agitated.

Meanwhile the "branch" had been busy; had actually organized, and January 16, 1864, a special meeting of the Union was called for the purpose of taking action upon a communication from "The Providence Book and Job Printers' Association." The communication explained that the "Association" was about to demand $1 more per week than that set forth in the Union scale, and desired that the Union guarantee that its members would not interfere in their attempt to obtain a higher rate.

After the reading of the communication, Mr. Willcox waxed indignant and moved that the Union have nothing whatever to do with the matter. That motion was negatived.

The biting sarcasm of the communication was apparent and the indignation of Mr. Willcox justified, but his motion was too peremptory. Contemptuous silence on this subject might be misconstrued.

Mr. Lord, the records of the Union show, was always ready to inject "whereases" whenever needed, and on this occasion he sustained his reputation by contributing several, followed by a series of "resolveds." Separately or collectively, they form a complete answer to the communication. We quote one "resolved" in full:

"RESOLVED, That the character, history and associations of the Providence Typographical Union are, and ought to be, a sufficient guarantee to the said printers or association of printers that no member thereof would interfere with them in their laudable efforts for an adequate compensation for their labor."

Whatever success the "Association" may have had, of course, is not recorded in the Union's books.

At the meeting on January 9 reference was made to a strike in New Haven, and the formation of a Union at Portland, Me., was announced.

That the "Association" might not have anything on the Union, a proposition for an advance in the scale was offered at the February meeting, and was referred to a committee, one from each office, for consideration. It was proposed to not only raise the job scale, but to considerably advance the newspaper prices. Under the new schedule 35 cents per 1000 ems was to be demanded. The committee to whom the matter was referred made no report at the March meeting, but the proposition was taken up, discussed and adopted. The chairmen of the different offices were then instructed to present the same to their employers, and the meeting adjourned till March 19. On that date a communication from the publishers of the Evening Press agreeing to pay the new scale was read. Mr. Lord replied verbally for the proprietors of the Daily Post, stating that they were unable to pay 35 cents, but would willingly pay 33 1-3 cents. The vote adopting the new scale was reconsidered, and amendment offered and adopted making the price 33 1-3 cents.

A letter from Jethro T. Briggs was read and disposed of in a manner unlike that of any previously or subsequently recorded. After a motion to return the letter to its sender was negatived, Volney Austin moved that the document be consigned to the flames; carried.

At the adjourned meeting of March 19, 1864, Mr. Austin stated that he had taken the responsibility of having an engraving of a "rat" made for the use of the society, believing that there was some probability of its being called into use in the near future.

Mr. Haven moved, and it was voted "that the action of Mr. Austin, relative to the aforesaid quadruped, be sanctioned by the society and that the bill of Mr. Hoyt be paid." Mr. Hoyt is believed to have been the engraver.

"Rat" is a synonym for "scab," in the language of the printer, and was attached to those of the craft who deserted the Union in times of trouble. Until about 20 years ago it was the custom to issue circulars bearing the picture of a big rat, underneath which was printed the name of the victim of the Union's scorn. Following the name was matter descriptive of the "rat's" character, replete in derogatory detail. These circulars were scattered broadcast.

March 26, 1864, at an adjourned meeting, the Journal office was declared a "rat" office. Three members were expelled for "ratting,"

one for "ratting and obtaining a card under false pretenses," and one suspended "until he could make his mysterious conduct clear to the Union."

The Labor Temple of to-day is the dream fulfilled of the printer of old. As early as April, 1864, a committee was appointed to confer with the other unions in the city relative to the establishment of a Trades Union Hall. If there were no co-operation among the unions of other cities along this same line at that time the item is important, and that the unions of other cities may have progressed more quickly or achieved the object sooner, detracts not from the originators of the idea.

May 2, 1864, Mr. Whelden reported for Mr. Barbour and himself, that Nashville Union, in which jurisdiction they had been working, had refused to grant them cards when leaving. These two members of Providence Union had been employed on a paper issued by Ben C. Truman, a former Providence printer, but then Provost Marshal at Nashville, and had deposited their Providence cards with Nashville Union. There is no record how the matter was settled.

The chairmen appointed June, 1864, were as follows:

Jabez Lord	Daily Post.
William H. Barbour	Evening Press.
L. M. Phinney	Morning Press.
Charles Haven	Press Job Office.
William Macpherson	Greene's Job Office.
J. P. Helme	Journal Job Office.

At the July meeting another increase in the scale was proposed, to go into effect with the financial week ending August 20. For composition on morning papers 40 cents per 1000 ems and $20 per week was asked, and on evening papers the rate was to be 35 cents per 1000 ems, and $15 per week. Strenuous opposition to its adoption was offered at the August meeting, all agreeing that the scale should be raised, but it was argued that it was a certainty that but one paper in the city—The Press—would pay the advance. The matter was laid over until the October meeting, and at that meeting there was no quorum present. Later, an increase of 1 1-3 and 2 cents per 1000 ems, night and day, respectively, was obtained without trouble.

August 13, a committee was appointed to inquire into the matter of apprentices to the printing business—the length of time which ought to elapse before they were to be considered journeymen, etc. The committee submitted a lengthy report at the September meeting, in which it stated that the hiring of persons above the age of 21 years as apprentices was detrimental to the interests of journeymen, in that it left "loop holes," through which a person might crawl if disposed to "rat." Situations for "two-thirders" were plentiful where it was impossible to obtain work as a journeyman, and for the sake of steady

employment it was believed that some would die of old age before they would declare themselves competent journeymen. The committee, therefore, offered the following resolution which was adopted:

"RESOLVED, That no person who has arrived at the age of 21 years be allowed to work as an apprentice to the printing business in any Union office, unless he is personally known to members of the craft in this city, and unless there is good evidence that he was deprived of the privileges while in the employ of his former master, and that said apprentice shall engage himself to work as an apprentice for a certain length of time, not exceeding three years, and at the expiration of that time he shall be declared a journeyman."

The Combination Type Company, it may be safely asserted, was first to establish an eight-hour printing plant in Providence. The innovation was not fully appreciated by the Union, however, as the standing committee was instructed at the September meeting to inquire into the condition of affairs in that office, then in charge of Robert Manning.

November 12, the committee reported that Mr. Foss, a Union man, was working at the Combination Type Company's office, eight hours a day for $10 per week. The general opinion expressed during the discussion of this subject was that Mr. Foss was establishing a bad precedent, by accepting a proportional rate of compensation for less than ten hours' labor, if not, in fact, violating the spirit of the constitution. The speakers believed it an innovation upon the original design of the Union, and seemed to think that a workman should receive the stipulated price laid down for hour work (30 cents), if he worked less than ten hours per day. Mr. Foss defended himself at length. He did not believe the constitution prohibited, either in letter or spirit, such a course. Proportionately, he was receiving more than the scale (job, $12), and to require the individual to ask more for eight hours' work than the Union scale demanded for ten was unfair alike to the employe and employer.

A motion that Mr. Foss be requested to leave his present situation was carried.

At the meeting held December 10, 1864, after an amendment to the constitution had been adopted, providing for the annual election of officers, Mr. George Whelden was elected President. On taking the chair, the minutes say, Mr. Whelden made a few remarks appropriate to the occasion, and hoped to see an increased interest taken in the affairs of the Union and a full attendance at its meetings in the future.

Alas, for the hope! The January (1865) meeting was not held as there was no quorum present.

The subject of holding a ball was discussed at the February meeting but no definite action taken. No mention is made of the matter at the March or April meetings, but at the May meeting a resolution was passed providing that the treasury be drawn upon for a sufficient amount to secure Mr. George H. Cranston against any loss in advancing money to defray the expenses of the ball given by the Union.

It was voted at the May meeting, to send a delegate to the N. T. U. convention, and William H. Barbour was chosen.

Nothing of importance transpired at the June meeting, and as there was no proper place provided for holding the July meeting, adjournment was taken to July 15, at which time no quorum appeared.

August 12, 1865, Mr. McDonald spoke of The Voice, a newspaper printed in Boston by Union men, and urged the Union to lend assistance by the purchase of stock. No action is recorded.

At this meeting two delegates were appointed to represent the Union at a Trades Assembly to be held August 23. Messrs. McDonald and Sherman were the delegates, and at the September meeting Mr. McDonald reported that he had attended the convention or assembly but no meeting had been held, adjournment being taken to August 30. Nothing was accomplished at that meeting, however, and another was scheduled for that evening (September 9). He said that if the Union so desired he would attend. The committee was instructed to attend. Mr. Sherman reported at the October meeting, that the delegates had attended several meetings of the assembly and that an Eight-Hour League, instead of a Trades Assembly, had been organized. Mr. Sherman also stated that he had been elected secretary; that meetings were being held regularly and the League was in a prosperous condition.

How long the Eight-Hour League flourished cannot be told, as mention was never made of it again in the minutes.

A committee of three was appointed at the September meeting to inquire into the expediency of imposing a fine upon members for non-attendance. The matter was tabled at the November meeting.

January 13, 1866, Messrs. Whelden and Barbour, ex-delegates to the National Typographical Union, were appointed a committee to circulate a memorial in behalf of the family of the late Thomas J. Walsh, financial secretary of the New York Union, and for a long time secretary-treasurer of the N. T. U. March 10, Mr. Whelden read a letter from Gilbert Vail, Esq., acknowledging receipt of $39, that being the amount subscribed by the members of Providence Union.

February 10, 1866, a committee was appointed for the purpose of holding an entertainment under the auspices of the Union, providing the same be deemed expedient.

At this meeting was also passed a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the practicability of demanding an increase of pay. This committee reported at a special meeting held February 24, recommending that the scale be increased and immediate action taken. The report was approved and a committee appointed to prepare a scale. Recess was taken for fifteen minutes.

Committee reported. Report was not accepted and committee retired to amend report, a recess being taken for five minutes. The committee reported its inability to agree. Committee was discharged. Meeting adjourned.

During the excitement at the special meeting the entertainment committee reported that it would be inadvisable to hold an entertainment at that time.

An amendment to the scale of prices, offered April 14, and adopted at the May meeting, provided that compositors, when summoned to the office after having finished a day's work, should be allowed $1 and double price paid for all work performed.

May 12, 1866, a proposition to send a delegate to the N. T. U. convention to be held at Chicago, was laid on the table. At a special meeting held May 19, Mr. Barbour read a letter from Mr. Menamin of Philadelphia, volunteering to represent Providence Union at the convention, and upon motion Mr. Menamin was elected delegate. A letter was received from Mr. Menamin and read at the June meeting, thanking the Union for the honor conferred and assuring the Union that he would discharge the duties involved to the best of his ability.

No quorum was present at the meeting held July 14, and adjournment was taken to August 11, when ten or twelve members assembled at the hall; but, owing to the negligence of somebody, were unable to obtain admittance.

Another attempt was made to raise the scale at the September meeting. The prices suggested were: For morning newspapers, 40 cents; for evening newspapers, 37 1-2 cents; for book work, $15 per week. Laid on table for one month. The matter was made the special order for November 17, and on that date was indefinitely postponed, 9 to 7—25 members being absent and not voting.

Announcement of the death of Peter A. McDonald, President of the Union, and for many years one of its most active members, was made at a special meeting held November 24, 1866. Arrangements were made to attend the funeral. A marshal was selected to officiate and bearers were chosen. Resolutions testifying to the upright character of President McDonald were adopted, and the Union adjourned to assemble at the hall the following morning. Mr. McDonald's term of office as President was brief. He was elected October 13, 1866, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dennis J. Scannel. The secretary's account of the funeral is as follows:

"SUNDAY MORNING, Nov. 25, 1866.

"The members and friends assembled at the hall at 11 o'clock. At 11:15 the meeting was called to order by the Vice-President, and it was voted that the marshal now take charge of the body assembled. That official at once formed the line, the bearers being

on the right, and marched to the car waiting for them, arriving in Pawtucket at 12:20. The procession then marched to the residence of the deceased, and after listening to appropriate services, marched to the street; every member on passing out taking a last look at our departed brother. As the bearers brought the body from the house the members were formed on each side of the walk with uncovered heads. After placing the corpse in the hearse the society marched in procession behind and the bearers on each side, to the Mineral Spring Cemetery, where the remains were deposited. The line was formed on each side of the grave, the members standing with uncovered heads while the bearers lowered the corpse to its last resting place, after which the resolutions were presented to the relatives of the deceased by Mr. Edward A. Willcox. The society then marched to the car, and taking seats, arrived in Providence at 2:30 o'clock, where they were dismissed by the marshal."

A committee appointed November 10, 1866, to purchase a testimonial to be presented to Mr. Menamin in recognition of his services to the Union, reported at the December meeting that it would be unable to decide just what to purchase until some certain sum had been appropriated. Twenty-five dollars was thereupon voted, and the committee fulfilled its mission by the purchase of a ring, which was suitably inscribed and forwarded to Mr. Menamin. The committee in its report submitted a copy of the letter accompanying the ring and Mr. Menamin's reply to the same. E. A. Willcox, Thomas Allen and S. G. Smith constituted the committee. It was voted to place Mr. Menamin's name upon the honorary list.

April 13, 1867, the bill of the Providence Press Co. for $16.75 was ordered paid. The secretary stated that there was an error in the bill amounting to $2 in favor of the Union. It was ordered that the error be corrected and the $2 paid to the Press Co.

An amendment to the scale of prices fixing the rate of composition at 37 1-2 cents per 1000 ems for morning, and 35 cents per 1000 ems for evening papers was adopted at this meeting. The amendment also provided for double price on morning papers and price-and-a-half on evening papers, when call was made for composition after "Good Day" was in.

The chairmen were instructed to notify publishers of the action of the Union.

Resolutions were passed denouncing the proscription by employers of men taking active part in the affairs of the Union, and providing that should such action be taken, every man should leave his work.

A special meeting was provided for in case the scale should not be agreed to. This meeting was not called and as no further mention is made of the matter it is presumed the advance was obtained.

At the May meeting it was voted that Mr. George H. Cranston's name be forwarded to the President of the N. T. U. as a candidate for membership on the executive committee.

No quorum at the June meeting.

July 13, 1867, the resignation of Mr. Whelden as corresponding secretary was received and accepted and his successor elected. The new secretary was instructed to ask for an explanation of the following sentence in Mr. Whelden's letter of resignation: "Without dwelling to discuss the question whether some members of the Union have acted in good faith towards me." Mr. Whelden's explanation was read at the August meeting and ordered filed with the rest of the Union's documents.

The secretary was instructed at the August meeting to call at the home of an ex-member and ask for the charter of the Union. At the September meeting the secretary announced that he had secured the charter, and the same was ordered hung up in the hall.

The name of S. K. Head was proposed for membership, the secretary stating that Mr. Head was a bona-fide member of Boston Union, but that a clause in the constitution of that Union prevented a person from drawing a card unless he had been six months a member. The matter was laid over until the September meeting, Boston Union in the meantime forwarding Mr. Head's card, which was duly received at that meeting.

Tha card of Charles H. Witherup, Pittsburg, No. 7, was presented at the September meeting, accompanied by $3.45, which, Mr. Witherup stated, had been advanced by Indianapolis Union on his card. The secretary was instructed to forward the money to Indianapolis Union.

The secretary read a circular from the N. T. U. in regard to subordinate Unions establishing a national fund. Tabled.

October 12, 1867, $40 was appropriated for the benefit of a member who had been sick for some time.

A committee appointed at this meeting to consider the constitution framed by the National Union reported at a special meeting held October 19, as follows:

"PROVIDENCE, R. I., October 17, 1867.

"TO THE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF PROVIDENCE TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, NO. 33:

"GENTLEMEN—Your committee to whom was referred the 'Constitution for Subordinate Unions,' and the act creating a 'National Fund,' passed by the National Typographical Union at its last session, held in Memphis, Tenn., in June last, beg leave to make the following report:

"After a close examination of the above named documents, we believe it unwise to place the power in the National Union to frame a constitution for subordinate Unions, as it would be continually subject to, and undergoing amendments to suit different localities, no matter how carefully drawn, and would be more detrimental than beneficial to the local organizations. We would therefore recommend its rejection.

"We are also opposed to the establishment of a 'National Fund,' for, in our opinion, it would be of no benefit whatever, but would be dangerous and injurious to our local organizations.

"We believe that the adoption of a national constitution, without due notice and time, as provided in our national constitution—under which we have successfully labored for many years—to be illegal, null and void, and of no binding force; and that we should elect our delegates to the next session of the National Union, to be held at Washington in June next, without regard to this so-called new constitution.

OFFICERS NUMBER 33
FOR 1907

Daniel O'Conner, Vice-President.

Charles Carroll, Financial Secretary.

Percy J. Cantwell, President.

Rudolph DeLeeuw, Treasurer.

Eli Alford, Corresponding Secretary.

"We herewith present the following resolutions, and recommend their adoption:

"RESOLVED, That the manner of adoption of the so-called new national constitution, by the National Union, which met at Memphis, Tenn., in June, 1867, was an act of nullification, and as such is not binding on subordinate Unions.

"RESOLVED, That the act known as 'The Constitution for Subordinate Unions,' and 'An act creating a National Fund,' having been passed by virtue of the powers assumed by this new constitution, are null and void, and of no binding force.

"RESOLVED, That we will not comply with the demand for sixty cents per capita tax until the same shall have been adopted in a constitutional manner.

"RESOLVED, That we elect our delegates to a session of the National Typographical Union, to be holden in Washington, D. C., in June next, the same convention being ruled by the constitution in force at the Fourteenth Annual Session, held in Philadelphia.

"RESOLVED, That we call upon all sister Unions to elect their delegates in the same manner, and join with us in rebuking this disregard of the national constitution, and the rights of subordinate Unions.

"D. A. SHERMAN,
"M. C. HARRIS,
"VOLNEY AUSTIN,
"JOHN F. LONSDALE,
"WILLIAM H. BARBOUR, Committee."

On motion of Mr. Foss, the resolutions were adopted. Ayes, 15; nays, 5.

This appeal to sister Unions throughout the country met with such hearty co-operation that at the Washington convention, the following June, the action taken by the Memphis convention was annulled, a decided triumph for Providence Union. It is said that the Memphis convention was controlled by an element whose loyalty to the Union was subordinate to that of a secret organization foreign to the craft at large, but the prompt action of Providence Union, with the generous support of sister Unions prevented the consummation of their plans to rule the Typographical Union.

While Providence Union may be held responsible for defeating the establishment of a "Strike Fund" in 1868, it claims the distinction of reviving the agitation for its enactment. The delegate from Providence to the New York convention of 1885, was instructed to bring before the convention a proposition incorporating an "International Strike Fund," and a number of appeals for financial assistance from sister Unions were given the delegate to be used as an argument for the adoption of some such legislation. The present fund and the laws governing strikes are the direct result of the proposition adopted at that convention.

The following is all that is recorded under date of November 9, 1867:

"Regular monthly meeting. Meeting met at 8 o'clock; President in the chair. The secretary being absent, it was voted to adjourn."

A special meeting was called by the President Sunday morning, December 8, 1867, for the purpose of attending the funeral of George H. Cranston. The minutes read:

"At 10:30 o'clock the meeting was called to order by the Vice-President, who appointed as marshal to take charge of the body assembled, Charles C. Gray, and as bearers, Messrs. Lonsdale, Simpson, Reid, Barry, Boss and Chenery. The marshal then took charge, formed the line and marched to the residence of the deceased, where after appropriate

services were listened to, marched to the North End Burying Ground, where the remains were deposited in the tomb, after which the members and the friends of the deceased marched back to the hall, where they were dismissed by the marshal."

Appropriate resolutions on Mr. Cranston's death were passed at the regular meeting held December 15.

Notice was received at the January, 1868, meeting, that the Union could no longer have the use of the hall then being occupied. It was said that a hall on Weybosset street could be had for $2 per meeting, and Mr. Chenery was appointed to arrange for the same.

A resolution providing for the payment of . . . . sum to the relatives of a member in case of death was offered by Mr. Lonsdale at the meeting held February 8, 1868, but what action, if any, was taken is not recorded.

Resolutions were passed thanking the American Protestant Association, No. 2, for their kindness in leasing Friendship hall for the February meeting and for past favors.

It was voted that every member of the Union contribute the equivalent of 1000 ems towards the erection of a monument to the memory of Charles Brown (Artemus Ward), printer and philosopher, "said contribution to be collected on the 6th day of March next."

The chairmen of the different offices were, by vote, instructed to assist the financial secretary by collecting the dues in the respective chapels over which they presided.

At the April meeting it was debated whether a delegate would be sent to represent Providence in the convention to be holden at Washington on the first Monday in June next. The secretary was instructed to write Mr. Menamin and learn if he would act. It was voted at the May meeting to elect a delegate to act with Mr. Menamin, and Mr. E. A. Willcox was chosen. A committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions for defraying the expenses of the delegate.

An influx of New York printers was responsible for a motion August 8, 1868, instructing the secretary to write New York Union and ask that printers leaving that city be advised to seek other fields than Providence.

At the meeting held November 14, 1868, the secretary read an amnesty proclamation from the President of the National Union, and at the December meeting it is recorded that the life of the amnesty had been extended to February 1, 1869. An examination of the admissions during that period show that a number of delinquents took advantage of the act.

Because of a strike in New York city, it was voted at the meeting held March 13, 1869, that $50 be loaned to the New York Union. There is no record of the loan having been cancelled.

April 10, 1869, the investigation committee reported unfavorably upon an application for membership, "because," it said, "this man meekly performs work for which the proprietors pay but 28 cents per 1000 ems."

To revise the book and job scale a committee was appointed May 8, 1869. The committee was given power to call a special meeting for immediate action, if necessary. No special meeting was called, however, and at the June meeting it was stated that the committee had attended to its duties but was unable to make a full report at that time. The committee was continued with the same powers. There was no meeting during July because of lack of quorum, and at the August meeting the committee was discharged and the whole matter laid on the table.

At the May meeting it was voted to send a delegate to the N. T. U. convention, and Stephen Booth was elected, the expenses of the delegate to be raised by subscription.

June 12, 1869, Mr. Whelden made some remarks in regard to "departments" in newspaper offices, and recommended that the men holding such positions pay a premium in order that wages be equalized. Others spoke on the same subject, but no action was taken.

This is the first and last reference to "blood," so called, in the minutes of Providence Union. The "department" system flourished in many cities before the introduction of machines.

The "ad" department was the best paying, many holders of that "sit" paying more than 50 per cent. of their earnings for the privilege, the bonus being distributed equally among the holders of regular situations. For instance, if the holder of a "department" set 30,000 ems in a day and the percentage demanded was one-half, 15,000 ems was taken from his "string" and cut into fifteen 1000-em "takes" and distributed to the men in numerical order. In the big offices of large cities "departments" were numerous, and it was not an unusual occurrence for a man to receive two "takes" of "blood," or 2000 ems bonus in one night and that notwithstanding fully 100 men were employed. Departments were scarce in Providence, however, and their "fatness" never warranted the payment of a very large percentage by the holders for the privilege.

At the meeting held August 14, 1869, a resolution was presented providing for the election of chairmen of chapels by the members employed in the different offices. The resolution was adopted at the September meeting. Previous to that time the chairmen of chapels had been appointed by the President of the Union, and those then serving in that capacity were requested to resign, which they did at the October meeting and their resignations were accepted.

September 11 chairmen were instructed to prevent strangers going to work in their respective offices before depositing a travelling card, and it was voted that 500 working cards be printed. December 11 the secretary was ordered to issue the cards to the chairmen of the different offices, to be by them distributed to the members of their respective chapels.

Embodied in the order or motion was the principle, still adhered to, that no card be issued to extend for a period longer than one month.

October 11 a special meeting was called to make arrangements for attending the funeral of Thomas E. Jennings. Bearers were appointed and the members proceeded in a body to the home of the deceased.

November 13, 1869, a circular was ordered printed inviting non-union printers to become members.

At this meeting, the gentleman who was the cause of all the correspondence and debate in connection with his application to withdraw from the Union, and whose ejection from the society was effected in the face of threatened legal entanglements, made application to renew his membership in the Union. The report of the committee on the application was made December 11, and was, in part, as follows:

"This gentleman is known to most of the members of this Union, but to those who are not familiar with his case, perhaps a few words of explanation will be acceptable. Mr. . . . is nearly 70 years of age and entered the printing business about 52 years ago, so that now he is the oldest printer in the State. He was a charter member of this society, but gained its displeasure by working below the scale, and was excluded. He is now at work in a Union office on piece work and in order that he may continue to do so, he asks to be reinstated. We recommend that he be admitted on the same conditions that apply to a new applicant.

"A. M. ROBERTSON,
"NAT. L. REEVES, Standing Committee."

February 12, 1870, ballot was taken on the application which resulted in the gentleman's reinstatement, and at the meeting held March 12 he again took the obligation of membership.

It was the common practice of the time for travellers to "strike" town without a card, although entitled to one from the jurisdiction in which they were last employed. This negligence on the part of the tourist caused not a little trouble for corresponding secretaries in writing for the cards of strangers. To reimburse the secretary for this extra work that official was authorized to charge five cents for each letter written for such a purpose, the applicant to pay the same. This action was taken at the meeting held December 11, 1869.

A resolution offered by Edward Quinn at the meeting held April 9, 1870, was referred to a committee of three for report at the next meeting. The resolution read:

"WHEREAS, The good standing and influence of this Union have for some time past been greatly injured by a certain class of men belonging to the craft who indulge in the use of intoxicating liquor when they should be attending to their business, therefore,

"RESOLVED, That any person, a member of this Union, who shall vacate a frame which he may hold, or on which he may be subbing, through the influence of liquor, the same shall be posted in every union city under the jurisdiction of the National Union."

The committee appointed to handle this matter was Messrs. Booth, Robertson and Gray, and at the May meeting the report of the commitee was adopted. What were the recommendations of the committee is not given.

May 14, 1870, it was voted that R. S. Menamin represent Providence Union at the convention of the National Union to be held at Cincinnati, Ohio, June 6. A committee was appointed to mail instructions as to his actions on certain matters to come before the convention.

July 9, 1870, an amendment to the constitution was offered, fixing the number required to constitute a quorum, by the following addition: "And all members failing to attend said meetings to be fined 25 cents." Laid over to August meeting. At that meeting, although receiving a majority vote, the amendment did not receive the two-thirds necessary to carry.

January 14, 1871, an amendment increasing the salary of the recording and financial secretary from $20 to $40 was laid over, and a committee appointed to consider the matter. The committee's report favored an increase and the amendment was adopted February 11, 1871.

An amendment to the scale of prices was also offered at the January meeting and rejected at the February meeting. The amendment called for 45 cents per 1000 for morning, and 42 cents for evening papers; hour work 40 cents, and book work $18 per week, ten hours.

An attempt was made at the March meeting to increase the dues to 50 cents per month. Laid over until the April meeting, when it was defeated. The amendment was again offered at the July meeting and defeated August 12, 1871.

At the meeting April 8, 1871, it was voted to elect a delegate to the Baltimore convention. Two informal ballots were taken without developing a favorite. On a formal ballot Henry A. Brown received 41 votes out of a total of 69 cast. A motion to make the vote unanimous was lost. At the next meeting it was voted to amend the minutes by erasing the word "lost" and inserting the word "carried," thereby making the election unanimous—or did it?

July 8, 1871, a committee of five was appointed to confer with the pressmen of the city and try and persuade them to join the Union.

A letter from Hartford was read at this meeting, acknowledging receipt of $35 from this Union, and the secretary was instructed to purchase a Black Book in which to register the names of "rats" appearing in the circulars from sister Unions. This book cannot be found.

February 10, 1872, the jurisdiction of the Union was limited to the city of Providence.

The second strike in which Providence Union became involved occurred during April, 1872. Pursuant to a call signed by Eben Gordon, Frank E. Burroughs, John Walsh, Charles W. Burroughs, J. H. Wilson, R. A. Pierce, A. W. Forsythe, Samuel K. Head and N. B. Bowers, a special meeting was held April 5, 1872, to consider matters relating to affairs in the Herald office. Mr. Gordon stated that first a request and then a demand had been made for a raise from 40 to 45 cents per 1000 ems, by the men employed on the Herald, and moved that the Union endorse the action. After a spirited discussion the motion was carried.

Amos B. Cranston, the foreman, then inquired if he would be justified in filling vacancies with Union men. A motion that he be allowed to do so was lost. The meeting then adjourned.

The minutes of this special meeting were corrected at the regular meeting held April 13, so as to read that the foreman of the Herald should not employ printers at less than 45 cents per 1000 ems.

At the regular April meeting the Union went into committee of the whole, and Herald office affairs were debated at length. During the discussion Mr. Cranston stated that he misunderstood the vote at the special meeting, being under the impression that he was allowed to employ Union men at 40 cents until such time as the scale should be amended. He denied having employed any but Union men, having engaged but one man, a member of Ottawa Union; Noah D. Payne put the other men to work.

The corresponding secretary was instructed to write Ottawa Union in regard to this man, and the recording secretary was directed to wait upon the gentleman and find out his standing as a Union man.

An amendment to the scale was presented and laid over until the May meeting. The proposed scale called for 45 cents per 1000 ems for morning, and 40 cents for evening papers. This was amended at the May meeting to read 42 and 38 cents, respectively.

In all probability the adoption of the 42 and 38-cent rates served to settle the matter, as no mention is again made of that particular difficulty. Later on, however, Thursday, January 2, 1873, a special meeting was called to consider grievances directly traceable to the former trouble. The call reads:

"To the President of Providence Typographical Union, No. 33:

"Dear Sir—We, the undersigned, members of Providence Typographical Union, No. 33, held a chapel meeting this afternoon, at which time it was decided to strike the office for infringing a rule of the International Typographical Union, and hereby request you to call a special meeting of this Union at six o'clock at most convenient place.

"E. A. Carter,	"Thomas Hynes,
"C. E. Lyons,	"William Carroll,
"A W. Forsythe,	"John Powers,
"T. C. Gawley,	"Robert O'Connor."

The meeting was called to order in the composing room of the Evening Press, and after an explanation of the grievances it was voted to sustain the action of the chapel.

At the time of the strike of April, 1872, as was the custom, some of the men most responsible for the Union's embroilment gathered their belongings and left the city, leaving the Union to settle the difficulty as best it could. Later, the management of the Herald evidently found that the men engaged to fill the vacancies thus caused were even less tractable than those who had been previously employed, and it was because of an attempt on the part of the management of that paper to re-engage one or more of those men that gave occasion for the more recent trouble. The difficulty was promptly adjusted.

Experience has taught Union printers that strikes initiated under circumstances similar to either of the above instances are not conducive to progress, and stringent laws now prevent occurrences of that kind.

It was voted at the April meeting not to send a delegate to the I. T. U. convention.

A special meeting was called December 20, 1872, in the composing room of the Evening Press, for the purpose of initiating Charles A. Peabody and John H. Campbell, who were unable to attend a regular meeting.

January 11, 1873, the chairmen of the different offices were instructed to notify all non-union men working in the chapels over which they presided to send in their applications for membership forthwith.

The sergeant-at-arms was instructed at the February meeting to confer with the trustees of Mechanics' Temple of Honor in regard to leasing hall. That official reported at the March meeting that he had engaged a hall from the trustees of the American Protestant Association.

A committee was appointed March 8, 1873, to nominate candidates for delegate to convention of the I. T. U. The committee presented the names of two candidates as contestants for the honor at the April meeting, and on ballot Volney Austin received all but one vote. Providing the losing candidate cast that one vote himself, others who may have pledged support surely had a job on hand to demonstrate to the candidate's satisfaction their fealty on that occasion. The delegate reported at the July meeting as follows:

"To the President and Members of Typographical Union, No. 33:

"Gentlemen—Your delegate to the 21st session of the International Typographical Union of North America, held in Montreal in June last, respectfully submits the following for your information and consideration: It would be useless for me to detail the proceedings of the convention, as the official copy of its actions will soon be received from its secretary, but I may give you some information that cannot from its nature be embodied in his report, and call your attention to some of the more important doings of the session.

"A caucus, comprising delegates from the Northern, Middle and Western States, was held at the Ottawa House on Sunday evening, May 31, 1873, for the purpose of co-operation, and with a view solely to make all coming proceedings in the convention harmonious. William J. Quinn of Boston was chosen chairman, and he announced the caucus ready for business. Your delegate nominated William R. McLane of Washington as candidate for President; the nomination was seconded, but the nomination was withdrawn for the purpose of appointing a committee to formulate a general ticket. One delegate from each subordinate Union represented comprised the committee, whose duty, in addition to the selection of candidates for the various offices, was the selection of a site for the next annual session of the International Union.

"After selecting Mr. McLane as the Presidential nominee, Mr. Quinn of Boston was nominated for Vice-President. Mr. Quinn, however, did not wish to compromise in any manner the claims of Boston as the place of meeting of the 22nd convention, and his name was withdrawn as a candidate. Your delegate was then nominated for the position which, for the honor of Providence Union as well as for myself, would gladly have been accepted, but believing that a generous declination by all New England delegates of any offices in the convention would secure the point so much desired, I declined the nomination.

"Business was then proceeded with and a full ticket named.

"A long discussion then ensued on the respective claims of Boston and St. Louis as the next place of meeting, the committee finally deciding to make no recommendation to the caucus.

"The proceedings of the convention, as I have before remarked, will soon be had in printed form, but I will call attention to a few points requiring immediate consideration.

"The constitution of No. 33 requires the payment of 25 cents for each travelling card. The International Union at this session has declared that no subordinate Union has a right to make any charge whatever for a travelling card. Although seeming somewhat arbitrary at first glance, I am of the opinion that the ground taken by the International Union is substantial and just.

"A resolution recommending the abolition of all sub-lists was almost unanimously adopted.

"The new International Union charter is now ready and I recommend that the corresponding secretary be requested to send for it.

"If the members of this Union could have heard the loud and prolonged applause called forth by the corresponding secretary's report, denouncing a class of parasites that now infest almost every printing office in America, a species of that vermin that has brought the great art of all christian intelligence and learning into contempt, they would seriously think of a matter that has become of almost vital interest to all good craftsmen.

"The unanimous sentiment of the International Union calls upon you not only to refuse to aid in any manner this horde of tramps, boarding-house jumpers, dead beats, and all others who cannot give a clean card, but to denounce and drive them out on every occasion. By firm and unflinching action only can this be done. Gentlemen, as you regard your own welfare and self-respect, I ask you to seriously consider this matter.

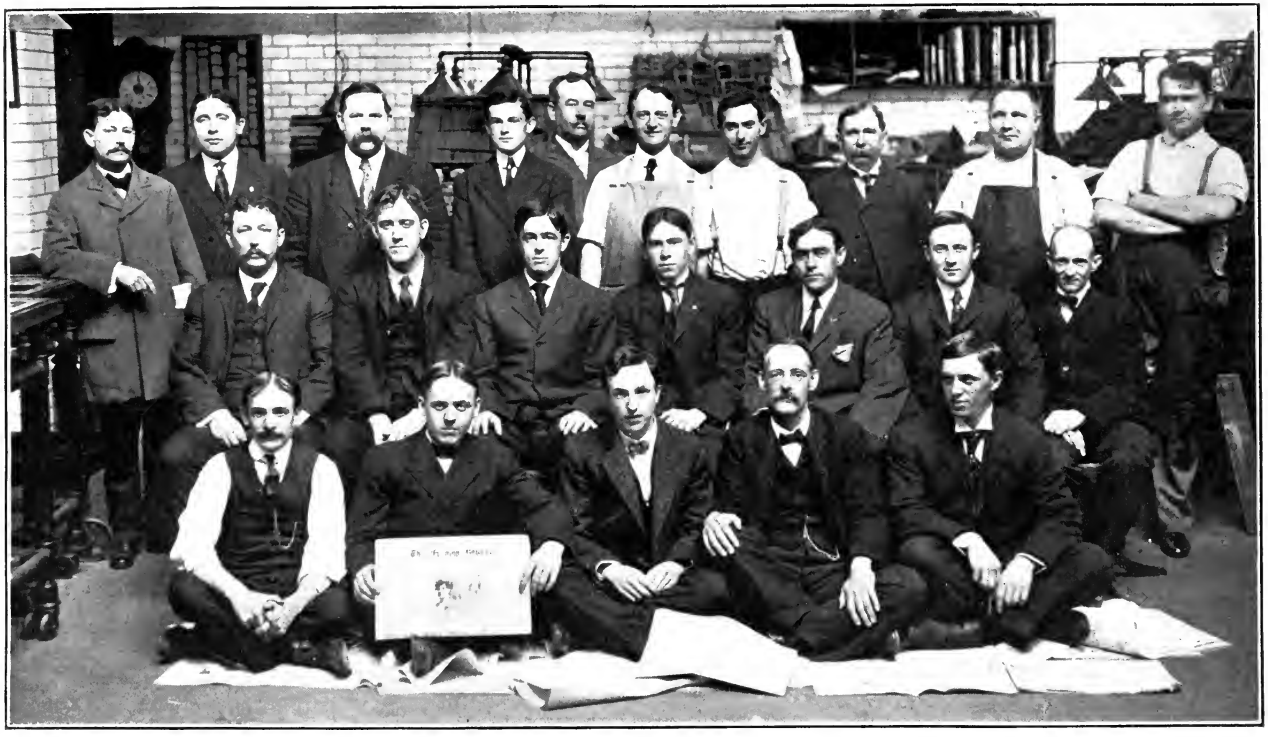
"Probably the most important subject brought before the International convention, and to consider which the only special committee of the session was appointed, was what is known as the 'Rouse's Point matter.' The President appointed the following as the committee: Messrs. Livesey, Freehan, McNamara, Quinn, Craft, Griffard, Austin, Curtiss and Allbe. At a meeting of the committee your delegate was elected secretary, and after a thorough discussion of the subject a conclusion was reached which was reported to the convention.

"When I receive the proper papers to carry out suggestions, I will inform you more fully in the matter, which is of great interest to all parties concerned in the material and mechanical production of books, and more especially those interests of the Middle States, New England States and New York State.

"The members of the Montreal and Jacques Cartier Unions entertained us very hospitably and I should be pleased to think that the presence and harmony of the International convention has softened the bitter feeling existing between the generous members of 97 and 145.

"There were 92 delegates present and is, I believe, the largest number ever gathered at any session.

"And now, gentlemen, for your generous appropriation accept my sincere thanks; for the unanimity of your votes in selecting me to represent you, words cannot express my gratitude.



Back Row — H. C. Barnes, W. P. Cantwell, J. E. McClintock, T. H. Noonan, W. H. Doran, P. A. Schroen, M. W. Leddy, J. H. Cadigan, C. C. Robb, T. F. Bowen.
Middle Row — J. W. Mahoney, L. F. Reeney, F. C. Carroll, C. C. Cusick, R. E. Lacy, C. R. Christie, H. G. Glasby.
Front Row — N. F. Bertherman, J. F. Russell, J. A. Powers, I. C. Hargraves, James Murray.

"I endeavored, during the session, to do whatever should ennure to the benefit of journeymen throughout North America. If I have accomplished anything creditable to the Providence Typographical Union I am satisfied.

"Yours truly,

"Providence, July 12, 1873." "VOLNEY AUSTIN."

One hundred and ten dollars was the amount appropriated for the delegate's expenses, and an entry in the books shows that the delegate attempted to return a part of the appropriation as an unexpended balance, but was prevented from accomplishing the rash act by the Union's voting that he retain the money. The exact amount is not given, the sum being indicated as . . . dollars.

This in itself would seem to distinguish Mr. Austin as a marvel among delegates. None of his fellow-fortunates before or since that time ever attempted such a thing, and that he failed of his purpose at that time can hardly be offered as an excuse for no effort to emulate his example by those who have followed.

A motion to elect a chairman for the Journal office was defeated at the December meeting. At the meeting held February 14, 1874, Myron W. Dibble was appointed chairman of that office.

April 14, 1874, resolutions on the death of George T. Arnold were adopted.

There was no quorum present at either the June or July meetings.

At the November meeting, a member was removed from the room for being intoxicated and the case referred to a committee. The committee recommended that the offending member be fined $2 for violation of Article XIII., Sec. 2. of the constitution. The recommendation was adopted, but later the fine was remitted.

The minutes for the greater part of the four years following are missing, and those that are preserved show a decided lack of interest on the part of the membership for a proper record of the Union's doings, and gross carelessness or incompetency on the part of the secretary.

The following is taken from a journal of Alexander M. Robertson, one of the first members of the Union:

"The last meeting of the Providence Typographical Union, No. 33, was held in Haggai Hall, Weybosset street, on Saturday evening, May 11, 1878. There were present: Asahel P. Brown, Henry A. Barnes, Joseph B. Leavens, Frank H. Sears, Henry R. Sawyer, Clarence E. Burtwell, Ahira Hall, John Croil Ryan, Samuel T. B. Trimmer, William E. Tourtellot, William E. Cooke, Frank Capron, Alexander M. Robertson. A vote of dissolution was passed, there being only three or four dissenting votes, and the charter was at once returned to the International Union. Cause of dissolution—lack of interest and lack of funds to send a delegate to the coming meeting of the parent body, an imperative requirement once in two years."

THE REORGANIZATION

In the fall of 1882 steps were first taken in the movement toward the reorganization of Providence Typographical Union, No. 33. The charter of the old Union had been surrendered in 1878. In the summer of 1882 a communication was received by R. J. Faulkner from Chicago, signed Mark L. Crawford, then secretary-treasurer of the I. T. U., stating that "typographical matters were booming all over the country" and asking why "'Little Rhody' should be behind," and winding up with "I will torture you with communications till you take some action in the matter." After considerable investigation as to the material to work on, and correspondence with Mr. Crawford and George Clarke of St. Louis, then President of the I. T. U., Mr. Faulkner, in conjunction with E. Leslie Pike, thoroughly canvassed the city, and at the request of Mr. Clarke to "go ahead and organize and the I. T. U. will back you up," started in on the work. The result was a list of 32 journeymen who announced a willingness to join the movement.

The first meeting recorded in the books of the reorganized Union is under date of April 1, 1883, and was held in the composing room of the Telegram office for the purpose of receiving the report of the charter committee, appointed at a previous meeting, and to take the necessary steps to re-establish No. 33.

The meeting was called to order by C. A. Faller, chairman of the Telegram chapel.

The chairman of the charter committee reported for that committee, the charter was presented and accepted, and the committee discharged.

Temporary officers were then elected as follows: President—George Westfield; Treasurer—James Moore; Secretary—E. Leslie Pike.

The meeting then resolved into a committee of the whole. A committee on organization was appointed; every member holding a card was assessed one dollar; the committee arose and reported progress.

The committee on organization recommended that a committee on constitution and by-laws be elected. The recommendation was adopted and a committee of five elected.

The meeting adjourned subject to the call of the committee on organization.

A meeting was held the following Sunday (April 8) in the Providence Temperance Cadet's Hall, and was called to order by the temporary President, George Westfield.

The report of the committee on organization was accepted and an order of business adopted.

The following cards were received and accepted: Rudolph DeLeeuw, Boston; H. T. White, New Haven; Richard J. Faulkner, Boston; James J. Jones, Washington, D. C.; Charles T. McKinley, Boston; E. Leslie Pike, Boston; Ed. P. Rollins, Buffalo, N. Y.; William B. McCann, New York; George H. Westfield, New York; Robert W. Carlisle, Boston.

The following were then obligated as members: William McCann, George W. Flynn, George W. Turner, Joseph N. B. Meegan, William M. Leavitt, John P. Dolan, Edwin T. Morse, E. T. Spencer, James J. Murray, William Palmer, James P. Bowes, Thomas L. Horan, Joseph G. Hodgkinson, Owen M. Gledhill, James H. Russell, Joseph F. Doyle, George E. Boomer.

The election of permanent officers was taken up and resulted as follows: President—Richard J. Faulkner; Recording and Corresponding Secretary—Thomas L. Horan; Financial Secretary—E. Leslie Pike; Treasurer—W. M. Leavitt; Sergeant-at-Arms—George W. Flynn.

A vote of thanks was tendered the Providence Temperance Cadets for the kindly use of their hall free of charge.

The next meeting was held in the same hall one week later, and the permanent officers elected at the previous meeting were installed, with the exception of W. M. Leavitt as treasurer, who asked to be excused. The request was granted, and J. A. McGuinness was nominated, elected and installed as treasurer.

The Union voted thanks to George H. Westfield for the efficient manner in which he had conducted the two previous meetings.

At this meeting the travelling cards of C. A. Faller, New York, and T. B. Somers, Boston, were read and accepted, and the following gentlemen obligated: John J. Nolan, James Moore, J. A. McGuinness, Thomas M. Nolan, Eugene N. Lancaster, Samuel M. Bower, Frank N. Shaw, William Donovan, Charles W. Randall, Alfred A. Devenish, John Rodgers, Gordon E. Shepard.

For several months following no business of great import came up for consideration, the members keeping busy with the work of gathering in delinquent "card-holders" and interviewing those journeymen who had never belonged to the Union. Their efforts were flatteringly successful, and a large percentage of those employed in the newspaper branch of the trade were soon affiliated with the organization, notwithstanding the obstacles thrown in their way by Mr. Danielson of the Journal and Z. L. White of the Star and Press. The employes of the Journal were required to sign a card stating that they were not members of Typographical Union, etc., and those of the Star and Press were notified that summary discharge would be the penalty meted out to those identifying themselves with the movement.

While this had a deterrent effect on some of the employes in both offices, quite a number signed the card in the Journal office at the request of the executive committee and still held their membership, and some of the employes of the Star and Press also joined or deposited their cards with the Union.

The investigating committee at the September meeting recommended that the Union take summary action on the cases of several gentlemen who had been backward in fulfilling their plain obligations to No. 33. The report was received but no definite action was taken on the recommendation.

The "strike fund" was an unknown institution in those days, and appeals for aid from sister Unions and from Unions of other crafts consumed much of the time of every meeting. These communications were usually read, received and placed on file—that spindle upon whose piercing point so many pathetic prayers have been impaled. However, in cases where the circumstances warranted more substantial consideration, financial assistance was seldom withheld.

It was at this meeting (September 30, 1883) that the first appropriation was made in behalf of a sister Union; the secretary being instructed to forward the sum of $5 to Sacramento Union, whose members were then on strike.

The secretary, at the same meeting, was also authorized to pay the bill of $3 for one-half page ad in the "Proceedings" of I. T. U. convention for 1883.

The members were evidently in good humor at the November meeting. E. P. Rollins was tendered a vote of thanks for faithful efforts in behalf of the Union. It is also recorded that Mr. Rollins lost his situation because of those efforts. The Union's philanthropy increased 100 per cent. at this meeting, and Ottawa Union was the beneficiary to the amount of $10. The spirit of forbearance was also shown in further delaying action on the cases of delinquents, which was still further postponed at the December meeting.

The business of greatest importance at the December meeting was the election of officers for the ensuing year, which resulted as follows: President—Meyrick Waites; Vice-President—J. George Hodgkinson; Financial Secretary—John A. McGuinness; Treasurer—William Donovan; Sergeant-at-Arms—Willian B. McCann.

President Faulkner administered the oath of office to President-elect Waites, who in turn swore in the remaining officers-elect.

The first meeting of 1884 was called to order Wednesday, January 30, by President Waites.

Under the head of "New Business" the President suggested that a committee be appointed to interview other labor organizations of the city and vicinity in regard to forming a Central Labor Union. The President was given the power to select such a committee and he named Joseph C. Barker and James M. Gould to act with himself in the matter.

The President also called attention to the defectiveness of the constitution and by-laws then in use by the Union, and a committee was appointed to remedy the defects.

The secretary was instructed to inscribe on the roll of honorary members the name of P. P. Pomeroy, a printer, who had not worked at the business for over a year at that time. This gentleman, therefore, is entitled to the distinction of being the first honorary member under the reorganization.

At this meeting, also, a committee was appointed to arrange for a grand ball, and Meagher Guards' Armory was the scene, and April 21 the date of the brilliant affair. From 9 P. M. until 4 A. M. the next morning, according to newspaper accounts, "the Knights of the stick and rule threw themselves into the mazes of the merry waltz with as free abandon as etiquette and good breeding admitted." The Alpine Orchestra, E. A. Young, leader, furnished the music for the occasion, and Caterer Davis of the Dorrance Hotel, supplied the bounteous feast. William Donovan was floor director and Meyrick Waites assisted Mr. Donovan.

J. H. Russell, James M. Gould, William Comyn, William Donovan and Thomas C. Shanley acted as committee of arrangements. Mr. Russell, for the committee, reported at a later meeting that, socially, the affair was a grand success, but financially, the Union was $29 to the bad.

A costly souvenir programme, given with each ticket, was held to be responsible for the deficiency.

At the February meeting the chairman of the investigating committee reported that it had ratified an agreement between the publishers of the Morning Star and Evening Press and their employes.

President Waites explained the advantages gained by the employes in general and the Union in particular, and recommended that the Union sanction the ratification of the investigating committee. This action was taken by unanimous vote, and the President was thanked for his services in the matter.

The agreement referred to above is incorporated in that part of the history dealing with plate matter.

President Waites reported at the meeting held March 27, that a convention was to be held in Temperance Cadets' hall on Thursday

evening, March 29, for the purpose of organizing a Central Labor Union. Two delegates were elected (Messrs. Waites and Pike) to represent No. 33, and the officers of Providence Typographical Union were appointed by President Waites as a reception committee to receive the delegates to the labor convention.

April 30, 1884, a committee was appointed to inquire into the feasibility of holding an excursion during the summer, either as a Printers' Day, or as a celebration in conjunction with the Central Labor Union. At the May meeting the date for holding the excursion was fixed for July 9, but was later changed to July 22, the same to be known as "Printers' Day." The excursion on this occasion was not exclusively a Union affair, the original Union committee having interested a number of printers who were not members at that time. Previous to taking boats for Rocky Point a short street parade was made. The line was formed on North Main street at the foot of Waterman street, at 9 o'clock, as follows: Platoon of police; Chief Marshal George W. Barry; Aids, T. M. Nolan, J. A. Belcher; Herrick's Brigade Band, J. O. Casey, leader; Typographical Union, Meyrick Waites, marshal. At the Union depot the line was augmented by a number of guests who had been received by James H. Russell. The visitors included Charles Miller, Nashua, N. H.; Andrew F. Moran, Charles Sanford, John Burns, Charles H. Bigelow, Edgar Collins, New York; James Rice, Charles Hubbley, Fred Reilly, Harvey Chappell, William McGrath, Theodore B. Somers, Frank McNamee, Henry White, Percy B. S. Thayer, Charles Baker, Edward Quinn, Frank Brayton, John Whittem, William Hayes, James Pym, L. Cates, Martin Kelly, John Hayes, J. Noonan, W. Roebbling, C. Wixon, F. Falvey, T. J. Murphy, James Harvey, George Appleton, John Galvin, B. B. Newell and others from Boston.

The committee representing the Union on this occasion consisted of James H. Russell, James Gould, William Donovan, John Clarkson, Thomas M. Nolan and William Carroll. The excursion was a pronounced success in every particular.

The idea suggested at the time of the appointment of the above committee, of combining with the Central Labor Union in a like celebration, met with such favor that before the time of celebrating "Printers' Day" the Union had accepted an invitation from the Central Labor Union to take part in a grand parade and excursion to Rocky Point under the auspices of that body. This action was taken at a meeting held July 3. Aside from celebrations inaugurated since the establishment of Labor Day and held on that day, the demonstration on that occasion was probably the greatest ever made by the Union forces of Rhode Island. August 19 was the date of the event. The line was

headed by Sergeant Murray, now deputy chief, and a squad of police, followed by Hedley's Band, Drum Corps, Emmett Cadets, Delegates Central Labor Union, Typographical Union, Guests from Woonsocket and Attleboro, Tailors' Protective Union, Guests from Boston, Hartford and Lowell, R. I. Fife and Drum Band, Enterprise Association, Olneyville Labor Association, Fall River Labor Association, Pawtucket Cigarmakers, Representatives of Mechanics, Carpenters and Shoemakers. After a short parade through the downtown streets, the party embarked on the steamer Day Star, on which were as guests of the Central Union Gen. Benj. F. Butler, of Massachusetts; Senator A. W. Blair, of New Hampshire; Frank K. Foster, of Haverhill; and Hon. William Sprague, ex-Governor of Rhode Island. Upon reaching Rocky Point the guests were escorted to the coliseum, where addresses were made by General Butler, Frank K. Foster, Louis F. Post of New York, and others.

Seated upon the stage were Secretary Howard, of Fall River Textile Association; Henry Oscar Cole, ex-President International Bricklayers; Doctor Garvin, Thomas Robinson, of Pawtucket; Mrs. B. C. Hillsman, Mrs. Abbie Lawrence and Mrs. E. M. Bowles, who was delegate to the Indianapolis convention which nominated General Butler for the Presidency of the United States.

Letters of regret were read from John Swinton, Henry George and Congressman Foran of Ohio.

It was announced from the stage that as soon as Senator Blair stepped from the boat he was handed a telegram which necessitated his immediate return home.

Final arrangements for the parade were made at a special meeting held August 15, in the composing room of the Telegram. A banner to cost not more than $15 was ordered at this meeting, as were also badges. It was voted to insert a card in the daily papers calling upon members to meet at 54 North Main street, Tuesday, August 19, to take part in the parade.

The resignation of President Waites was presented at the May meeting, and laid upon the table, and it was not until the September meeting that the resignation was finally accepted.

In August a delegation from the New York Bricklayers Union was given the privilege of presenting their appeal for financial assistance from the floor of the Union, and they evidently convinced those present of the worthiness of their errand, from the fact that a donation of $25 is recorded.

Resolutions of condemnation of the New York Tribune for the violation of an agreement with its employes, were passed at the November (1884) meeting and a boycotting committee appointed in conformity

with the request of No. 6, and the matter brought before the Central Labor Union. In March, 1887, the boycotting committee made a final report to the effect that the sale of the Tribune had been practically suppressed in this State; that no copies of that paper were then exposed for sale at any newspaper stand in this city.

The year 1885 was a most strenuous one in Union affairs. Matters, then of great importance to the craft, came up for consideration and reconsideration month after month at regular and special meetings, and in some cases the subject of discussion was not disposed of until the lapse of years.

"Plate matter" was one of the questions which perplexed the mind of the printer during that year, and for a long period following, and occasioned a flow of oratory that seems to have been checked only by the degeneration of the subject as a matter of importance. Because of the volume of preambles and resolutions, arguments, appeals, communications and decisions, this matter will be treated as briefly as the importance of the subject will admit.

The Standard Dictionary defines plate matter as follows:

"Matter for newspapers and periodicals, cast in stereotyped plates and sold to be used by several papers at practically the same time."

The invention of plate matter made possible the enlargement of newspapers owned by the less successful publishers, who could not compete with their more fortunate brothers were they compelled to pay the price of hand composition to increase the number of their pages.

Plate matter came in column lengths—telegraph, miscellany and stories. Six columns of telegraph per day, 36 columns per week, cost $15. The same amount of hand composition would cost about $70. Naturally, publishers all over the country who could not otherwise afford to enlarge their papers adopted the "boiler-plate" method.

The International Union, because of a diversity of opinion throughout its jurisdiction upon the subject, referred the matter of its regulation to subordinate Unions.

It was claimed by the defenders of its use that Union men were employed in setting up the type for the ready-made matter; that papers now being published would be enlarged; that new papers would be established, and that it would eventually prove beneficial to the craft.

The argument that Union men were employed in its manufacture seemed of little consequence to the opponents of its use, since the work of a few threw hundreds out of employment, they claimed. They believed that the publishers, instead of enlarging their papers, would curtail composition; they denied that new papers would be established or flourish by its use; rather was it an imposition upon the reading public and a present menace to the craft.

Back Row — E. F. Klausch, F. H. Campbell, D. O. Evans, H. B. Ladd, M. J. Rafferty, E. A. Emery, D. A. Hurley, J. P. Scanlon, Joseph Dove.
Middle Row — Joseph Crowley, G. W. Flynn, Frank Costello, S. R. Macready, G. H. Huston, I. N. Tew, W. W. Haskins, W. H. Doran.
Front Row — M. J. Crofwell, J. H. Sullivan, F. J. Capron, T. F. O'Rourke, G. E. Shepard, J. P. Carroll.

The first daily papers of this city to make use of plate matter to any great extent were the Evening Press and Morning Star and for several months they enjoyed the benefit undisturbed.

To the employes of the Press and Star it looked as if the abolition of "plates" would mean the early suspension of those papers, thereby depriving about 30 printers of work, hence the stubborn fight of those printers against Union interference.

The question of its regulation or control first came before a special meeting of the Union held September 17, 1885. James M. Gould, chairman of the Telegram chapel, announced that D. O. Black, then proprietor of the Evening Telegram, wished to introduce plate matter into that office. After lengthy discussion the matter was referred to a committee to confer with the proprietors of the Telegram, Press and Star. This committee made a verbal report at a meeting held September 21, and also read an agreement between the compositors and Z. L. White of the Star and Press, and one between the Union and Z. L. White.

A resolution was offered that Z. L. White be notified of the termination of all agreements existing between Providence Typographical Union and himself 30 days from date of said notice.

Point of order raised that this meeting was called to consider the question of "plate matter," and that the agreement could not be acted upon.

The chair ruled the point not well taken.

Amendment was made that the agreement be continued. Ruled out of order.

The original resolution was passed.

Notice of appeal to I. T. U. was given.

The following is the full text of the appeal in which is included the agreement previously referred to:

"At a full meeting of the Star chapel, held Wednesday afternoon, September 23, 1885, for the purpose of considering the action of Providence Typographical Union, No. 33, at special meetings held September 17 and 21, it was voted unanimously to make an appeal to the President of the International Typographical Union, and a committee was appointed for that purpose. The following is their appeal:

"To Martin R. H. Witter, President, International Typographical Union:

"The undersigned, members of Providence Typographical Union, No. 33, do hereby make an appeal to you, as President of the International Typographical Union, on the points hereafter enumerated, and for the reasons herein stated:

"A call was issued, dated September 16, 1885, 5:30 o'clock P. M., by the executive committee of Providence Typographical Union, No. 33, for a special meeting, to take place on Thursday, September 17, 1885, at 5 P. M. The object of this meeting is: 'to discuss the proposition of Mr. D. O. Black to use plate matter on the Telegram.'

"Another call, stating the object of the meeting to be, 'to discuss the introduction of plate matter into Union offices in this city,' was also posted in the Star office, but Mr. Palmer, a member of said executive committee, states that said call was changed in his presence by the President of the Union, Mr. John P. Horan, after it had been signed by the secretary, and without authorization from the executive committee.

"[See Mr. William Palmer's affidavit, Exhibit I. See also Exhibit IV. We desire you to rule on the legality of such a call.]

"At the special meeting of Thursday, September 17, Thomas L. Horan offered the following:

"RESOLVED, That this Union insists that where plate matter is used in Union offices, or in offices where Union men are employed, it shall be paid for at full composition rates, and to that end proof slips of such matter shall be taken, cut up and placed upon the hook as regular copy.

"Seconded.

"Mr. Carroll made a point of order that the above resolution was establishing in part a scale of prices, and therefore could not be legally considered at a special meeting. See Articles XV. and XVI., viz:

"ARTICLE XV.

"SCALE OF PRICES.

"The scale of prices established by this Union shall, in all cases, be considered a part of this constitution; and no member shall, on any pretense whatever, work for less prices than are therein specified, without permission from this Union.

"ARTICLE XVI.

"ALTERING AND AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION.

"An alteration or amendment of this constitution must be offered at a regular meeting of the Union, and, if seconded, shall be entered on the minutes. At the next stated meeting it may be considered, and, if agreed to by the votes of two-thirds of the members present, said number being not less than twenty, shall become a part of the constitution; provided, that any alteration or amendment receiving a unanimous vote at any regular meeting shall become a part of this constitution without previous notice.

"The point of order was overruled and the decision of the chair sustained by a majority vote.

"A substitute motion, to appoint a committee of five to confer with the proprietors of the Morning Star and Evening Telegram, was moved and carried in place of the preceding motion, and the committee was directed to report at an adjourned special meeting to be holden on Monday, September 21, 1885, at 5 o'clock P. M.

"[We desire you to decide on the point of order stated above.]

"At the adjourned special meeting on Monday, September 21, the special committee of five reported their interviews with Mr. Z. L. White, publisher of the Star, and with Mr. D. O. Black, publisher of the Telegram, but made no recommendations. Their report disclosed the existence of a contract between Mr. Z. L. White and the printers in his employ, which had been sanctioned by the Union.

"[For copies of agreement, etc., see Exhibit II.]

"The report of the committee also disclosed the fact that Mr. D. O. Black did not intend to use plate matter, but that he only wished the Union to take action to prevent Mr. White from using it. The report was received.

"Mr. Tanner offered the following:

"RESOLVED, That the executive committee be instructed to notify Mr. Z. L. White of the termination of any and all agreements existing between him and Providence Typographical Union, with the specified thirty days notice.

"Seconded.

"Mr. Carroll made a point of order that the above resolution was not in order, in that the special meeting had been called to consider the subject of plate matter only.

"The point of order was overruled, an appeal to the Union taken, and the chair sustained.

"The vote on the resolution was announced as 36 to 21 and the chair decided the resolution carried.

"Mr. Carroll then called attention to Article IV, Section 1, of the constitution, viz:

"ARTICLE IV.

"DUTIES OF COMMITTEES.

"SECTION 1. The executive committee shall consist of five members (including the recording secretary); they shall have charge of all matters pertaining to the interests of the craft, or such other business as may properly be laid before them; they shall take, in all cases (except ordering strikes,) such action as will further the good and welfare of the Union; they shall decide on all matters referred to them by a vote of the Union, and their decision shall in all cases be binding until reversed by a two-thirds vote of the Union at any meeting; they shall have power in cases of special emergency to appropriate

money out of the treasury by a unanimous vote of the committee; the secretary of the Union, as presiding officer, shall have the casting vote in all the meetings of the committee.

"Mr. Carroll claimed that it required a two-thirds vote to reverse action taken by the executive committee.

"The President ruled the point not well taken, and before a vote was reached on the point of order, the meeting adjourned.

"[We desire you to rule on the two points—in regard to the legality of the special meeting to break said agreement, and also on the required vote necessary to overturn a decision of the executive committee.]

"At the regular meeting of September 27, the executive committee reported as follows:

"PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 27, 1885.

"TO THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF PROVIDENCE TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, NO. 33:

"The executive committee would beg leave to report that it has acted on the matter referred to it; namely, the resolution passed at the last special meeting of this Union, and has decided, by a majority vote of the members of the committee, to give such notice to Mr. Z. L. White of the termination of the contract or agreement existing between Providence Typographical Union and the Star office management.

"The notice has been drawn up, and would have been sent on the 26th inst., but for the fact that the signatures of all or a majority of the members of the committee could not be obtained. The notice will be sent in to-morrow. The committee have been directed by the President to instruct all members of the Union employed in the Star office who have signed the contract or agreement between the employes and management of the Press Company, whether members of the Union at the time of signing said contract or agreement, or having since joined, to notify Mr. Z. L. White of the termination of said contract or agreement, on the specified thirty days' notice, and the committee will so instruct the employes of the Star office after notice shall have been served on Mr. Z. L. White.

"According to a clause in the General Laws of the International Typographical Union, entitled Suspensions, Agreements, page 154, all such contracts or agreements are illegal, and the contract or agreement between this Union and the management of the Star office is, therefore, null and void; but as the management of the Star office may not be aware of that fact, it is deemed proper by the committee that they should give the thirty days' notice called for by the contract or agreement, as a matter of courtesy on the part of Providence Typographical Union.

"All of which is respectfully submitted.

"J. A. MCGUINNESS, Chairman,
"O. M. GLEDHILL,
"CHARLES H. STILES,
"CHARLES H. MCPHERSON, Executive Committee.

"The report was adopted.

"[We ask you to rule whether our agreement (Exhibit II.) with Mr. White, of the Star, was illegal under the laws of the International Typographical Union.]

"The committee in making this appeal as directed by the Star chapel can say that they, and those they represent, are actuated solely by a desire to secure justice and harmony; but they feel that if the proceedings of our Union are to be conducted in ways that seem to them contrary to all the provisions of our local constitution and also contrary to the spirit and letter of the general laws and all recognized parliamentary practice, that there is no security for us in the future against unwise and hasty action.

"(Signed) "ROBERT GRIEVE,
"WILLIAM CARROLL,
"WILLIAM B. MCCANN, Committee Star Chapel.

"JOSEPH C. BARKER,	"WILLIAM CARROLL,
"EDWIN W. SMITH,	"ROBERT GRIEVE,
"A. H. NUTTING,	"WILLIAM B. MCCANN,
"S. T. TRIMMER,	"ROBERT W. CARLISLE,
"W. J. MEEGAN,	"JOHN DUFFY,
"H. A. DARLING,	"ELIAS S. NICKERSON,
"J. C. RYAN,	"R. J. CLOWES,
"WILLIAM PALMER,	"F. P. CREAMER,
"C. E. BURTWELL,	"THOMAS H. PHILLIPS,
"A. P. BROWN,	"E. L. PIKE.

"NOTE. Mr. Charles H. McPherson was one of two extra members added by the President to the committee; but he was not at the time he was so appointed a member of the Union, as his card had not been accepted at a meeting of the Union.

"It was voted by the Star chapel that Messrs. William Palmer and Robert Grieve, members of the executive committee of Providence Typographical Union, No. 33, be requested to transmit to the President of the International Typographical Union, a copy of the statement they had made to the Star Chapel, as to what had occurred at a meeting of the executive committee, Tuesday evening, September 20. The statement is as follows:

"[Copy.]

"A meeting of the executive committee of Providence Typographical Union, No. 33, was held Tuesday evening, September 20, about 6 o'clock, in the editorial room of the Evening Telegram. The whole committee, consisting of Messrs. McGuinness, Gledhill, Stiles, Palmer and Grieve were present. After the satisfactory settlement of one point of business, a discussion was entered into concerning the recent action of the Union, Messrs. Grieve and Palmer holding it to be illegal, and Messrs. Stiles and Gledhill maintaining an opposite view; but still the discussion was being conducted in a very friendly and brotherly spirit. Early in the discussion, Mr. John P. Horan, President of the Union, came in, and offered as an excuse that he was locked out of another part of the building, and would consequently remain with the committee and listen. Nothing was said and he remained. Mr. Stiles and Mr. Grieve in continuing the discussion, differed on the point as to the bearing of the general laws of the International Typographical Union, in regard to contracts between employers and employes, and Mr. Stiles was proceeding to show Mr. Grieve the sections of the International law bearing on the subject, when Mr. Horan objected, saying that he wished to hold that point in reserve for his own subsequent use. Mr. Grieve then demanded from Mr. Horan what right he had to be present and take part in the deliberations of the executive committee, and Mr. Horan answered that as President of the Union, he had a right to be present and have a voice in doings of all committees. Mr. Grieve refused to recognize that alleged right, and demanded from Mr. Stiles that he proceed as if Mr. Horan was not present and had not objected; but Mr. Stiles did not so proceed. The discussion then went on in a general way for a few minutes longer, when an interruption was again made by Mr. Horan, who, in an angry tone of voice said substantially: 'If this discussion goes on as it is now doing, and the committee does not take the action which it has been directed to do by the Union, I will within one hour add five more members to the executive committee.' Mr. Palmer made a motion to adjourn, which was seconded, but not put by the chair, whereupon Messrs. Palmer and Grieve departed, refusing to stay longer after receiving, what seemed to them, an insult from the President of the Union, or at least a threat from him that if they did not pursue a certain course he would do certain things.

"(Signed) "WILLIAM PALMER,
"ROBERT GRIEVE.

"[EXHIBIT I.]

"I, William Palmer, a member of Providence Typographical Union, No. 33, and also one of the executive committee of said organization, depose and say that on Wednesday evening, September 16, 1885, about 5:30 o'clock, I met John P. Horan, President of the Union, on Custom House street, in said city, and Mr. Horan did then and there show me a call, purporting to be issued by the executive committee, for a special meeting of said Union, to be held next day, and said Horan changed the wording of the object of the call in my presence, substituting the words 'Union offices,' for 'Telegram office,' and made such other alterations as such change rendered necessary.

"WILLIAM PALMER.

"State of Rhode Island, Providence Plantations.
"Providence Sc.—Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 26th day of September, 1885.
"WILLIAM A. PHILLIPS, Notary Public.

"[EXHIBIT II.]

"[Copy.]

"PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 26, 1884.

"It is mutually agreed between the Providence Press Co. and the compositors employed in its newspaper composing room, whose names are appended to this instrument:

"1. That the Providence Press Co. will remove the restriction now in force in accordance with which it refuses to employ any printer who is a member of the printer's Union.

"2. That the compositors whose names are hereunto appended, agree that, as long as they are in the employ of the Providence Press Co., they will not engage in, countenance nor advise any attempt on the part of any person or persons, whether in the employ

of the Providence Press Co. or not, to prevent, on account of his membership or non-membership in any printers' Union, the employment of any compositor by the Providence Press Co. in the usual manner, or the dismissal of any one upon the customary week's notice for just cause. And further, that they will not interfere with the right of any such printers to work unmolested on account of their connection or non-connection with any printers' Union or other organization.

"3. It is further agreed by the compositors in the employ of the Providence Press Co., whose names are appended to this, that they will not, while they remain in such employ, engage in, countenance nor advise interference by any printers' Union, or other organization, with any of the internal arrangements of the Providence Press Co.'s office, until all methods of adjustment provided in this agreement shall have failed, or with the rates that shall be paid for labor, but will leave all such matters to be adjusted by mutual agreement between employers and employes. And in case of disagreement in regard to any of these matters, it is also agreed that the compositors aforesaid shall not inaugurate nor engage in any strike in the office of the Providence Press Co., without having given to the manager at least one month's notice of their intention to do so. And that said Providence Press Co., on their part, agree to give one month's notice in writing to said compositors before enforcing any change which may affect the interests of said compositors, such notice on each side to date from the time when a definite decision shall have been arrived at by either of the contracting parties.

"4. Any wilful violation of this agreement by any compositor in the employ of the Providence Press Co. shall terminate it so far as it relates to him, and shall terminate also his employment by the company.

"5. This agreement may be modified at any time by the mutual consent of the parties to it, or it may be terminated by either party upon giving to the other not less than 30 days' notice.

"PROVIDENCE PRESS CO.,
"Z. L. WHITE, Manager.

"FREDERICK M. SIMONS,	"JAMES L. BICKNELL,	"JOHN LOCKLIN,
"J. CROIL RYAN,	"HENRY W. POTTER,	"HENRY R. SAWYER,
"S. T. B. TRIMMER,	"JOSEPH B. LEVENS,	"G. W. WILSON,
"JOSEPH C. BARKER,	"MEYRICK WAITES,	"ELIAS S. NICKERSON,
"WILLIAM CARROLL,	"HENRY A. BARNES,	"JOHN J. NOLAN,
"EDWIN W. SMITH,	"H. A. DARLING,	"A. P. BROWN,
"THOMAS M. NOLAN,	"WILLIAM PALMER,	"GEORGE E. COOLEY,
"H. C. BARNES,	"D. MCCANN,	"WILLIAM E. TOURTELLOT,
"AHIRA HALL,	"E. L. PIKE,	"J. J. HANLON."
	"C. E. BURTWELL,	

A modification of this agreement was afterward made so that only Union men could work in the office (excepting those men already employed there).

"[Copy.]

"PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 26, 1884.

"We, the undersigned, members of the investigating committee, and officers of Providence Typographical Union, No. 33, by virtue of the power vested in us by its constitution, do hereby indorse and ratify the action of those of the members of said Union, who have subscribed, or who may hereafter subscribe, to the agreement entered into between the printers employed by the Providence Press Company and the manager (Mr Z. L. White), on behalf of said company, this 26th day of February, 1884, by which the restrictions against the employment of Union printers by the Providence Press Company are removed.

"EDWARD L. PIKE, Chairman Inves. Com.,
"JAMES M. GOULD,
"J. H. OLDFIELD,
"WILLIAM PALMER,
"MEYRICK WAITES, Pres. Typo. Union, No. 33.
"[Seal.] "J. A. MCGUINNESS, Cor. and Rec. Secy.

NOTE. The investigating committee under the constitution adopted at the reorganization of Typographical Union, No. 33, and the executive committee under its present constitution are synonymous.

"[EXHIBIT III.]

"[Copy.]

"OFFICE OF THE PROVIDENCE PRESS CO.,
PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 29, 1884.

"DEAR SIR—The Providence Press Company, having disposed of its newspaper property, will have no further use for your services after the publication of the Press on Tuesday, September 30.

"Truly yours,
"PROVIDENCE PRESS CO.,
"Z. L. WHITE, Manager.

"[Copy.]

"PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 29, 1884.

"DEAR SIR—Having acquired the newspaper property of the Providence Press Company, I shall take possession after the publication of the Press on the 30th inst. I desire to engage your services in the same position, at the same pay, and on the same conditions as those upon which you have heretofore been employed by the Press Company.

"Truly yours,
"Z. L. WHITE.

"[EXHIBIT IV.]

"The call for the special meeting of September 17 on its face purported to come from the executive committee of the Union, but Mr. William Palmer and Mr. Robert Grieve, regular members of that committee, and members in good standing of the Union, who were neither absent from the city nor in hiding, and who were both easily accessible, were neither of them notified of any meeting of the executive committee immediately preceding the special meeting of September 17, and knew nothing of it until they read the call.

"(Signed) "WILLIAM PALMER,
"ROBERT GRIEVE."

The President was authorized, at a meeting held November 1, to choose two members of the Union to assist him in preparing an answer to the Star chapel's appeal to the I. T. U.

By mutual consent, however, the appeal was withdrawn, but the subject was not dead by any means.

At a special meeting held February 4, 1886, called by the executive committee at the request of the Telegram chapel, the following question was submitted for consideration:

"Shall members of this Union be permitted to work in newspaper offices where plates or blocks, technically known as 'plate matter,' are used as reading matter to the exclusion of composition?"

This was decided: Nay 64; yea 24.

At the same meeting it was moved and adopted, "that all matters pertaining to 'plate matter' be, in the future, referred to the executive committee with power to act."

The executive committee at a later meeting presented a resolution to the effect that the use of plate matter to the exclusion of composition was injurious to the members of this Union and the craft in general, and that the delegate to the I. T. U. convention to be held at Pittsburg be instructed and directed to influence legislation preventing its manufacture; and that they (the executive committee) be directed to inform the proprietors of the different papers in this city that the Union considers the use of plate matter detrimental to the interests of printers and an imposition upon the public.

At this point William Carroll said that he understood that the chairman of the executive committee had in his possession a communication from the President of the International Union on the subject before the Union, and hoped that, if the gentleman had such a communication, it would be read.

The chairman of the executive committee replied that the committee desired to retain for the present the information they had on the subject.

The resolution was then adopted.

At the meeting following, March 7, 1886, it was voted that the chairman of the executive committee read the communication referred to at the last meeting.

The following were then read by Mr. Dolan:

[Telegram.]

"St. Louis, Feb. 8, 1886.

"To John P. Dolan, Journal Office.

"Executive Council will not support strike against plates. Will write.

"M. R. H. Witter."

[Letter.]

"St. Louis, Feb. 8, 1886.

"John P. Dolan, Chairman Executive Committee:

"Dear Sir—My telegram to you announces a decision formed by the executive council soon after the laws went into effect, and is based on the divergence of opinion in the craft as to the effect on the business of the use of plates—there being no agreement whatever. While, therefore, the plates are under the jurisdiction of local Unions, the executive council have uniformly declined to tax those (not a small number) who think them no injury, to support a strike against their use.

"Hoping you will find some amicable settlement possible,

"I remain fraternally,

"M. R. H. Witter, President I. T. U."

No action is recorded as having been taken on this communication, which evidently afforded cold comfort to the "anti-platers," and for three months the matter was held in abeyance.

In the meantime the executive committee having secured a copy of the laws referred to in the President's communication, and with which they were previously unfamiliar, decided to present to the meeting to be held July 25, the following preamble and resolutions as the wisest and best course to pursue in the premises:

"Whereas, Since the passage of the new laws touching upon plate matter by the I. T. U., the use of said manufacture has increased in this jurisdiction to such an extent that members of this Union have been thrown out of employment; therefore, it is

"Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed for the purpose of collecting all the facts in relation to the question, and laying them before the executive council of the I. T. U. for action.

"Resolved, That this Union believes its material interests to be threatened by the continued use of 'plate' in its jurisdiction and request authority from the executive council of the I. T. U. to strike against such use should other means fail to effect its discontinuance. And it is further

"Resolved, That in the event of said executive council refusing such authority to strike, this Union demand of the President of the I. T. U. that he, or someone by him appointed, personally visit Providence, investigate the matter and advise the Union of its duty.

The matter was referred back to the executive committee to carry out the recommendations.

Plate matter was not again mentioned until the November meeting. Dr. L. F. C. Garvin and Robert Grieve, from the Board of Directors of The People, were allowed to address the assembly. Their statements were to the effect that they would have to reduce the force in the composing room of The People and intended to use plate matter in the columns of that paper.

This renewed the controversy and plate matter continued as a live topic until April 27, 1887. At that meeting reference to the subject was made in form of a resolution praying that the International Union take positive stand in opposition to its manufacture.

From the time of the introduction of the controversy to the period of its conclusion, the changes wrought in the printorial affairs of Providence were of a kaleidoscopic character. To summarize: The Star and Press were of those to be remembered. The Item, launched auspiciously, had foundered, and The Republican, issuing from the wreck, had grounded in the shallows of poverty; The Evening Mail, a democratic organ, had been attuned to life and died of dividendal discord. Plate matter had made its appearance in the columns of The Telegram, and many of those printers who had, in the past, bitterly antagonized its employment were now its flaccid defenders or silent witnesses to its extensive use. And as a finial to the "pot metal" debate, suppressing further discussion of that matter without restoring the compositors' equanimity, came the announcement of the introduction of typesetting machines in the office of the Journal.

At the January (1885) meeting a clipping from one of the daily papers of this city was read, announcing the establishment of a department of instruction in printing at the State Reform School. After prolonged discussion it was voted that the executive committee investigate the matter and report upon the advisability of holding a public meeting to protest against the creation of such a department. After listening to the report of the executive committee at the next meeting action was indefinitely postponed.

It was believed by those who favored its abolition that the instruction to be dispensed would not redound to the benefit of the craft nor to the dignity of the art, and an examination of the work produced at the school and an acquaintance with some of its "graduates" proves that the apprehension felt at that time was entirely correct.

In addition to his report, made June 28, the International delegate presented a resolution of thanks to George W. Childs of the Philadelphia Ledger, for his courteous invitation to the I. T. U. delegates to visit him

Front Row — F. L. MacCarty, J. F. Lenahan, J. L. Gerhard, J. J. Dwyer, J. E. Devenish, John Burger, F. C. Hall.
Middle Row — Vincent De Fina, L. F. Mullen, J. H. Choquet, M. J. McHugh, I. N. Tew, J. J. Locklin.
Back Row — T. H. Phillips, George Kain, A. E. Morrill, D. E. Mooney, J. P. Cullen, C. A. Salisbury, E. W. Smith, A. G. Field, J. W. Allen.

at his home in Philadelphia, free of expense. The resolution was adopted, and the delegate, William Carroll, was thanked for his able representation of No. 33 at the convention.

The inquiry committee was instructed at the August meeting to ascertain the names of all non-union printers then employed in the city. The committee evidently failed of its purpose as no report is entered in the books.

A preamble and resolution of censure, directed against those individuals known as "frame jumpers," was offered at the August meeting and was referred to the delegate to the I. T. U. Several special meetings were held during September for the purpose of discussing "plate matter," and at the time of the holding of the regular September meeting, the delegate, having more important business on hand, failed to report on that particular matter. The phraseology of the preamble and resolution is unfortunately omitted from the minutes, but the author is named and, to those who know the gentleman, it does not require a very vivid imagination to glean from between the lines of the simple announcement of its introduction, the tenor of the resolution, nor to fancy the causticity of its vituperation. Many of the travelling fraternity—the itinerant subs—had a weakness for accepting work and failing to fulfill the engagement, to the great annoyance of the lords of the composing room. Joseph C. Barker, the father of the resolution referred to, was not a foreman at that time, but evidently sympathized with the unhappy lot of the holders of that responsible situation.

At a special meeting held September 21, Mr. McKay, "a gentleman from the Cigarmakers Union of Pawtucket," was given the privilege of the floor, and he asked that the Union use its influence in suppressing the sale of cigars called "Roman Punch," the labels on which had been surreptitiously obtained. These cigars were on sale at a place much frequented by printers, and the committee appointed to handle the matter reported at the regular meeting, held one week later, that they had succeeded in accomplishing the object for which they had been appointed.

The permanent organization of the Rhode Island Co-operative Printing and Publishing Company was announced at an adjourned meeting held November 1.

A change in the management of the Providence Journal Company was regarded by the Union as a favorable opportunity to have the restrictions against the employment of Union men in that office removed. As a result of a "chapel strike" in the Journal office June 12, 1875, the management drew up the following card, to which all printers subsequently employed in that establishment were obliged to subscribe:

"Some years ago, when the compositors in the Journal office were ordered to leave their employment without notice, on a question involving less than 25 cents a month, by the votes of men working for a lower rate of compensation, the publishers of the Journal decided that thereafter they would employ no men whose responsibility to any outside organization was greater than to the men for whom they had contracted to work. Under these circumstances, which imply a non-affiliation with any organization in this city known as a Printers' Union, if you desire employment on the Journal, will you please return this card with your name upon it. We wish to influence no man in the independent management of his own concerns, and simply intend to maintain the same rights for ourselves which we freely concede to all others.

"KNOWLES, ANTHONY & DANIELSON."

July, 1885, an editorial, very favorable to organized labor, appeared in the Journal. A letter was sent to Richard S. Howland, the new manager, quoting the editorial and asking that he concede to the employes of his composing room, and to the other printers of the city, the privileges advocated in the article. July 15 a sub-committee, delegated by a committee appointed for the purpose, was received by Mr. Howland, and the question of abolishing the requirement of signing the above card was discussed. Mr. Howland said he desired to confer with his associates before acceding to the Union's request, but would later communicate with the committee. His reply was unfavorable, undoubtedly because the employes of the old management had become the advisers of the new. It was then decided to boycott the publications of the Journal Company.

The matter was taken up by the Central Labor Union and District Assembly K. of L., and a joint committee from those two organizations made effort to have the card withdrawn. October 25, 1885, this joint committee was given the courtesy of the floor of the Union, and reported that Mr. Howland was willing to remove the restriction provided it could be demonstrated that it would be to the interest of all concerned.

A committee was then appointed to act in conjunction with the joint committee with that object in view.

At the meeting held November 30, this committee reported that the mission for which it had been appointed had been accomplished. During the space of one month the committee had secured from Mr. Howland an agreement to submit the matter to arbitration, had selected arbitrators, and had successfully presented their case before the arbitration board. The following are copies of the official reports as recorded:

"PROVIDENCE, R. I., November 28, 1885.

"TO THE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF PROVIDENCE TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, NO. 33:

"Your committee appointed to boycott the Providence Journal Company respectfully announce that they have accomplished the object for which they were appointed and that the restrictive card heretofore existing in the Journal office has been removed, and appended are fac-simile copies of decisions of the arbitration committee. We also desire to make honorable mention of the Newsdealers' Protective Union, and recommend the members thereof to the patronage of our members as recompense for the aid afforded.

"Respectfully submitted,

"C. H. STILES, Chairman,
"JOSEPH C. BARKER,
"RICHARD J. FAULKNER.
"Committee of Providence Typo. Union, No. 33.

"(Copy.)

"TERMS OF AGREEMENT.

"Mr. Howland agrees to submit to an arbitration board consisting of two members chosen by himself, two members chosen by organized labor, and one member to be appointed by the four thus chosen, the question as to whether the restrictive card now in force in the Journal office, prohibiting the employment of Union men shall be removed or not.

"On behalf of the Journal,
"R. S. HOWLAND, Manager.
"On behalf of organized labor,
"J. P. HORAN,
"JOSEPH NORMANDY.

"A true copy attest,
"C. H. STILES, Secretary.

"PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 28, 1885.

"TO TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, NO. 33.

"GENTLEMEN—The arbitrators appointed by your committee to meet the representatives of Mr. Howland, beg leave to report that they have concluded their labors, and are proud to record that the struggle has terminated entirely in favor of your organization. Not only has the card been removed, but the arbitrators have, in their decision, seen fit to introduce some very complimentary remarks with regard to the Providence Typographical Union. Appended is the decision, signed by the full board. Congratulating you upon the result of our joint labors, we remain,

"Respectfully and fraternally yours,
"JOHN P. HORAN,
"JAMES A. MCKAY.
"Arbitrators representing organized labor.

"A true copy attest,
"C. H. STILES, Secretary.

"PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 24, 1885.

"The undersigned, who were appointed arbitrators under the foregoing agreement, have heard the parties and their allegations and evidence, and do find and determine that the restrictive card now in force in the Journal office, prohibiting the employment of members of the Typographical Union, causes injury to the Union, and that the withdrawal of the requirement to sign the card will work no present injury to the Providence Journal Company. The arbitrators are further satisfied that the present purposes and policy of the Typographical Union are not such as to threaten any unfair action toward the Company or their employes, and they do therefore decide that those employed by the Company shall no longer be required to sign the card.

"G. M. CARPENTER,
"A. B. CHACE,
"LUCIAN SHARPE,
"JOHN P. HORAN,
"JAMES A. MCKAY,
"Board of Arbitrators.

"A true copy attest,
"C. H. STILES, Secretary.
"JOSEPH NORMANDY, Chairman."

William Carroll, who had presented the Union's argument before the board, was appointed a committee to draw up suitable resolutions of thanks to the members of the arbitration board.

Out of a total of 57 men in the composing room of the Journal at that time (November, 1885,) 39 were Union men.

The matters considered during 1886 were mostly of minor importance, but the "plate matter" question added zest to dull routine throughout the year.

Resolutions denunciatory of the copyright bill introduced by Senator Hawley, and endorsing the bill of Senator Chace, were adopted at the

January meeting and forwarded to the Senators and Representatives of Rhode Island.

At the March meeting the Union appropriated $10 for the purpose of assisting to defray the expense of a constitutional amendment torchlight parade.

At the same meeting the proposed amalgamation of trades unions with the Knights of Labor was discussed. The matter was to be acted upon at the convention of the I. T. U., and while the opinion was held that such amalgamation, in so far as the Typographical Union was concerned, was inadvisable, the delegate to the I. T. U. convention was not instructed as to his vote in the matter.

May 30, 1886, the following scale of prices was adopted:

"For Night Work.

"1. Composition, 40 cents per 1000 ems.

"2. Work by the hour, to be paid for at the rate of 40 cents per hour.

"3. Tabular matter shall be paid for as follows: Five columns of figures or words, or words and figures, with or without rules, double price; three or four columns of figures or words, price and a half; type set in half measure which shall contain two columns of figures or words in each half stick, price and a half.

"4. Copy shall be furnished continuously for seven hours from the calling of 'time,' and all waiting time within said seven hours shall be paid for at the rate of 40 cents per hour.

"5. All single measure cuts in reading matter shall be measured by the compositor."

Substituting 35 cents for 40 cents, the scale for day work was identical with that for night work.

A miscellaneous addenda provided for the payment for all changes from copy made in the proof, and the payment of $1 to the compositor who might be called to accommodate the office after work had been commenced.

At the June meeting John Mulleda and Patrick F. McGrath, representing the Journeymen Bricklayers' and Masons' Union, were given the privilege of the floor and pleaded for financial assistance in a struggle then being waged by that Union for a shorter workday. Typographical Union responded by voting $50—almost depleting No. 33's treasury—to the Bricklayers.

A situation on a co-operative weekly newspaper proved no sinecure to the Union printer, and because of a denial by the Rhode Island Co-operative Printing and Publishing Co. of many "rights" demanded and received of the capitalistic press, that company was time and again reported as violating the scale. Committees appointed had failed to make the issue fully clear to the board of directors of that concern, and at the May meeting a committee was appointed to explain to the board the "real" trouble between the Union and that paper. This committee reported at the August meeting that it had complied with instructions from the Union, but that no answer had been received from the board

of directors as promised. President Horan then produced and read a letter which he had received from the secretary of the Rhode Island Co-operative Printing and Publishing Co. It was moved that the report of the committee be received and that the letter read by the President be laid on the table. Amended that the letter be laid "under" the table; the amendment was adopted.

An appeal from Cleveland Union was read at the September meeting. The appeal stated that owing to a technicality Cleveland Union was not entitled to benefits from the "strike fund," then in operation, and a circular, signed by the executive council, was attached, which stated that after careful investigation it had concluded that local Unions would be doing a noble act in assisting Cleveland Union in its battle with the Cleveland Leader. The secretary was instructed to communicate and ascertain as to the technicality. At the December meeting the Union donated $20 to Cleveland Union.

A flurry was caused by the action of a member at the October meeting. Balloting upon the name of a candidate had just been completed and upon the announcement of the candidate's election this member "arose from his seat and approaching the President, threw his card upon the desk and withdrew from the meeting." A committee was immediately appointed to take possession of the card and to ascertain the reason for such action on the part of a member. A satisfactory apology was made to this committee by the offender and no further action was taken by the Union in the matter. Later on it was voted that all reference to the matter be stricken from the books.

The first banquet and social of the reorganized Union was held Thanksgiving night, 1886, in Slocum Light Guards' Armory. Gelb & Norton were the caterers on that occasion, and the Alpine Orchestra furnished the music for the dance which followed. Thomas L. Horan acted as toastmaster of the post prandial exercises, and F. J. Crandall, editor of the Telegram, being unable to be present, responded by letter to the first toast, "The President of the United States." Messrs. Barnes, Elsbree, Hurley and Stratton, a quartette of members from the Journal office, then sang, and was followed by President John P. Horan in response to the toast, "Providence Typographical Union." Mrs. Maxime Bourett read an original poem, filled with allusions to the craft. "Our Honorary Members" was eloquently responded to by Hon. George J. West. Other toasts were responded to as follows: "The Press," Martin C. Day of the Journal; "Our Chapels," by Andrew Moran of the Journal, James H. Russell of the Telegram, J. Croil Ryan of the Star, and Howard E. Sherman of the Dispatch. Joseph Newton of the Journal and Al. Devenish of J. A. & R. A. Reid's, were heard in comic songs.

The last toast of the evening, "The Ladies" was responded to by O. M. Remington of the Dispatch. At the close of the literary exercises the hall was cleared for dancing and soon all were "footing it to a merry measure." The committee in charge of the affair were: William Carroll, of the Star; William M. Leavitt, of the Journal; James J. Murray, of the What Cheer Print; William Palmer, Star; and Thomas L. Horan, Telegram. Letters of regret were read by the toastmaster from Hon. George M. Carpenter, Judge of the United States Circuit Court; A. M. Williams, editor of the Journal; R. S. Howland, manager of the Journal and others.

At the December meeting the Hon. George M. Carpenter was elected to honorary membership, and the secretary received in answer the following reply which was read at the January meeting:

"UNITED STATES COURTS,
"PROVIDENCE R. I., Jan. 25, 1887.

"MR. JOHN P. DOLAN, CORRESPONDING AND RECORDING SECRETARY:

"DEAR SIR—I have your favor of 24th instant notifying me that the Providence Typographical Union have voted to place my name on their honorary roll. I accept with much pleasure this expression of your regard, and with best wishes for the prosperity of your members, I remain,

"My dear Sir,
"Yours, very truly,
"G. M. CARPENTER."

The auditing committee at the January, 1887, meeting added the following to its seport:

"Your committee desires to call attention to the large amount of money collected by the secretary, Owen M. Gledhill, and to express their unanimous approval of his manner of conducting the affairs of his office. Not an obscure or doubtful point appears in his accounts, and all moneys have been handed over to their proper custodian."

Because of ill health Mr. Gledhill tendered his resignation at the same meeting. The resignation was regretfully accepted, and the retiring secretary was further thanked by the Union. Later, before turning over his books to his successor, Mr. Gledhill discovered a shortage of $7.90 in his accounts, explained how the error occurred, and asked that the auditing committee be excused for overlooking the item.

At the February meeting the secretary was instructed to notify the Hon. George J. West that he was welcome to attend any and all meetings of the Union. This action was taken in recognition of Mr. West's legal services gratuitously given to the Union. Mr. West was formerly a printer and a member of the Union and at the time this resolution was passed was an honorary member.

March 27, 1887, vote was taken for the election of two delegates to the Buffalo convention of the I. T. U. There were four candidates in the field and 113 votes were cast. Joseph N. B. Meegan and James P. Bowes were elected by large majorities. Sixty dollars each was the

amount appropriated for the delegates' expenses. The nine-hour proposition was voted on at this meeting and resulted in a vote of 52 for, 10 against.

In compliance with the request of the I. T. U. it was voted at the April meeting that an assessment, equal to the scale price of 1000 ems, be levied on all working cards on the occasion of the birthday of George W. Childs, the same to be applied to the fund then being established that the Childs-Drexel gift might be accepted. At the August meeting a letter from Mr. Daily of the Childs-Drexel Fund was read, acknowledging the receipt of $50.75.

The committee appointed to incorporate the Union under the State Laws reported at the May meeting, and presented the charter to the Union. The report was received as one of progress and the committee instructed to glean full information as to the legal phase of the charter before the same be accepted. At the January, 1888, meeting the final report of the committee was presented and accepted, and the charter hung on the wall.

At the same meeting the following resolution was adopted:

"RESOLVED, That we respectfully recommend to His Excellency Governor Davis the appointment of Josiah B. Bowditch as commissioner of Industrial Statistics, being well assured of his ability in statistical pursuits and of his impartial and incorruptible character as a man and in full sympathy with the purposes for which the Bureau of Industrial Statistics was created."

It was voted that a committee be appointed to lay the matter before the governor, and at the next meeting the committee reported that Mr. Bowditch had been appointed to the position.

The cigarmakers' label was discussed at the May meeting, and the members earnestly urged to purchase none but "blue label" cigars, and at many subsequent meetings this manner of assisting the cigarmakers was advocated. The May meeting was held in the composing room of the Telegram, because admittance to the hall could not be had.

The Union was requested at the July meeting to adopt some measure to relieve the dullness of "subbing" on the Telegram. The matter was left in the hands of the executive committee.

A motion appointing a committee to solicit subscriptions for a banner was reconsidered, after listening to an appeal from Indianapolis Union, and it was voted to send $6 a month to that Union as long as its strike lasted. The chairmen of the different offices were instructed to collect by subscription as much as possible for this purpose and thereby relieve the treasury. The following is a supplementary appeal received from Indianapolis:

"INDIANAPOLIS, IND., July 27, 1887.

"TO SISTER UNIONS:

"We appeal to you, in this, our time of need, to assist us financially to the extent of your ability, to enable us to continue the fight against the rat Protective Fraternity, who

have come upon us about seventy-five strong, and captured the Morning Journal and Sentinel offices.

"Their unmolested stay here will be a menace to all sister Unions, and give them courage to attempt the capture of other offices at the first opportunity. They boast openly of their intentions of doing so.

"Hoping to have a favorable reply from your Union at the earliest possible date, we remain,

"Yours fraternally,
"THE COMMITTEE."

At the August meeting acknowledgement of the receipt of $22 by Indianapolis Union was read, and at the September meeting it was announced that $16 additional had been contributed. At the December meeting contributions to Indianapolis Union were suspended.

At the June meeting, under the head of reports of chairmen, that officer for the Telegram stated that he had no report to make. It was then voted that the report be accepted.

A committee was appointed to make arrangements for the Union to take part in a labor demonstration to be held July Fourth, under the auspices of the Central Labor Union. At the July meeting $4 was ordered to be paid to the C. L. U. as Typographical Union's share of the expenses incurred on that occasion. Three dollars additional was voted at the August meeting.

A communication from Boston in relation to Boston printers coming to Providence on an excursion was read at the July meeting, and a committee on entertainment appointed. August 24 a game of base-ball was played between nines representing Providence and Boston printers on the grounds corner of Atwell's avenue and Eagle street. These grounds are now covered by the buildings of the Providence Brewing Co. September the committee reported that the Boston printers had been royally entertained and that it held a balance of $12.42. This sum was voted a member who had been on the sick list for a long time.

It was voted in August to publish in The Craftsman, a printers' publication issued at New York, a notice to printers to stay away from Providence for the present.

At the September meeting the secretary was instructed to notify the delegates to the Central Labor Union to attend to the duties of their office or suffer the provided penalties.

The financial secretary was ordered to prepare a list of all non-union men and send the same to the State Deputy.

"Cashing strings" was discussed at the October meeting, and the chairman of the Telegram office was instructed to investigate and report at the next meeting as to the allegations that the practice was employed to the extent of abuse in that chapel. The chairman reported by letter at the November meeting, and by amendment to the motion,

Back Row — Richard Burns, L. V. Moran, F. H. Farley, Robert Miller, James Cox, W. A. Greene, E. R. Mahoney.
Front Row — J. A. O'Brien, Fred Smith, C. E. McAndrews, S. J. Riley, J. H. Dwyer, W. W. Wheeland, J. F. Maguire.

that the letter be laid on the table, the executive committee was given charge of the matter.

A "string" was the "pasted and measured" result of a printer's day's labor, and its value was determined by its total "ems." The improvident printer, in need of ready money, sacrificed his "string" to "Shylock," a fixture in every printing office in the hand-set days. Five per cent. was the minimum charged by "Shylock" for the accommodation, and to the discount the impecunious printer cheerfully acquiesced. International law proscribed the practice of members taking advantage of their more unfortunate brothers, and in those offices where attempt was made to enforce that law the business was transferred to another, usually employed about the building, but not a member of the Union. In the office under investigation Shylock was known as the "Boiler," no doubt because the individual who cashed the strings was employed as engineer, and instead of "cashing" the practice was referred to as "boiling."

Nothing was done about the matter as far as the reports of the executive committee show.

At the November meeting the Union voted to exempt female members from all dues and assessments.

A letter was read from Chicago Union asking for a loan of money, and the same was laid on the table for one month. At an adjourned meeting, held December 18, 1887, a circular from the executive council of the I. T. U. was read in relation to the strike at Chicago, urging the assessment of $1 on each member of the Union for the purpose of aiding Chicago Union, and a committee, consisting of Messrs. DeLeeuw, Duggan and Sullivan, was appointed to solicit subscriptions from members. It was also voted to have 200 copies of that appeal printed and circulated. The committee reported at the January meeting, after which the President read a letter received from I. T. U. headquarters, in which it was claimed that a certain amount was due the I. T. U. because of the assessment above referred to. The following letter was then drawn up and ordered sent to the executive council, I. T. U.:

"To the Honorable Executive Council of the I. T. U.:

"Just previous to receiving your circular recommending (for such was the interpretation put upon it by this Union,) a per capita assessment of one dollar to aid the Chicago strike, we received an appeal from the Chicago Union asking financial aid. Our funds being very low no immediate aid was rendered, but the matter was still under consideration when your circular was received. The question was discussed at length, and it was argued that in view of the numerous assessments in the past, and the raising of dues 10 cents per member, as ordered by the I. T. U., it would be to the detriment of this Union to levy a compulsory assessment at this time. It was therefore voted to make the assessment a voluntary one, and the sum of $44 was collected and forwarded to the Chicago Union."

It would be a pity to overlook this entry under date of November 27, 1887:

"A motion was made and seconded that the Union remain in its present quarters and that the hall committee look around for a better hall."

Could it have been that the Union had become tired of the presence of its hall committee? Or, perchance, did the Union believe that an ornamental body like its hall committee should occupy more luxurious quarters?

At the November meeting a committee of six, including the President, was appointed to arrange for a grand ball. The committee stated at the adjourned meeting, held December 18, that the ball would be held February 14, 1888, in the Emmett Guards' Armory, the music to be furnished by Alpine Orchestra. It was also stated that tickets would be sold for not less than $1. At the regular December meeting the committee was instructed by motion not to allow the sale of intoxicating liquors at that function, but at a special meeting, held January 6, 1888, called for the purpose of reconsidering that motion, the point was raised that the Union had no right to further instruct its committee, after giving it full power, without first reconsidering the vote giving it that power. The chair decided the point well taken, and that the prohibtory motion passed at the last regular meeting was null and void. Appeal was taken from the decision, but the chair was sustained. Charles G. Wilkins injected the point, to the discomfort of the purists and the joy of the other fellows. By the way, a careful scrutiny of the minutes fails to reveal wherein the committee was given full power. The original committee consisted of James H. Russell, chairman; John C. Hurll, James J. Murray, John E. Hurley, William Donovan and John A. O'Niell. John C. Hurll resigned, and it was voted to fill the vacancy, but his successor is not named in the minutes. Forty-seven dollars was the amount added to the treasury as the accrued profit on that occasion, and "it was voted that the thanks of the Union be tendered to Andrew P. Martin for services rendered at the ball." Mr. Martin, an honorary member of the Union, was at that time a member of the police force of the city and at the present time occupies the position of warrant officer.

The Portland, Ore., locked-out printers were assisted by the purchase of a package of tickets at the adjourned meeting held December 18, 1887. The resignation of James J. Murray as treasurer was accepted at this meeting, and for his long and faithful service in that office he was rewarded with a vote of thanks.

At the regular meeting held December 25, 1887, Mr. Jolly "moved that a folding board, for the purpose of hanging up reports, be procured." The motion was lost. January 29, 1888, Mr. Jolly renewed

his motion, viz: "That a folding board be purchased." This motion was indefinitely postponed. At the same meeting he proposed that a "board" be purchased, and that motion was lost. February 26, 1888, Mr. Jolly moved to reconsider; lost again. December 30, 1888, ten months later, Mr. Jolly gave notice that at the next meeting he would introduce a resolution that the Union purchase a folding board. In so far as the January, 1889, meeting is concerned the records show that that notice was a "jolly," but at the February meeting Mr. Jolly produced the resolution and the Union rewarded his persistence by adopting it. Mr. Jolly was appointed a committee of one to purchase the folding board, the expense being limited to $6.

The details of this matter are not given to demonstrate the value of a folding board, but to emphasize the importance of keeping everlastingly at it. Mr. Jolly's achievement is a practical illustration of the success which attends persistent endeavor intelligently directed.

At the regular meeting held January 29, a committee of seven was appointed to work up membership among job printers.

John C. Hurll, on behalf of A. Judson Keach, presented the Union with a memorial tablet at the February meeting. The secretary was ordered to return thanks to Mr. Keach, and to have the tablet framed.

Provision for the election of a delegate to the I. T. U. was made at the February meeting, and William M. Leavitt, Alvah Withee, F. F. Sorbie, B. Murphy, J. H. Russell and N. J. Rodgers were placed in nomination. The contest proved to be the most bitter ever waged for the honor. There had been hustling and protests before, as there have been since, but in this case the battle was carried to the floor of the convention, which was held that year at Kansas City, Mo.

A recess was taken at the March meeting for the purpose of balloting for delegate, and after counting the votes the tellers appointed for that purpose announced the following result: Leavitt 53, Russell 48, Sorbie 13, Murphy 9, and six protested ballots, sealed and not counted. A motion was made that the report be received and the tellers discharged. Amended that the report be received, the six protested ballots counted and resealed. The chair ruled that the protested ballots could not be counted pending a decision from the President of the I. T. U. Appeal was taken, and the ruling of the chair was not sustained. The amendment was then passed, and the tellers recounted the vote, including the protested ballots, and announced as the result: Leavitt 53, Russell 53, Sorbie 13, Murphy 10.

It was then voted to take another ballot because of the tie, and to keep the polls open one hour. In the meantime many of the members, believing the matter had been settled for the time being, had left

the hall, while some others who remained refused to take part in the second election. The result of the vote, as reported by the tellers, was: Russell 48, Leavitt 38. Mr. Leavitt gave notice of appeal.

At the April meeting the President read a letter from the President of the International Union, and declared William M. Leavitt elected delegate to the I. T. U. convention. Mr. Russell gave notice of appeal to the convention. The convention committee, to whom the controversy was submitted, recommended that both delegates be seated, for the reason that Providence Union was entitled to two delegates and because the contestant had travelled so great a distance. At the same time the committee made plain that Mr. Leavitt was the one regularly elected. The question as to whom should be paid the voted expenses of delegate then agitated the placid deliberations of the Union. Both principals to the controversy were about equally represented at the meetings of the Union and motions, amendments, points of order, etc., with oratory, combined to delay definite action. At the May meeting a motion that the sum of $127 be sent to the secretary-treasurer of the I. T. U., to be paid over to the seated delegate, was declared out of order by the President. An appeal was taken from this decision which the chair refused to entertain. A resolution expressing a lack of confidence in the chair was presented and the President vacated his seat. The Vice-President then refused to entertain the resolution, and amid great confusion the Vice-President declared the meeting adjourned. Mr. Leavitt made a report as delegate to the I. T. U. convention at the June meeting, which was received and laid on the table, and it was voted that the $127 be held by the Union until the International secretary-treasurer be heard from. The secretary's letter, which was read at the July meeting, did not settle the matter, however, and the executive committee was instructed to ask the President of the I. T. U. to decide who was entitled to the money. The decision of the President was unfavorable to Mr. Russell, and Mr. Leavitt was voted the $127, so long held up, at the August meeting.

The following is a copy of the letter which brought the delegate wrangle to a close:

"INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION,
"OFFICE OF PRESIDENT,
"INDIANAPOLIS, IND., August 11, 1888.

"RUDOLPH DELEEUW, CHAIRMAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, PROVIDENCE TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, NO. 33:

"DEAR SIR—Yours of 8th inst. is at hand, submitting to me the question: 'Who was the legally elected delegate as recognized by the convention, and who is entitled to the money voted by said Union to its delegate? (No. 33 voted to send but one delegate.)'

"Supplemental report of committee on credentials (I copy from proof of their report verified by original report) says: 'Your committee has carefully gone over the papers and affidavits presented by the regularly accredited delegate from Union No. 33, Provi-

dence, Mr. Leavitt, and also those of Mr. Russell, the contestant for the former's seat, and after giving both gentlemen a verbal hearing, are unanimously inclined to the belief that Mr. Leavitt is entitled to the contested seat in the convention. Both gentlemen have come quite a distance to attend the session of this convention, and both would evidently have been sent as delegates had Providence Union felt able financially to do so; therefore, in the interest of harmony and in view of the fact that Union No. 33 is entitled to two delegates, the committee unanimously recommend that both gentlemen be given seats in this convention.'

"This report was signed by the members of the committee and adopted by the convention, and gives the contested seat to Mr. Leavitt. [As your Union intended to elect but one delegate, and made provision for but one, the emoluments, if any, should of right go to the delegate who was declared to be entitled to the seat. Under the law as it then was (see Con. Art. II, Section I, p. 160 Proc. 1887,) the International Typographical Union had nothing to do with the pay of delegates, the subordinate Unions and the delegates being interested only]. I think there can be no question as to which of these two gentlemen was entitled to the seat under the ruling of the convention.

"Fraternally,
"EDWARD T. PLANK, Pres. I. T. U."

To take up the important doings of the Union during the months in which the delegate question was a live topic, necessitates a return to the April meeting, at which Mr. Wilkins gave notice that at the next meeting he would "rise to a question of distinguished privilege." As recorded above, the May meeting, at which Mr. Wilkins was scheduled to "rise," was abruptly adjourned by the Vice-President, which may account for no reference in the minutes to Mr. Wilkins' ascension. At the November meeting, however, the gentleman did "rise" under the specified conditions, but the altitude attained cannot be learned by reading the minutes of that meeting. The "distinguished privilege" became rather popular, and for a while afterward different members availed themselves of the opportunities afforded by the introduction of that edifying exercise.

For neglect of duties the delegates to the Central Labor Union were requested to tender their resignations at the July meeting, and a new set of delegates were elected.

A committee was appointed at the July meeting to prepare a book and job scale of prices and to revise the newspaper scale. This committee presented a printed report at a special meeting called November 15, and that part of the scale relating to the newspaper branch was, with some amendments, adopted at that meeting, adjournment being had to November 18 for consideration of the book and job scale. After the adoption of the job scale by sections, ballot was taken on the adoption of the scale as a whole, which resulted in a unanimous vote. A committee, consisting of Messrs. Wilkins, Coogan and Ward, for the newspaper branch; and Donovan, Murray and Vinal for the job branch, was appointed to interview employers as to their acceptance of the scale. The committee made a report at the regular meeting November 25, 1888, but the nature of the report is not given. It is remembered, however, that the report was not very encouraging. The Telegram management

could not be induced to sign, and only a verbal agreement was had with the Dispatch proprietors, the scale to go into effect at the latter office February 25, 1889.

The formation of Pawtucket Union, No. 212, was announced at the November meeting.

The summary discharge of three members of the Union in the Telegram office was the subject of discussion at a special meeting held December 11. A yea and nay vote taken at the meeting shows that 99 members were present. A motion that a committee be appointed to investigate the matter was lost. It was then voted that the executive committee demand the immediate reinstatement of the three discharged members. The reason for the discharge of the men is not divulged by the minutes. Briefly stated the facts are: Messrs. Ayres, Boomer, McGuinness and Wilkins began the publication of a weekly newspaper (The Paper) devoted to labor matters. Ayres, Boomer and Wilkins held situations on the Telegram, and in the second issue of The Paper there appeared an article offensive to D. O. Black, then publisher of the Telegram, for which he ordered the discharge of the men last named. At the regular meeting, December 29, the executive committee reported that the three men had been reinstated.

The reinstatement of the men was accomplished, however, only by resort to the "strike," which was ordered by the executive committee at 7 o'clock Saturday evening, December 15, 1888. The management of the Telegram capitulated, and the men returned to work at 8.30 the same evening. Twenty-nine men and three apprentices were involved in the trouble.

A committee was appointed October 28, 1888, to prepare for a banquet and social to be held Thanksgiving night, November 29. Slocum Light Guards' Armory was the scene of the festivities. The following exercises followed the feast: Toasts—Providence Union, responded to by John P. Dolan; President United States, George M. Carpenter; State of Rhode Island, Royal C. Taft; City of Providence, Gilbert F. Robbins; International Typographical Union, C. G. Wilkins; The Compositor, W. F. Elsbree; The Sub., J. J. Murray; The Ladies, John E. Hurley; Our Visitors, E. P. Tobie. Songs by Mr. Black (not D. O.) and Etta Brennan; recitation by Katherine Loughran. Committee—James J. Murray, chairman; James Moore, Walter F. Walsh, William Donovan, John C. Hurll, Matthew J. Cummings. It was voted at the February, 1889, meeting that the committee be discharged and the deficiency on account of the entertainment liquidated.

It was announced at the regular meeting held December 30 that there was not enough money on hand to pay bills then due, and several

efforts to levy an assessment were defeated. The financial secretary stated that considerable money was due the Union from the chairmen of the different offices. It was voted that the chairmen be notified to liquidate immediately.

January 27, 1889, a letter was read from a member then in Woonsocket, demanding that the Union forward his travelling card. The financial secretary was instructed to notify the gentleman that upon payment of his accumulated dues and the price of three banquet tickets his card would be forthcoming.

James P. Bowes, chairman of the Central Labor Union delegation, reported from that body at the January (1889) meeting that a movement was on foot looking toward the formation of a State Branch of the American Federation of Labor, and asked for an expression of feeling by this Union on the matter. The delegation was instructed to favor the scheme.

An assessment of 25 cents per capita was levied at this meeting.

The following resolution was passed:

"RESOLVED, That no member of this Union patronize any saloon, hotel, drug store, cigar store or other dealers in cigars, who do not keep Union made goods, and that any member violating this resolution shall be disciplined by this Union."

At the February meeting it was voted, 35 to 34, to send a delegate to the I. T. U. convention to be held at Denver. Andrew F. Moran was chosen to represent Providence.

The executive committee was instructed to wire request to the congressmen from this State to vote in favor of the Chace copyright bill, then under consideration before the House of Representatives.

The February meeting was held on the 24th, and a committee previously appointed looking to the unionizing of the Journal office reported progress. The following day there appeared in the columns of the Telegram a statement which read substantially as follows:

"The management of the Providence Journal is to be turned over to the printers, and one of its proprietors, who superintends the work of the composing room, is to be compelled to join the Union, which is reported to be maturing plans for lessening the profits of the Journal. Mr. Howland, when seen, had not been notified of the demands to be made upon the paper. When the time comes the statement of Mr. Howland will be truthfully given, and not garbled and distorted as was an account given by the Journal of trouble with one of its contemporaries."

The executive committee was instructed to have a card inserted in the Providence Journal and the Telegram denying the statements made in the above article.

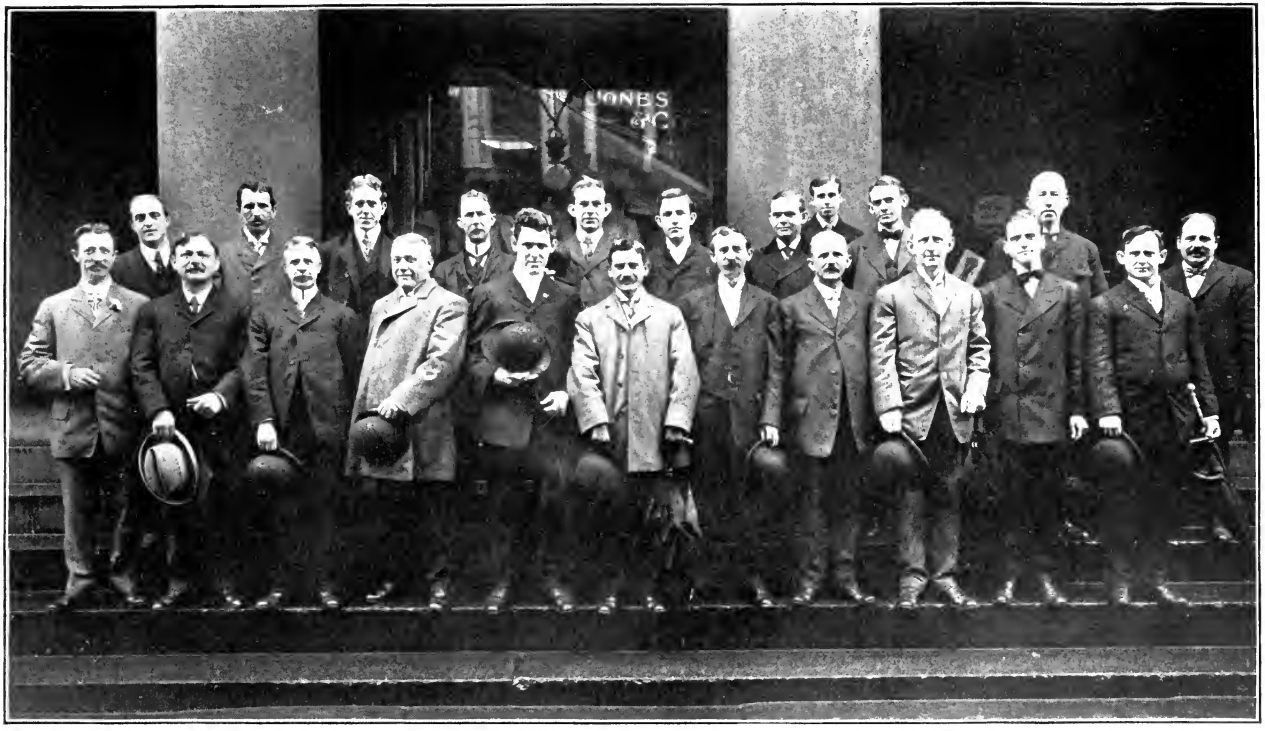
February 25 was the date set for the establishment of the new scale in the Dispatch office. Saturday, February 23, Charles C. Corbett, editor of the Dispatch, who had for some time been on bail because of a $10,000 libel suit, was surrendered by Richard Thornley, one of his bondsmen, and was not released from durance vile until the Wednesday following

at about 10 P. M. Before starting for Cranston, in custody of the officer, Corbett assured the men working in the office that he had made provision for the payment of wages in case he should not be on hand the following Monday. The ghost did not walk, however, but the men were told that the money would be ready Tuesday at 4:30. At a special meeting of the Union held that afternoon it was reported that the money did not materialize at the hour specified. The executive committee was instructed to make effort to collect, and to employ legal talent, if necessary. The committee reported back to the same meeting that it was unable to obtain the money due the men. It was then voted that the men be "called out." Wednesday, February 27, the Dispatch was not printed, but it was announced on the bulletin board of that paper that it would appear the next day as usual. The only person about the office on the 27th, according to the Providence Journal's report of the strike, was the engineer, who, when asked why he was there, answered that he was there "to prevent the place from being blown up." Twenty-three attachments were placed on the property February 27, and the next day two more attachments were filed against the paper. On March 1, according to the same authority, "two or three non-union compositors had been secured and one column of original matter was set up and locked in a form with plate matter." This form, with three others of plate matter, was transferred under police protection to the office of the Rhode Island Democrat. The present Chief of Police was one of the officers forming the cordon. No sooner had the form arrived, however, than a deputy sheriff was on hand and placed a keeper in charge, but allowed the paper to be printed. The sheriff then notified the Dispatch people that they must issue the paper from their own plant in the future. Editorially the paper said an improvement in its appearance would be made in forthcoming issues. On Wednesday, March 7, Deputy Sheriff McCabe released the 25 attachments on the receipt of $786.18, the sum total of the amounts due the employes. March 6 the Dispatch secured the services of Al. Cohick and a gang of "rat" printers from Norwich, Conn., and elsewhere.

The executive committee reported at the March meeting that political pressure was being brought to bear in the Dispatch trouble. Accepted as progress.

The President of the Union and the chairman of the Telegram chapel were instructed to call upon Mr. Black of the Telegram and obtain his signature to the scale of prices.

A special meeting was called April 17, for the purpose of taking action in regard to the issuing of a travelling card to an apprentice member. Michael H. Donahue, employed in the Telegram office, had been



Back Row — W. R. Whittemore, Irving Hudson, F. J. Mahoney, J. H. Whalen, P. A. Cashman, E. T. Dion, W. E. Carr, Chester Clayton, W. B. Norton, James Moore, H. S. Richardson.

Front Row — William Scott, C. W. Drinkwater, George Clayton, A. F. Moran, J. F. Lennon, J. P. Dorl, T. M. Mackay, E. C. Hoopes, J. F. O'Hara, J. C. Hazard, F. M. Raftery.

discharged before the completion of his apprenticeship. Before his discharge the boy had been admitted to the Union as an apprentice member, and upon his discharge he made application to the executive committee for full membership. The committee granted Mr. Donahue a travelling card. It was for the purpose of revoking the action of the executive committee that the special meeting was called. After a bitter wrangle the committee was sustained by a vote of 28 to 10. Twenty or more members present did not vote.

That the executive committee exceeded its authority in this matter there can be no doubt, and had the 10 members who so ably opposed its action appealed their case to the I. T. U. officials they would as surely have been sustained.

Trouble developed fast for Providence Union after the adjournment of this meeting. With the Dispatch still in the breach, the Journal an open office, the job branch in a demoralized condition and everything looking all but rosy, on April 27, 1889, at the close of composition on the Evening Telegram, Mr. Black appeared in the composing room of that paper and announced that all who desired to remain in his employ must immediately sign a contract, which he thereupon presented. A chapel meeting was called by the chairman, George W. Wilson, who stated the conditions of the contract, and it was voted unanimously that the contract be not signed. Mr. Black then gave notice to the men that their services were no longer required, and every man took leave of the Telegram.

In refusing to sign the contract the men were justified in that they, as a chapel, did not have the authority, and as individuals would be obliged to sever their connection with the Union.

The regular meeting of the Union was held the next day, Sunday, April 28, and the following resolution was adopted and ordered communicated to the Rhode Island Central Labor Union:

"WHEREAS, D. O. Black, publisher of the Evening and Sunday Telegram of this city, having locked out the compositors and Union men from his employ and declared his office a non-union shop, thereby placing himself on record as opposed to organized labor, therefore, be it

"RESOLVED, That the Central Labor Union of Rhode Island do pledge itself to stand by Providence Typographical Union in its struggle for its rights, and will use all lawful efforts to bring said D. O. Black to terms with said Union."

Notwithstanding all the trouble on hand and no apparent decrease in the visible supply of that article, this meeting was marked by seemingly reckless prodigality. One member was voted $42 strike benefits, to be paid out of the local treasury, and the executive committee was instructed to present a claim for that amount to the I. T. U.; the dues and assessments of all female members, with the exception of per capita taxes, were remitted; $175 was voted for expenses of the I. T. U. dele-

gate, and bills to the amount of $59.63 were ordered paid. An assessment of 10 per cent. of the earnings of the members was voted for the purpose of conducting the fight against the Telegram.

In less than one week after the lockout on the Telegram the executive committee had established a daily paper, The Call, and the Union continued its publication for about eight months.

While no special meetings of the Union were held during the month of May the executive committee and the locked out members of the Telegram chapel held frequent meetings, at which the welfare of the Call and the progress of the fight with the Telegram were discussed.

The May meeting was devoted almost entirely to the reports of committees and officers. The manager of the Call, Frank E. Jones, also made a report, and he was instructed to correspond with Messrs. Remington, Bowditch and Crandall in regard to the editorial management of the paper. The minutes of the June meeting show that J. D. Hall, Jr., had succeeded Mr. Jones as manager of the Call, Mr. Jones having assumed editorial control. Mr. Hall was thanked by the Union for the able manner in which he was conducting the paper. Mr. Hall explained that the dull season for advertising was at hand and that the Union must take that fact into consideration if the business to be done for a few months to follow showed a decrease. August 10, a special meeting was called by the executive committee to consider an offer made by Messrs. Pease and Bowditch for the purchase of the Call. The amount offered was $1000 for the plant and good will of the paper, with the understanding that they be allowed to use "plate matter" without restriction. The offer was accepted, by vote, after considerable discussion. For some reason the deal was not consummated, and at the regular meeting August 25, Mr. Hall, manager of the Call, was reported as sick and A. L. Randall was appointed manager during Mr. Hall's illness. At the October meeting Mr. Hall reported on the condition of the Call. The report was referred to the executive committee, and at the November meeting his report was referred to a newly appointed finance committee.

A special meeting was held December 8, 1889, and J. H. Russell, representing other parties, offered $700 for the Call plant. At that meeting it was voted to sell the property to the highest bidder during the next three days, the price to be not less than $700, and a committee was appointed to consummate the sale and adjust finances.

Evidently this committee was unable to carry out its instructions, for at the regular meeting held December 29, it was "Voted, That if the Call is not sold by January 15, 1890, it shall be suspended." The executive committee and the manager of the Call were instructed to attend

to the details. Final reference to the Call as the Union's newspaper was made at the January (1890) meeting, and is expressed in these words in the minutes: "Mr. Hall made report on the Call matter. Accepted."

During the eight months' life of the Call as a printers' paper, very little business, other than discussing the policy and prospects of the venture, had been transacted at the Union meetings, the battle against the Telegram being waged through the columns of the Call. The sale of the paper transferred the struggle to the floor of the Union.

A letter from A. M. Williams, editor of the Providence Journal, was read at the meeting held June 30, 1889, returning the $100 death benefit of James Williams, and requesting that the money be devoted to the aid of sick and disabled members. It was voted to accept the money for the purposes assigned in the letter, and the secretary was instructed to forward the thanks of the Union to Mr. Williams.

At the July meeting $5 was donated to the Central Labor Union to help defray a deficiency incurred by its Fourth of July picnic.

Nothing of interest is recorded in the minutes of the meetings for the six months following, ordinary routine to a degree depressing ruling the assemblages.

January 26, 1890, it is recorded that the Union men employed in the Telegram office had been "ordered out" by the executive committee since the last meeting of the Union, December 29, 1889. The reason alleged for the action being "discrimination and unfair treatment of members of the Union."

At the February meeting resolutions were adopted and forwarded to the congressmen and senators from this state asking their support in the effort then being made by Columbia Union to have restored the prices current previous to March 3, 1877, in the Government Printing Office.

Rudolph DeLeeuw was elected to represent Providence Union at the Atlanta convention of the I. T. U., and he was instructed to sustain the executive council in the Albany matter. The "Albany matter" was an appeal by Albany Union from a decision by President Plank of the I. T. U. The appeal and decision were read at the meeting held March 30, 1890, and the above action taken.

A committee was appointed at the June meeting to devise means for entertaining the I. T. U. delegates to the Boston convention to be held June, 1891.

A motion to appoint a committee to formulate some plan for the admission of non-printer linotype operators, the same to be submitted to the I. T. U. executive council, was lost; the secretary was instructed to correspond with unions where machine operators were employed in

regard to rules they may have for the admission of non-printer operators.

Mr. Martin, President of the Union, at the September meeting, suggested that two shares of the Call be purchased. The matter was referred to the executive committee with power to act.

A committee was appointed at the December meeting to make effort to form a beneficial society among the printers employed in the Telegram office. The purpose of this move was to organize the men in that office in a manner intended to give no offence to the management. Of course, the object was to eventually gather the society into the Union fold, but—alas, the motive was too apparent. December 30, two days after the appointment of the committee, three Union men were discharged from the Telegram. A special meeting was called December 31 to consider the matter. The meeting was held in a room of the Hotel St. George, southeast corner of Washington and Mathewson streets. The building in which the hotel was located has since been demolished to make way for the widening of Washington street. It was decided at this meeting to prepare a statement for publication, and a committee was appointed for that purpose.

Four delegates were appointed at the meeting held January 25, 1891, for the purpose of attending a Labor Conference to be held Sunday, February 8. No report of the delegates is recorded. It was voted that $5 be forwarded to Sacramento Union.

Nominations for delegate to the Boston convention of the I. T. U. were made at the February meeting, and at the March meeting Franklin P. Eddy was declared elected. The delegate was instructed at the May meeting to vote in favor of the death benefit provision; against the permanent place of meeting, and uninstructed as to the general amnesty proposition.

The records for the June, July and August meetings are missing.

It was voted at the September meeting to endorse the action taken by the Central Labor Union in regard to the Record and News. The action of the Central body referred to was an endorsement of the attitude of those two papers in regard to organized labor.

November 1, 1891, a special meeting was held, at which it was voted that the Union withdraw its permission to members to work in the Telegram office. It was provided that to those coming out the sum of $7 per week would be paid for a period of eight weeks. It was then voted that all working in the Telegram office after 9 A. M. on November 2, would forfeit their Union ties.

The finance committee reported at the meeting held November 30, that it had borrowed $50 to be used by the Telegram committee, and at

the same meeting $10 was voted to Pittsburg Union in response to an appeal for aid; besides it was gallantly voted to present to a female applicant for membership her initiation fee—$2.

At the December meeting the sentiment was expressed by vote that it would be economically wise and prudent for the city of Providence to establish its own electric lighting plant.

The committee having the Telegram matter in hand was discharged at this meeting.

The Typographical Union Label is first mentioned in the minutes of Providence Union under date of January 31, 1892, and in conformity with the following resolution a committee was appointed to have custody of and authority to permit its use:

"RESOLVED, That a committee of three be appointed, two of whom must be book or job printers, to take entire charge of placing a Union label in job and other offices; provided that no label be issued to any office unless said office becomes what is known as a 'card' office. And that said committee be hereby directed to at once procure a Union label from headquarters and draw money from this Union to pay for the same. And said committee shall, at least once a month, cause to be published and sent to every Union connected with the R. I. C. L. U. the name of every firm entitled to use said label."

The following preamble and resolution was adopted at the same meeting:

"WHEREAS, In the Sunday Telegram of January 24, there appeared a letter signed P. H. Quinn, District Secretary and Treasurer D. A. 99, K. of L., in which was given what purported to be a statement of the relations of the Knights of Labor to the Providence Typographical Union in the past and present, and

"WHEREAS, Said statement was in the main false and wholly uncalled for, and especially as it supported the Telegram in opposition to the Typographical Union; be it therefore

"RESOLVED, That this Union requests a retraction and apology for the publication of said statement, the request to be made through the District Master Workman of the K. of L."

The Union approved the expressed intention of the Rhode Island Central Labor Union to publish a monthly "Union Bulletin," provided the publication would not entail assessments upon the component Unions.

The Union also approved the report of the Commissioner of Industrial Statistics, in which he recommended that the law be so amended as to prohibit the employment of children under 13 years instead of 10, in factory, mercantile establishment or workshop, and hoped that the recommendation would be favorably acted upon at the present session of the Legislature.

The bill introduced in the General Assembly by Representative Hughes of Cumberland, making the first Monday in September a legal holiday, to be known as Labor Day, was heartily endorsed, as was also the bill introduced by Senator Garvin, establishing a 9-hour day or 54-hour week.

Ten dollars was appropriated to aid in bringing the weekly payment bill before the Supreme Court.

Quite a politico-economic record for one meeting. And still another resolution along the same lines was laid on the table, the proposal of a vote of thanks to the committee on city printing for its action in awarding the printing of the city to friendly firms, meeting that fate.

It was voted at the February meeting to send one delegate to the I. T. U. convention to be held at Philadelphia the following June. At the April meeting it was announced that George B. Sullivan had been chosen to act as the Union's representative. The expense appropriation was $35.

It was stated by the committee having the matter in hand that $22.25 had been collected for the purpose of helping defray the cost of bringing the weekly payment bill before the Supreme Court.

An invitation to attend a lecture to be given at Bell Street Chapel on March 18 was accepted at this meeting.

In March a resolution was passed expressing sympathy and guaranteeing moral support to the Clothing Salesmen's Association in their struggle with two firms persisting in keeping their stores open after 6.30 P. M. At the November meeting these firms were placed on the "We Don't Patronize List," after which Mr. Whitaker, representing the salesmen, addressed the Union, and upon his retirement a committee of one to act with representatives of other organizations was appointed to call on the proprietors of these stores in the interest of the salesmen.

Al. C. Howell explained to the Union the reason of the recent visit of George Chance of Philadelphia, and a committee of five was appointed to solicit funds to aid Philadelphia Union. Fourteen dollars was obtained in this manner and forwarded to Philadelphia.

The following is entered on the minutes of the April meeting:

"The sound of martial music being heard it was voted to take a recess of five minutes to allow the members an opportunity to feast their eyes on a company of soldiers."

Mr. Grieve, explaining the absence of George E. Boomer, stated that he had found him at Pawtuxet painting a boat, said boat belonging to a syndicate of which said Boomer was a member, which act, Mr. Grieve asserted, was "in direct contravention of both Biblical and International law, which prohibits a man from working seven days a week."

The secretary was ordered at the May meeting to write to Boston Union in regard to the Telegram obtaining plate matter from a Union shop.

An attempt to raise the dues to 75c. per month, with a rebate of 25c. for attendance at meetings, was made at the June meeting and laid over to July. At that meeting the matter was laid on the table for two months and then evidently forgotten.

At the July meeting a committee was appointed to make arrangements for a delegation of printers to participate in an excursion of the Weavers' Union on August 20.

August 28, a communication from New York Union, No. 6, announced that the New York Tribune had become a strict Union office.

An invitation to attend the Journeymen Plumbers' fair was accepted at the September meeting.

A special meeting of the Union was held October 17, 1892, because it was believed at that time that affairs in the Telegram office demanded immediate attention. The progress made by the executive committee in dealing with the Democratic city committee was reported. The executive committee was given full power to further negotiate with the leaders of the Democratic party. At the regular October meeting the committee reported another conference with the Democratic city committee, from which body a committee of ten had been appointed to call on Mr. Banigan; that they had also had an interview with the Democratic State Central Committee, a committee from that organization being appointed to co-operate with the committee of ten above referred to. An answer from the joint committee had not been received up to October 29, the date upon which one was promised.

A scale of prices was adopted at this meeting, 35c. per 1000 ems being the rate for afternoon and weekly papers and 40c. for morning papers.

At a special meeting held December 14, 1892, the secretary was ordered to apply to the executive council for permission for this Union to grant a general amnesty in accordance with Sec. 110 of the I. T. U. constitution. The minutes of this meeting were, by vote, suppressed until ordered read by the executive committee.

At the regular December meeting a communication from P. H. Quinn was received, asking that the Union be represented at the banquet of the Industrial Alliance.

The executive committee called a special meeting January 3, 1893, at which it reported that Providence Union had been granted the privilege of a general amnesty. The committee was given full power to act under the order.

A committee appointed December 18, 1892, to consider the advisability of some form of entertainment reported in favor of a concert at the special meeting January 3, 1893, and after discussion the com-

mittee was instructed to carry out the idea suggested. At Blackstone Hall on the night of January 31 a good-sized audience enjoyed the delightful programme arranged by the committee: The Providence Handel Club Orchestra opened the concert with "Fletterwoch Overture," the Weber Ladies' Quartette sang two selections, and William Hanrahan, tenor, rendered "Margherita," responding to an encore with "Let Me Like a Soldier Fall." Miss Florence Williams told of the fortunes and misfortunes of "The Whistling Regiment," and was followed by the Palma Mandolin and Guitar Club with enlivening selections. Mrs. Minnie H. Vaughn, soprano; J. H. Jennings, banjo soloist; Miss Emily J. Ballou, contralto; Charles H. Bosworth, bass, and Charles Tisdale, responded to encores. The committee in charge of the concert consisted of John J. Nolan, Joseph H. McGuinness, J. D. Hall, Jr., William Donovan, Rudolph DeLeeuw and George E. Boomer. The receipts of the concert amounted to $132, expenditures $55.37, leaving a balance of $76.63.

At the regular meeting held January 29, 1893, a committee was appointed to aid in the formation of a Pressman's Union, and it was voted to advocate the purchase of Union-made goods and Union-label goods as opposed to K. of L. goods and K. of L. label.

At the February meeting announcement was made that the Central Labor Union had received a charter from the A. F. of L. It was also stated that the Unions identified with the building and constructing industries were to hold a meeting for the purpose of forming a Building Trades Council.

Protest by resolution was made at an adjourned meeting held April 9 against the appointment of Charles William Edwards as Public Printer at Washington. A committee was instructed to wait upon the Democratic representative and ask that he object to the appointment of said Edwards; and to also lay the matter before other labor organizations.

April 30 the executive committee reported that conditions in the Telegram office were very satisfactory.

William Palmer was elected delegate to the I. T. U. convention to be held in Chicago. Seventy-five dollars was voted the delegate-elect, and at the May meeting an additional $25 was voted.

A committee from the Rhode Island Central Labor Union was given the privilege of the floor at the May meeting. This committee stated that their visit was due to the fact that it had discovered that the working cards of the Typographical Union did not bear the Union label, a condition which the Central body did not approve and could not conceive its toleration by No. 33. An examination of their cards by

Back Row — John Hand, William Simmonds, Miss S. G. Durffy, Ephraim Harris, J. P. Lyons, F. J. Whalen, Robert Foulkes.
Front Row — Ernest Irons, Alexander Fricker, R. F. Hunt, P. F. Tierney, C. J. Rothemich, A. G. Sparks.

the members revealed the truth of the committee's assertions, and the financial secretary, Franklin P. Eddy, since deceased, was asked to explain. That officer's defence is not recorded, but is remembered by one who was present at that meeting. During the life of the secretary it was jokingly remarked that there was no hole so small through which he could not crawl, and on this occasion he stated in explanation of the "unfortunate" occurrence that he had found a number of cards which had been printed before the label was adopted and, for sake of economy, had made use of them. After hearing the secretary's excuse the committee withdrew and the regular order of business was taken up.

It was then voted that all printed matter issued by the Union hereafter must bear the Union label, regardless of cost, and the secretary was instructed to notify the Central Labor Union of the action taken.

At the June meeting a member stated that he had heard that P. H. Quinn of the K. of L. wanted to "bury the hatchet."

The "lockout" on the News was also announced at this meeting.

At an adjourned meeting held next day, Monday, June 26, it was stated that every man affected by the action of the manager of the News had reported for work that morning, as usual, and that of the 25 men involved but four had been retained; that 14 or 15 non-union men were at work. Mr. Hutton, the pressman, volunteered to assist the Union in any manner the men might suggest. It was "Voted, That it is the sense of this body that the action of the News management is a lockout." The meeting decided to ask that a special meeting of the Central Labor Union be called and the matter placed before that body, and adjournment was taken to Tuesday, June 27. At Tuesday's meeting Mr. Grieve reported that the Union men who had worked in the News office Monday had individually resigned their positions. The pressmen and stereotypers had also resigned, and men from the Eastern Electrotyping Company were reported to be assisting the News in its stereotyping department.

District Organizer Keyes of the I. T. U. was introduced and stated that he had an appointment with Mr. French, manager of the News, for to-morrow. He believed, however, that Mr. French did not care to settle the matter. Mr. Grieve then presented the following, which was given to Mr. Keyes as a basis for negotiations:

"PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 27, 1893.

"MR. GEORGE FRENCH, EDITOR-IN-CHIEF PROVIDENCE NEWS:

"DEAR SIR—If you desire to employ Union printers on the News it is within the power of Providence Union to furnish you all of the men that were engaged upon the paper last week, and the men will be notified at once if you so desire. It is inconsistent with the laws of the Union for any of them to work under the present foreman.

"If the dull season necessitates saving in running expenses the Union printers will do all that is consistent, and are willing to submit the whole affair to arbitration.

"J. D. HALL, JR., President,
"For Providence Typographical Union."

At the meeting held June 28 the District Organizer reported that Mr. French had stated that he had nothing to arbitrate; that Governor Brown had been interested in the matter and had interviewed Mr. French but had accomplished nothing. Mr. Keyes assured the men affected by the lockout that they would receive strike benefits. President Hall announced at the November meeting that he had received assurances that the new manager, Mr. Wardner, of the News would Unionize the paper at an early date. A committee appointed February 25, 1894, to interview the manager of the News reported at the April meeting, and the report was accepted and the committee discharged, with thanks.

July 30, 1893, the Telegram was declared an open office. The declaration was rescinded at the August meeting.

Owing to a depleted treasury and the doleful outlook, Franklin P. Eddy, the financial secretary, stated that he would willingly accept a reduction of salary. It was voted not to reduce.

The executive committee announced at the meeting held August 27, 1893, that it had suspended the action taken by the Union at a previous meeting declaring the Telegram an open office.

A committee was appointed to make arrangements for the Labor Day parade with authority to expend not over $15. Prescott Post hall was the place where the members were to assemble on the morning of that day, and from there march in a body to the place assigned by the chief marshal.

George E. Boomer was elected a visiting delegate to the convention of the Massachusetts State Typographical Union, without power to bind Providence Union to any course of action. Five dollars was allowed the delegate for expenses.

A committee appointed September 24 to make arrangements for holding a concert under Union auspices reported later that the time was inopportune.

October 29, $17.10 was received from the Central Labor Union as No. 33's share of Labor Day profits.

A communication was read requesting members to purchase only from Union clerks, and $10 was voted the Olneyville strikers, regret being expressed that the finances of the Union did not warrant a larger appropriation.

John J. Nolan was appointed press representative for the Union at this meeting.

The amount of cash on hand November 26, 1893, was 17 cents, and according to the treasurer's report was divided as follows:

"General fund..... $0.17"

As compared with the December statement the November rating might be termed gilt-edged. An examination of the bills presented for that month and a peep into the strong box, revealed an indebtedness of $19.70 in excess of the available coin. No report of the Union's financial standing is given for January, but the statement for February 25, 1894, shows that the Union had again begun to accumulate riches, the treasurer on that date announcing a balance on hand of six cents. How the amount was apportioned is not recorded.

An effort to have a committee appointed to draft a scale for machine operators was tabled at the January, 1894, meeting.

A communication from the New England Typographical Union was read at the February meeting. The communication urged Providence Union to affiliate with that organization, and after laying on the table for one month, favorable action was taken.

The most ungallant action recorded in the history of the Union was taken at the meeting held March 25, 1894. It was brought to the attention of the Union on that date that girls were to be employed in a local printing office to the exclusion of men, and it was voted that the President wait on the proprietors of that office and request that the girls be not allowed to go to work. The President at a later meeting reported that he had interviewed one member of the firm but had received no satisfaction.

May 29, 1894, the special committee on government ownership of the telegraph reported that the Central Labor Union had endorsed the letter to our senators and representatives urging them to favor its passage.

A protest from the manager of the Visitor was read at this meeting, to the effect that while he was paying 35 cents per thousand other weekly papers were paying but 30 and 33 cents. That he did not object to the payment of 35 cents, but thought that others should be charged as much, and felt that he should be protected in the matter. The secretary was instructed to assure Mr. Walsh of the Union's appreciation of his attitude; also that some other papers paid 35 cents, and the Union hoped that the friendly feeling existing between it and Mr. Walsh would be continued, to the end that those paying less might be induced to pay more.

The proposed appointment of a new city official to be known as Superintendent of Printing was discussed at this meeting. The Rhode Island Central Labor Union had already voted to endorse any candidate No. 33 might suggest. It was then voted that the Union endorse Mr. Grieve for the position should the office be created.

August 26, 1894, the secretary was ordered to procure 100 badges in old gold, to cost not more than 5c. each, for the use of members Labor Day. The limit was later raised to 8c.

Two delegates were appointed to attend a meeting of the Union for Practical Progress.

At the September meeting Rudolph Modest addressed the Union in relation to the troubles of New York cigarmakers.

October 30, 1894, no quorum.

It was broached at the November meeting "that Justice was employing a suspended member of this Union." Justice was advised to comply with its agreement or give up the label. The trouble was amicably adjusted and Justice pursued the even tenor of its way.

The year died naturally, the December meeting being given up to the election of officers for 1895.

March 31, 1895, Charles G. Wilkins, deputy organizer for the first district, spoke of the effect of typesetting machines in different parts of New England. Mr. Duggan of Worcester and Mr. Moffitt of Fall River also addressed the Union.

Upon invitation of Pawtucket Union, No. 212, it was voted to appoint a delegation to attend a mass meeting and parade of the different labor organizations of that city to be held April 17, 1895.

A communication from Philadelphia Union asking for a 50-cent subscription to the Childs' memorial was read at the April meeting and referred to the executive committee. The assessment was levied at the November meeting, 1896.

The delegates from No. 33 to the Central Labor Union were unseated for non-attendance, according to a communication read at the April meeting. The same delegates were then re-elected and requested to attend to their duty in the future.

May 26, 1895, N. W. Reese was elected delegate to the convention of the New England Typographical Union, which was held that year at New Bedford.

Twenty-three members were expelled at that meeting.

At the June meeting the secretary was instructed to correspond with the chairman of the Boston Post and the President of Boston Union in reference to a proposed banquet and ball game between the employes of the Post and those of the Providence Telegram. At the July meeting letters were read, in reply to the secretary's communications, from John F. Duggan of Worcester, Charles G. Wilkins and John Douglas of Boston. The answers showed that the game was arranged with a view to organizing the Telegram force. Providence Union did not appreciate the effort, however, and the President and secretary were

instructed to officially protest against the game between Union and non-union men.

A communication from the Carpenters' Union was read at the November meeting, severely criticising Typographical Union's member of the Labor Day Committee. George B. Sullivan, of Pawtucket Union, who acted as chairman of the Labor Day Committee, was present and stated that the matter could be of little concern to any individual Union represented, and advised that the matter be dropped. No action is recorded at this meeting.

Franklin P. Eddy was unanimously endorsed for the position of State Organizer for the New England Typographical Union at the July meeting, and at the same meeting Mr. Eddy was formally appointed to that office by President Moffitt of the N. E. T. U., who was present.

The August meeting was not held because of no quorum.

A committee on entertainment appointed at the September meeting was discharged at the November meeting, nothing having been accomplished in the matter.

A letter from an individual who had made application for membership was read at the December meeting. In it the applicant withdrew the application for the reason that he had secured a job in an office where a card was not necessary, and therefore the Union could be of no benefit to him.

The salary of the financial secretary was reduced from $100 per annum to $5 per month.

The matter relating to the action of our representative on the Labor Day Committee came up again for consideration at the January, 1896, meeting on the reading of communications from the Painters' and Decorators', the Carpenters' and Joiners' and the Building Trades' Council. At this meeting a committee was appointed to investigate the matter, and in April the committee reported that the action of our representative had caused great annoyance and delay in settling affairs of Labor Day. The matter was then amicably adjusted.

The recording secretary apologized at the March meeting for his absence at the February meeting, the minutes of which are not recorded in the books.

At the April meeting William Abell and Franklin P. Eddy were elected delgates to attend the Hartford convention of the N. E. T. U.

Five dollars was voted to the committee having in charge the Eugene V. Debs labor rally to be held in Music Hall, June 23, with the proviso that no ads. were to be placed in the Telegram or News.

At the July meeting a committee was appointed to procure a drag for the use of members Labor Day. Flags, bunting and badges were ordered purchased.

A committee was also appointed to prepare resolutions for presentation to the family of the late Hon. George J. West, an ex-member of the Union, and at the time of his death an honorary member.

August 30, it was voted to withdraw from the Central Labor Union.

John H. Cook of the Carpenters' Union, accompanied by John McGlucky of Homestead, Pa., asked the privilege of addressing the Union at the August meeting and the request was granted. Mr. McGlucky gave a blood-curdling account of the great Homestead steel strike, displaying to the awe-stricken members present numerous bullet wounds alleged to have been received from encounters with Pinkerton's sharpshooters. An appeal for financial assistance by Mr. McGlucky was deferred until the next meeting, and then laid on the table.

The President informed the Union that he had received a letter from Organizer H. Thomas Elder, an answer to which he had returned, and at a future meeting he would divulge the contents of the letter and the answer. The secret evidently died with the promise.

A suspension of hostilities against the News was voted at the September meeting, and the entire matter was taken from the hands of the executive committee and placed in charge of the President and two members.

November 18, 1896, an assessment of 50 cents per member was levied, the same to be forwarded to the trustees of the Childs-Drexel fund.

At the December meeting a communication from Woonsocket Union was read, asking the support of Providence Union in advancing the candidacy of Leroy B. Pease for the position of Public Printer under the McKinley administration, and a committee was appointed for that purpose. Correspondence from senators and representatives was read at the January (1897) meeting, assuring hearty support. The committee reported that the Central Labor Union had endorsed the petition, and that Boston Union had been visited and that Union had reconsidered previous action and had endorsed Mr. Pease. The committee was discharged in April, 1897, and while it was unable to report that it had been successful, the committee was thanked by the Union for its strenuous efforts.

December 27, 1896, amended rules and regulations governing the use of the label were proposed and adopted. The amendments were

introduced with a view to enhance the value of the label and to prevent abuse of the privilege of its use.

That the Childs-Drexel assessment might be considered in the light of a Christmas gift, it was voted to draw on the treasury for an amount based on the number of members then in good standing.

A committee was appointed at the February (1897) meeting to inquire into the reorganization of the Central Labor Union, and report at the next meeting. Upon a favorable report it was voted to re-affiliate at the March meeting.

March 28 it was announced that the I. T. U. per capita tax had been increased 5c. per month, but it was deemed advisable to make no increase in local dues until the amount then being paid proved inadequate to meet expenses.

The secretary was instructed, April 25, 1897, to notify sister Unions that antagonism toward the News on the part of Typographical Union had been withdrawn and the trouble satisfactorily adjusted.

Two delegates, Messrs. Eddy and Roxburgh, were elected at the April meeting to attend the convention of the N. E. T. U. at Salem. Fifteen dollars each was voted the delegates. May 30, it was voted that the delegates endeavor to have the convention meet in Providence, June, 1898, and at the June, 1897, meeting a committee on ways and means was appointed to prepare for the convention's reception one year hence, the Union's delegates to Salem having reported that they were successful in securing for Providence the 1898 meeting.

Delegates to the Labor Day Committee were appointed at the May meeting, and June 27, 1897, it was voted to apply to the Central Labor Union for No. 33's share of last Labor Day's profits.

The formation of a chapel in the News office was announced July 25.

The condition of the Union's banner was the subject of a discussion at the August meeting. Mr. Eddy remarked that "Providence Union should be proud of the distinction of being the oldest trade Union in the city, but of having the oldest banner—Never!" Mr. Shaw volunteered to polish up the brass work on the pole, and Mr. Roxburgh promised string to tie up the loose pieces.

At the October meeting application was made for the label by the proprietor of an Italian newspaper.

November 29, 1897, the salary of the financial secretary was increased to $75.

The reorganization of the Central Labor Union under the name of the "Rhode Island Central Trades and Labor Union" was announced at the January, 1898, meeting.

A committee was appointed at this meeting to formulate a scale of prices for offices using typesetting machines, but was at a later meeting discharged.

Committee on ways and means for the reception of the N. E. T. U. reported progress at the February meeting, and sub-committees were appointed on hotel, hall, badges, banquet, etc. At the May meeting the sub-committee on hall reported that St. George Lodge, K. of P., would, on the night of the banquet, relinquish its hall to the printers and that organization was thanked for the courtesy.

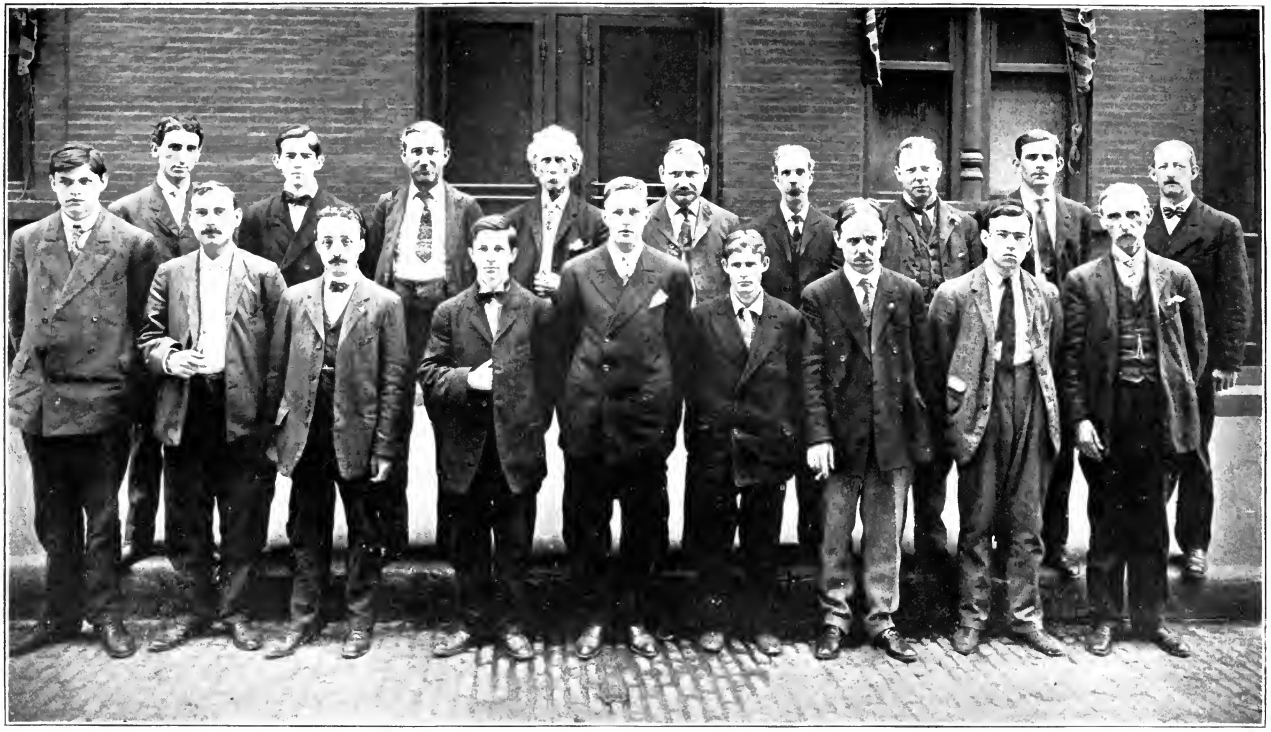
William Palmer and Charles S. Shaw were elected at the April meeting to represent Providence at the convention.

President John McMorrow of the Brewers' Union was introduced at the May meeting and appealed to the Union to place before the N. E. T. U. the necessity of printers assisting the Brewers' Union in their fight to unionize the breweries of this city.

The complimentary banquet ticket problem was settled by a vote authorizing the President to use his discretion in the matter.

The convention of the New England Typographical Union was held in Journal hall, June 14-15. Twenty-nine delegates, representing 14 Unions, attended the convention. The delegates were tendered a banquet and entertainment on the evening of June 15, at which the following programme was successfully carried out: Welcome, President William J. Meegan; toastmaster, A. E. Morrill; remarks, Gov. Elisha Dyer; "N. E. T. U. and Allied Trades," John Moffitt; song, selected, Daniel Knoepfel; "The Power of the Press," Robert Grieve; remarks, Joseph D. Hall, Jr.; piano solo, "The Witches' Flight," Miss Clara E. Burtwell; "The Nine-Hour Question," James J. Nolan; "Industrial Development," Hon. Henry E. Tiepke; song, selected, H. Cornelius Barnes; "Employer and Employe," Col. L. B. Pease; "The Union Label," Thomas M. Nolan; piano solo, Miss A. Bernice Abell; "Municipal Ownership," Silas Gamble; reading, Charles S. Shaw; "Our Lady Guests," Charles E. Smith; "Auld Lang Syne." Committee in charge, Franklin P. Eddy, E. Leslie Pike, George B. Sullivan, William Abell, William Palmer, Charles S. Shaw, Richard W. Roxburgh.

William Abell was elected delegate to the International Convention at the election held the last Wednesday in July, and at the August meeting the delegate gave a glowing account of the doings of that body and intimated that there was $2,500 somewhere that this Union could have by applying to somebody. The president, financial secretary and recording secretary were elected a committee to immediately annex the $2,500, but a diligent search failed to reveal the whereabouts of the princely treasure. The convention was held at Syracuse, and the mazuma may have been salted.



Back Row — Virgilio Escobar, Felix Crane, Willard Sholes, William Abell, J. A. Morse, Willard Steere, W. F. Briggs, Thomas Cashman, W. S. Turney.
Front Row — A. C. Barr, Malcolm Ross, J. W. Gugluicci, William Waters, Victor Ryberg, Benjamin Conway, Ralph Freeman, James McKenna, C. W. Randall.

There was no quorum present at the July meeting, owing, as the minutes state, to the inclemency of the weather.

Sunday, August 28, the financial secretary was "instructed to procure at least 25 badges for Labor Day, which, in addition to those in his possession, is expected to be sufficient."

At the September meeting a committee was appointed to draw up a circular protesting against the methods of the N. E. T. U.

October 30, 1898, an invitation to attend Pawtucket Cigarmakers' fair was accepted, and complimentary tickets to the Journeymen Bakers' Union masquerade ball were received.

The meeting of November 27, 1898, was called to order by the recording secretary and, owing to the absence of a quorum, immediately adjourned. The secretary makes a note that "This was the day of the big snowstorm."

Because of lack of a quorum the December meeting was adjourned.

There was a very slim attendance at the January, 1899, meeting. Because no business had been transacted since the October meeting, a great deal of routine matter had accumulated. This fact, and the I. T. U. law, which required subordinate Unions to meet at least once in three months, seemed a sufficient reason for the President to ignore a point of order that there was no quorum present. Appeal was taken, but the attitude of the President was sustained.

A committee appointed at this meeting to prepare a scale of prices for hand, machine and job composition was, at a later meeting, discharged for non-performance of duty.

March 26, 1899, a ballot taken on a proposition to levy an assessment of five cents per week for a period of twelve weeks, resulted 33 for, 12 against. The financial secretary was given discretionary power as to the method of collecting the assessment at the April meeting.

A committee of one was appointed at the April meeting to interview all printers in the city who were not members of the Union and ascertain their reasons for not joining. The recording secretary was to keep a record of such reasons on file. At this meeting the Union voted to withdraw from the New England Typographical Union.

It was voted also to elect a delegate to the I. T. U. convention at Detroit; and after the names of three candidates had been placed in nomination, it was voted that any member, so desiring, could become a candidate by filing his candidacy with the financial secretary. The election was held in the ante-room of Journal hall and Rudolph DeLeeuw was chosen to represent Providence Union. Mr. DeLeeuw desired instruction as to his vote upon certain matters to come before the convention, but the Union expressed confidence in its delegate's good judgment on all matters.

The report of the Central Labor Union delegates at the meeting held July 30, 1899, showed that the action of the I. T. U. in assuming control of linotype machinists was condemned by that body.

It was reported at the August meeting that No. 33 had been given the right of line in the Labor Day parade.

September 24, 1899, a communication from I. T. U. headquarters, asking that financial support be given for the contest with the New York Sun, was received, and a committee, one member from each office, was appointed to solicit subscriptions.

A special meeting was held October 1, to consider ways and means for unionizing the Telegram. Organizer McMahon gave an account of his work up to that time, and Herbert W. Cooke of Boston made a vigorous appeal for united action. The executive committee was instructed to act in conjunction with the organizer in the matter.

October 29, 1899, Messrs. Raphael and Strauss, two members of the National Cigarmakers' Union, addressed the meeting in relation to certain brands of non-union cigars. A committee of three was appointed to attend a conference to be held in the interest of the cigarmakers.

Delegates to the Central Labor Union reported that a mass meeting, preceded by a parade, would be held under the auspices of that body on November 16. A committee was appointed to assist in making the affair a success.

At a special meeting, held November 18, the secretary was instructed to communicate with New Haven Union and demand an explanation of its action in refusing to accept a travelling card issued by Providence Union.

The executive committee was authorized to receive Samuel B. Donnelly, President of the I. T. U., who was expected to visit Providence.

November 26, 1899, John Mee addressed the Union in behalf of the Waiters' Alliance.

The label committee reported that it had granted probationary use of the label to the Journal of Commerce. The President then stated that the foreman or superintendent of that company had withdrawn permission to the Union to do missionary work in that office.

A committee of two was appointed to attend a meeting of the Textile Workers. The Union voted to reaffiliate with the New England Typographical Union.

December 31, 1899, the Label League delegates reported that the league was working for the passage of a bill through the State legislature in the interest of labels, trademarks, etc. February 25, 1900, it was stated that the Label League had dissolved. At the May meeting the passage of the label law was announced.

At the December meeting it was "Voted that all pressmen belonging to this Union be given a withdrawal card and instructed to affiliate with the Pressmen's Union." A committee was then appointed to confer with the pressmen, stereotypers and others for the purpose of organizing an Allied Printing Trades' Council.

January 28, 1900, Mr. McDermott, a representative of the Socialist Labor party, addressed the Union upon the subject: "Socialism vs. Trades Unions." At the conclusion of the address several members of the Union spoke in refutation of the ideas advanced by that gentleman. A vote of thanks, however, was extended to Mr. McDermott.

It was voted that hereafter meetings of the Union be held in the hall known as the Labor Temple.

A committee was appointed at the January meeting to make arrangements for a ball; and on Monday, February 26, 1900, Winslow Hall was comfortably filled with devotees of Terpsichore, who thoroughly enjoyed the exercises. Included in the committee were: Bedford Codrington, chairman; Austin E. Malone, Frederick J. Tully, Brandon Shaw and Thomas Graham. Mr. Malone acted as floor director, and Mr. Tully as assistant floor director. William Donovan, George B. Sullivan, Franklin P. Eddy, William Palmer and James H. Russell served as a reception committee. The affair was reported at the March meeting as a social and financial success, about $40 being added to the Union's bank account. The committee was discharged with thanks, and the boys assisting Mr. Russell in the coat room were voted $1 each.

At the February meeting Mr. Raphael addressed the Union on grievances of the cigarmakers, and the moral support of Providence Union was unanimously extended.

Delegates to the Central Labor Union reported at the March meeting that a mass meeting would be held in Music Hall on Friday, March 30, and that the meeting would be preceded by a parade. A committee was appointed to assure proper representation in the proposed parade, and, if possible, to secure Mr. Cooke of Boston to speak at the mass meeting.

The delegates reported also that a committee from the C. L. U., awaiting in the ante-room, desired admission to present charges against one of our members. The committee was admitted; and upon their retirement, it was voted that the charges be considered cognizable by the Union, and a trial committee was appointed to hear the evidence. At the March meeting this committee, in its report to the Union, exonerated Bedford Codrington, the accused.

It was voted that the secretary call the attention of the chairmen of all political parties to the Union label, and urge their endorsement of that emblem by its use on printed matter.

The financial secretary was instructed to subscribe for five copies of the Typographical Journal, to be distributed at his discretion. (At this time the I. T. U. had not provided for the Journal's distribution to all members, its circulation depending upon local Union or individual subscription.)

Mr. Raphael of the Cigarmakers again addressed the Union at the March meeting.

Messrs. Cook and Barrett from the Central Labor Union addressed the members at the April meeting, urging the endorsement of a proposition of the C. L. U. to employ a business agent. It was voted to contribute our proportionate share of the expense such an undertaking would incur.

At the same meeting a scale of prices, submitted by a committee previously appointed, was adopted by sections. The same was adopted as a whole at the July meeting.

This scale called for $14 per week and a 9-hour day in book and job offices, and 40 cents per hour for hand composition on newspapers. For machine composition, it demanded $24 and $20 per week for morning and evening newspapers, respectively, and specified that 45 hours should constitute a week's work. Piece work on machines was to be 13 and 11 cents—morning and evening.

Candidates were nominated for one delegate each to the International and New England Typographical conventions. At the May meeting it was announced that Austin E. Malone was duly elected delegate to the International convention, and Hugh F. Carroll to the New England convention.

Ten tickets to the Printing Exposition, under the auspices of "Big Six," New York, were ordered paid for by the financial secretary.

Two special committees were appointed at the May meeting to endeavor to have the label appear on City and State printing.

A communication from Painters' and Decorators' Union was read at the June meeting, thanking Providence Union for financial assistance.

Arrangements were completed at the August meeting for the Labor Day parade. John P. Dorl was elected marshal, and it was voted that he devote one day to canvass the membership to the end that a creditable showing would be made. It was also voted that "Johnny" McGuire, apprentice on the News, be engaged to carry the banner, and that $1 be the compensation therefor.

Ten dollars was appropriated to assist Galveston Union at the September meeting.

It was voted that the President appoint a committee of 30 for the purpose of handling the reorganization of the Telegram, the names of said committee to be made known at an adjourned meeting to be held October 8, at 8 P. M. In the meantime the executive committee was instructed to obtain the affidavit of a Union man who had been discharged from the Telegram solely because he was a Union man.

At the adjourned meeting the President announced the names of those comprising the committee, and methods of procedure were discussed.

A committee was then appointed to confer with the master printers in relation to the scale adopted at the July meeting, and it was voted that the same become operative January 1, 1901.

According to the minutes of the October meeting the committee of 30 on the Telegram reorganization "reported briefly"; and Mr. Brown, for the committee on conference with the master printers, "reported steps taken by that committee." Both reports were received as reports of progress.

"Typothetæ" was substituted for "master printers" in recording the report of the "Committee on Conference" at the November meeting, and the report again accepted as one of progress. It was provided that, if necessary, a special meeting might be called.

At the special meeting held October 8, it was voted that the delegates to the Central Labor Union confer with the delegates to that body from the Pressmen's Union, to the end that a resolution be presented to the City Council urging that the label appear on all city printing. "That the delegates act before the coming election" was attached as an amendment. A bill of $4, contracted by the latter committee, was ordered paid—one-half of said bill to be charged to the Pressmen's Union.

At a regular meeting held October 28, 1900, a member inquired as to the propriety of his writing fraternal order notes for the Telegram. The idea was expressed that such action by a member was ethically improper, and he was advised to discontinue his writings and use his influence among lodge members to refrain from patronizing the Telegram.

A committee was appointed to wait on the women employed in a certain office and endeavor to have them join the Union.

Copies of the Report of the Commissioner of Industrial Statistics were distributed to those present.

At the December meeting it was "Moved that all members employed in printing offices which shall refuse to pay the scale decline to go to work on January 1, 1901." The matter, after discussion, was

laid over for action to an adjourned meeting to be held the following evening at 8 o'clock. A committee, one man from each office, was selected to request the payment of the scale by the office in which each was employed, and to report at the adjourned meeting.

At the adjourned meeting, every one of the committee reported an adverse reply to his request. President Donovan and Organizer McMahon then gave an account of their reception by the different proprietors—not at all encouraging. A telegram from President Lynch of the I. T. U. was read, notifying the Union that a strike could not be endorsed unless all regulations governing same were complied with. After considerable discussion, a committee of three was appointed to confer with the Pressmen's Union (then in session in the same building) and to report result.

The committee, upon its return, reported that the Pressmen's Union had voted to await a final answer from headquarters before taking aggressive action. A recess was voted and the Pressmen were invited to discuss the situation. The invitation was accepted by the Pressmen. After all who so desired had expressed their opinions on the subject, the Pressmen withdrew and the Union resumed business.

It was then unanimously voted to strike two of the largest offices on Tuesday, January 1, 1901. The strike lasted two days, and resulted in a victory for the Union.

A special meeting was called Friday, January 25, 1901, at the request of President Lynch of the I. T. U., who, however, was unable to be present, for the purpose of taking action on an agreement between the Providence Telegram Publishing Company and the International Typographical Union. After a reading of the agreement, the instrument was ratified by the Union, and thus ended an unpleasantness which had existed for almost twelve years between the Union and the Telegram management.

At the regular meeting, Sunday, January 27, the "committee of 30" was discharged, the object for which it had been appointed having been accomplished.

The committee was composed of the following members:

Bowen, Thomas,
Burrett, H. N.,
Barnes, H. C.,
Carter, D. E.,
Choquet, A. H.,
Clowes, Robert J.,
Dorl, John P.,
Dolan, H. F.,
DeFini, Vincent,
Donahue, J. H.,
Horton, J. J.,
Hoffman, Max,
Irons, Ernest,
Keenan, John P.,
Lewis, William,
Lyons, James,
Malone, A. E.,
Mahoney, F. J.,
Meegan, W. J.,
Madden, F. C.,
O'Connor, Daniel,
Ogden, C. S.,
Russell, J. H.,
Reeney, Frank,
Rees, N. W.,
Shaw, W. S.,
Shannon, J. A.,
Smith, Fred,
Tully, F. J.,
Williams, D. E.

The Union voted to indorse the proposed agreement between the American Newspaper Publishers' Association and the International Typographical Union.

The election of officers, postponed from the December meeting, was taken up at this meeting. A committee was appointed to appear before the City Council Printing Committee in relation to awarding the contract for city printing.

February 24, 1901, it was voted to hold a "smoker" in Labor Temple hall some time during the month of March. The committee having the affair in hand provided a lengthy miscellaneous programme which was greatly enjoyed by all who attended. George B. Sullivan acted as chairman of the exercises. Mayor Fitzgerald of Pawtucket made an address, and letters of regret were read from Mayor Granger of Providence, who was ill, and Frank E. Fitzsimmons of Lincoln, who had to attend an important meeting of the school committee. Edward Leslie Pike recited "Barbara Frietchie," with star-spangled accessories. Among others taking part in the exercises were Brandon Shaw, who sang, and ex-President Martin, who made a short address. While the "smoker" was in session a ballot, taken on the ratification of the agreement between the American Newspaper Publishers' Association and the International Typographical Union, resulted in a unanimous vote. Tuesday evening, March 19, 1901, was the date upon which the exercises were held, and the committee in charge comprised Messrs. Sullivan, Russell, Eddy, Gattrell and Evans. March 31, 1901, Mr. Sullivan, for the committee, reported a very successful affair—at an expense of about $44.

The financial secretary was instructed at the February meeting to subscribe for one copy of the Typographical Journal to be sent to the Providence Public Library. At the meeting following, a letter from Librarian Foster was read, thanking the Union for its thoughtful action.

William A. Newell was granted an honorable withdrawal card.

A committee was appointed at the March meeting to draft resolutions upon the death of Franklin P. Eddy. The death of no member since the time of reorganization had been more keenly felt than that of Brother Eddy. Notwithstanding his frail physique he had devoted to Union matters the energy of a giant and, outside of the Typographical Union, in the local labor world, he had wielded a powerful influence which, in turn, had accrued to the benefit of No. 33.

At the April meeting it was decided to send no delegate to the I. T. U. convention, but it was deemed advisable to send one to the

Lowell convention of the New England Typographical Union, and Eli Alford was elected. Twenty dollars was allowed the delegate for expenses.

The Central Labor Union delegates, at the May meeting, announced the formation of a Retail Clerks' Union, and urged members to patronize Union clerks exclusively when making purchases.

A committee from the Barbers' Union was given the privilege of the floor at the June meeting, and it requested that members patronize only Union barber shops. Cards bearing the Typographical label were distributed on which was printed a list of the Union barber shops.

Five dollars was appropriated for the benefit of black-listed railroad employes.

At the July meeting, at the suggestion of President Lynch, a committee was appointed for the purpose of label propaganda.

It was voted at the August meeting that the Union should parade Labor Day. Eli Alford was chosen marshal for the occasion, and Carl Robb was elected unanimously to carry the banner. George B. Sullivan was authorized to invite Pawtucket Union to parade with No. 33, and the financial secretary was instructed to procure badges.

The financial secretary's salary was increased from $75 to $120 per annum.

Ten dollars was donated to the Steel Workers to be used in their battle with the trust.

A committee vested with discretionary powers to arrange for a ball, reported at the November meeting that its mission had been accomplished, and while the affair had been a huge success socially, yet financially it had not reached the committee's expectations. Only $5.05 was realized on the venture.

The ball was held October 29, 1901, in Labor Temple hall, and music was furnished by Fay's Belmont Orchestra. The committee comprised J. H. Graham, Daniel O'Connor, William Abell, F. J. Mahoney, Carl Robb and Charles J. Rothemich. The floor director was C. J. Rothemich, F. J. Mahoney acting as assistant. The aids were Daniel O'Connor, William H. Jillson, Thomas Bowen, N. A. McPherson, James Cox and Daniel E. Mooney. Messrs. Donovan, Palmer, Abell and Russell served as a reception committee.

A communication from the Barbers' Union, stating that it had voted to have all its printing bear the Union label, was read at the September meeting.

Delegates to the Central Labor Union were instructed to call the attention of that body to the discourteous treatment accorded a com-

FORMER PROVIDENCE PRINTERS
NOW EMPLOYED ON
THE BOSTON GLOBE
W. F. ELSBREE
HARRY W. BURNS
FAWCETT E. WARD
E. FRANK RANAGHAN
MAXIME L. BOURET
FAYETTE U. GEER
JOHN A. O'NEILL
LAUCHLAN W. BROWN
HOWARD A. COREY
N. FITZGERALD
JOHN P. McCAULEY

munication from this Union, requesting C. L. U. officers to patronize Union printing offices.

Mr. Robb asked that the secretary write a letter to the German Brewers' Union, thanking its members for their efforts to unionize Anzieger. It was so voted.

At the October meeting a torchlight parade, to be followed by a mass meeting in Infantry Hall, was announced for November 22, by the delegates to the Central Labor Union, and a committee was appointed to carry out the suggestions contained in a circular in relation to the same matter.

October 27, 1901, resolutions expressing sympathy and offering financial assistance to New York Union in its fight with the Sun, were adopted.

Delegates to the Central Labor Union reported that after many attempts they had secured the adoption of a resolution calling for the use of the Union label on all printed matter ordered by that body.

A motion to endorse the candidacy of Lucius F. C. Garvin for Governor was ruled out of order by President Donovan, for the reason that it introduced partisan politics into the Union. On an appeal from the decision of the chair, democracy triumphed, the decision was overruled and the motion passed.

November 24, 1901, $5 was voted to the Allied Printing Trades' Council to help defray the cost of a "sangerfest."

Attention was called to the expiration of the Chinese Exclusion Act, generally known as the "Geary Law," and appropriate resolutions were passed, advocating the immediate re-enactment of a similar law.

A vote of thanks was extended to the Barbers' Union, Electrical Workers' Union and Central Labor Union for the interest manifested by those bodies in the Union label.

Sunday, December 29, $15 was voted to the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths for use in San Francisco, where a vigorous fight for eight hours was being waged.

At the meeting held January 26, 1902, the Allied Printing Trades' Council delegates reported that they had had an interview with the City Council committee on printing, and expressed the belief that they had made an impression on that august body.

A communication from a member who desired to have his name "crossed off the list" was laid on the table. For negligence of duty on the part of the inquiry committee for the past year, a vote of censure was passed as an amendment to a motion that the members be fined. The retiring President, Mr. Donovan, was thanked for faithful and efficient services.

February 23, the organization of the Bartenders' Union was announced by the Central Labor Union delegates, and printers were advised to quench their thirst only in those cafes employing the wearers of the I. B. L. blue button. The delegates stated also that a sacred concert, under the auspices of the Central Labor Union, would be held at Infantry Hall, Sunday, March 16.

A communication from President Lynch of the I. T. U. in relation to the International Union's liability for strike benefits to members called out of non-union or open shops, was read at the February meeting, and it was voted to voice the protest of Providence Union against the International law as interpreted by President Lynch.

An adjournment was taken from the February meeting to March 9 for the purpose of revising the scale of prices. The proposed changes were adopted by sections at the adjourned meeting and adopted as a whole at the regular meeting, March 30.

It was voted at the April meeting to send one delegate to the Cincinnati convention of the I. T. U., and one delegate to the Manchester convention of the N. E. T. U. William Donovan was chosen to act as delegate to the former convention, and Daniel O'Connor to the latter. The delegate to Cincinnati was instructed to do all in his power to have a law passed by which all Union men should be guaranteed strike benefits when called on strike, whether they be employed in Union offices or not. The delegate to the N. E. T. U. convention was instructed to urge the disbandment of that organization on the ground of having outlived its usefulness. Mr. Donovan was allowed $100 for expenses and $15 was appropriated for the use of Mr. O'Connor.

May 25, 1902, an agreement with the News Publishing Company, identical with that of the Telegram, was reported as having been signed, and the application of the News Company for the Union label was referred to the Allied Printing Trades' Council.

It was announced that the name of the Rhode Island Central Trades' and Labor Union had been changed, Providence being substituted for Rhode Island.

It was voted to send ten delegates to the next meeting of the Economic League.

June 29, 1902, a committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions for a banner.

A communication from Stereotypers' Union relating to the refusal of the Central Labor Union to seat its delegates was read at the June meeting, but no action taken.

The strike of the Providence Street Railway Employes' Association against the United Traction Company was endorsed, and it was voted

to levy a fine of $1 on any member of this Union patronizing the cars of that company during the continuance of the strike.

Little but routine business was transacted at the July meeting. Several vacancies on committees were filled, and a motion by Mr. Carl Robb that $40 be appropriated for the purchase of a new banner was ruled out of order by the presiding officer. It was then voted to parade on Labor Day, and Eli Alford and Carl Robb were elected as marshal and standard bearer, respectively. The re-election of these two gentlemen to the offices they had so ably filled one year previous evidenced the Union's appreciation of work well done.

For some time there had been dragging along in the courts an action of the Union vs. J. J. Ryder & Co., for infringement of the Union label. At the August meeting the delegates to the Allied Printing Trades' Council reported that Mr. Ryder had been fined $30 for use of a counterfeit label.

Governor Garvin was endorsed for re-election, and at the November meeting his appointment of Joseph McDonald as factory inspector was endorsed by resolution.

The name of George H. Pettis was placed on the Honorary List at the August meeting.

September 28, a communication from the Eight-Hour Work Day Committee of the I. T. U., urging action along lines suggested in an accompanying circular, was received and a committee was appointed to attend to the matter.

A communication from the International Women's Auxiliary was received at the meeting held October 26, 1902.

The formation of an association of retail cigar dealers in opposition to the tobacco trust was announced at the October meeting. The new association had agreed to sell only Union cigars, it was stated, and members who were in the habit of using B. L. plug tobacco were advised that L. B., a Union-made plug, was an admirable substitute.

November 30, 1902, members were allowed to wear their hats during the meeting, because the janitor had failed to have the room comfortably heated.

The banner committee reported that the object for which it had been appointed was in sight—not ocularly, but prospectively.

Three delegates were appointed by the chair to attend a convention called to consider the advisability of organizing a State Branch of the American Federation of Labor. At the December meeting the delegates announced that a branch had been duly organized and recommended affiliation. The report was received and recommendation adopted.

A ballot taken by the members present at the November meeting on the Los Angeles assessment proposition, resulted in a vote of 33 in favor of the assessment and 3 against.

Two amendments to the constitution were offered at the January (1903) meeting, both relating to Article VII., governing "Dues." One was for a flat assessment of 60 cents per month. The other was based on the percentage plan. Both were laid over to the February meeting, and at that meeting the former plan was adopted.

A committee appointed at the January meeting to wait on the printing committee of the City Council, to urge that the city printing be given to Union offices, reported at the February meeting that they had been courteously received and given a fair hearing. That, however, was all.

Ten dollars was voted to Owosso-Carunna Union.

William S. Waudby of Rochester was endorsed for the office of United States Labor Commissioner at the March meeting.

March 29, 1903, a committee of three was appointed to wait on the Pressmen's Union—for the purpose of formulating a joint proposition calling for increased wages and shorter hours. It was voted to procure a ballot box and a copy of Cushing's Manual.

Along in the fall of 1920, President Lynch of the I. T. U. sent a letter to Richard S. Howland, editor-in-chief of the Providence Journal Company, in which was set forth the relations then existing between the International Typographical Union and 95 per cent. of the publishers of daily papers in the United States. Mr. Howland, for a period covering several months, investigated the matter and found that President Lynch had not overstated in any particular the friendly feelings existing between those proprietors and the Typographical Union. On April 2, 1903, M. S. Dwyer, then publisher of the Journal, acting for Mr. Howland, instructed the foreman, William Carroll, to ascertain if the men in the composing room desired that the office be made strictly Union or remain as it then stood. After work had ceased that afternoon, William Donovan, at the suggestion of the foreman, called the men together in the composing room, and Mr. Carroll stated the object of the gathering.

The proposition was a surprise to the men, and that fact caused an inquiry as to the purpose of it—there being a suspicion on the part of some that, as the Union scale, then existing, called for less than that paid by the Journal Company, it might be for the purpose of reducing wages.

Mr. Carroll said that although the matter had not appeared to him in that light, he felt assured that he could, without consulting Mr.

Howland, inform the men that such action was not intended. He stated further that he believed, if the men desired the office strictly Union, it would be made such. If they wished to have it remain as it was, that would be the end of it.

It was then moved and seconded that the office be made a Union office. The motion was put and carried unanimously. The same question was asked that evening of the men who worked nights, with the same result.

Information of the result was given to Mr. Dwyer by Mr. Carroll, and Mr. Dwyer asked that a committee from the Union call upon Mr. Howland to arrange for the contemplated change.

A special meeting of the Union was called April 5, 1903, for the purpose of appointing a committee to confer with Mr. Howland, and at that meeting it was voted that a committee consisting of the I. T. U. Organizer, the President of the Union, and three members to be appointed, meet Mr. Howland the following day. President Palmer appointed Andrew F. Moran, Ira N. Tew and James H. Russell, to act with himself and I. T. U. Organizer McMahon.

The committee was given full power to consummate negotiations, and at the regular meeting held April 26, the committee submitted a signed agreement and a scale of prices. The new scale provided for an advance in wages ranging from 12⅞ per cent. to 33⅓ per cent., and in all respects the best scale ever negotiated by Providence Union up to that time—the agreement to continue until February 6, 1906.

The scale submitted by the committee was adopted at the meeting as the scale of the Union; the agreement was ratified and the committee discharged with thanks.

Mr. Robb, for the committee appointed to purchase a new banner, reported that $30 had been subscribed by members, and asked that the Union appropriate the balance necessary for its purchase. It was voted that $25 be placed at the disposal of the committee. At the August meeting the committee reported the purchase of a banner at a cost of $50, leaving a balance of $5, which was returned to the treasury.

The resignation of President Palmer, presented at the April meeting immediately after the ratification of the agreement and adoption of the scale of prices, was taken from the table at the May meeting. Before action could be taken, Mr. DeLeeuw asked permission to make a few remarks out of the regular order. He then presented to President Palmer $100 on behalf of the members employed in the Journal, Telegram and News chapels. Mr. Palmer replied fittingly. A motion that the resignation be accepted did not reach a vote, Mr. Palmer withdrawing the resignation.

A book and job scale, embodying the 8-hour day and $16 per week, was adopted at the meeting held May 31, 1903, the same to go into effect September 14, 1903. A compromise was effected between the Typothetæ and the Union in relation to this scale, the Typothetæ agreeing to the increase of wages with no reduction of the working hours—54 for the week.

June 28, 1903, it was reported that some members of the Pressmen's Union were, at times, called to work on the "case" in two of the large offices, and it was voted that the Pressmen's Union be requested to instruct its members to cease the practice. The Pressmen's Union replied that it could do nothing in the premises. It was then decided to call the attention of the I. T. U. officials to the matter.

It was voted at the July meeting to protest against the action of the Board of State Charities and Corrections in importing a man to act as instructor of printing at the Sockanosset School when many capable men were available at home.

A copy of the protest was sent to Governor Garvin, and by His Excellency returned to the Union, with the information that the chief executive was powerless to grant relief in the premises.

At the August meeting George B. Sullivan was elected to represent No. 33 at the convention of the State Federation of Labor to be held at Woonsocket.

Ten dollars was appropriated for the benefit of the Journeymen Horseshoers' Union of Providence.

A special meeting was held at Allied Printing Trades' Council hall, 98 Weybosset street, on Sunday, September 13, 1903, to receive the report of a committee appointed to submit to the master printers the scale of prices adopted at the May meeting. Mr. Sullivan, for this committee, gave a full account of the conference with the Typothetæ, and also read a counter proposition submitted by that organization. The committee recommended that the proposition be rejected. This action was taken. It was then voted that the scale of prices, as adopted by this Union, be enforced as soon as sanctioned by the I. T. U. executive council.

The Union was called together again the following Friday (September 18). The hall of the Providence Workmen's Beneficial Association was occupied on this occasion. Mr. Shannon, for the scale committee, read a revised proposition submitted by the master printers.

It was then voted to accept the revised proposition, of which the following is a copy:

AGREEMENT

BETWEEN

.....

AND

PROVIDENCE TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 33

FOR BOOK AND JOB OFFICES

TIME WORK

SECTION 1. Book and job compositors, when employed by the week, shall receive not less than Sixteen dollars per week; fifty-four hours to constitute a weeks' work.

SEC. 2. Overtime shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half until 12 o'clock, midnight. When required to work until 9 P. M. or later, one half hour shall be given and paid for by the office. All work done on Sundays or holidays shall be paid for at the rate of double time. By the term "holidays" is meant Memorial Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day.

SEC. 3. Apprentices shall be limited as follows: One apprentice to every four journeymen or less, and one apprentice to each additional four journeymen or majority fraction thereof, but in no case to have more than three apprentices in a less proportion than one to eight journeymen. The term of apprenticeship shall be four years.

SEC. 4. No apprentice shall run a typesetting machine until within six months of the expiration of his term of apprenticeship. All apprentices shall be registered according to International Typographical Union regulations.

SEC. 5. The hours of labor shall be between 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

The above scale of prices is hereby agreed upon between, etc., etc.

The scale adopted May 31 was then amended to comply with the above agreement.

At a later meeting it was reported that every large firm in the city had signed, except one.

George B. Sullivan reported as delegate to the State Federation and received the thanks of the Union for the excellent manner in which he had represented No. 33.

The finances of the Union at no time warranted the inordinate bonding of its treasurer. That something might accumulate within its "strong box," however, time and again it had been proposed to increase the dues, and time and again the proposition had been defeated. Such was the fate of the proposition offered at the October meeting, providing for an increase of dues of 10 cents per month per member. The proposed amendment to the constitution read as follows:

"The dues of this Union shall be seventy cents per month, ten cents of which sum shall be set aside as a fund to enforce eight-hour legislation."

Other amendments were offered at the same time to those sections of the constitution which would necessarily be affected by the adoption of the above amendment.

Notwithstanding the provision in the above amendment that set aside the increase for the exclusive benefit of the job printers, it was just that element that compassed its defeat.

A counter proposition was offered, providing for the assessment of dues upon the percentage plan, the amendment reading:

"The dues of this Union shall be one per cent. per week of weekly earnings."

Both amendments were laid over until the following meeting, when both were defeated — the percentage plan receiving 38 votes to 35 against, and the 70-cent flat assessment receiving 41 votes to 31 against.

Mr. Manshell, of the Sun Printing Company, was extended a vote of thanks for furnishing the Union gratuitously certain printed matter.

A political circular, bearing the Union label, reflecting upon the Union principles of a former member and ex-President of the Union, which had been under investigation for some weeks, was discussed at the November meeting. The committee having the matter in charge reported that it was satisfied that there had been no unlawful use of the label and recommended that the matter be dropped, inasmach as a resolution exonerating the gentleman accused had been passed at the October meeting.

December 27, 1903, the committee intrusted to prepare this history of the Union was appointed, and resolutions defining its powers and privileges were adopted. The committee, as originally organized, comprised the following: William Carroll, John A. Shannon, William Palmer, George B. Sullivan and William J. Meegan.

At the time of the appointment of this committee it was believed, and in reality is a fact, that Providence Union was organized June, 1856, and that its 50th anniversary would, therefore, occur June, 1906; but, for reasons stated in the introduction, 1907 was chosen as more appropriate under the circumstances.

Twenty-five dollars was voted for the preliminary expenses of the committee at the adjourned meeting held February 7, 1904.

The minutes of the meeting held January 31, 1904, are missing, but it is remembered, as the record of the following meeting suggests, that no business of importance was transacted, adjournment being taken to the following Sunday that the members might attend the funeral services of Charles H. Hopkins.

The adjourned meeting was held February 7, 1904, in Allied Printing Trades' Council hall, 95 Westminster street.

Resolutions of respect for our departed brother, Charles H. Hopkins, were adopted, and the charter of the Union ordered draped for a period of 45 days—one day for each year of his life.

A committee which had been previously appointed to consider the advisability of holding a ball or entertainment of some sort, reported the proposal as inexpedient at that time.

FORMER PROVIDENCE PRINTERS
NOW EMPLOYED ON
THE BOSTON GLOBE.
STANLEY GRANT
WILLIAM B. WELCH
WILLET F. CASEY
N. J. RODGERS
STEPHEN BOOTH
ROBERT P. BOSS
CHARLES ROLFE
F. J. DUFFIN
W. D. FINLEY
L. G. FINLEY
FERDINAND A. WILLIAMS
C. H. FINLEY

The Los Angeles Times committee reported progress in its work.

A dues scheme—something of a straddle of the flat rate system and the percentage plan — was defeated; ayes 27, nays 23. A proposition to levy an assessment of 10 cents per month for a period of six months was also defeated.

The regular February meeting was held Sunday, the 28th.

The Allied Printing Trades' Council delegates reported that the label had been taken from the Telegram. The discussion which followed was somewhat animated and prolonged. It was finally voted to ask the council to restore the label pending the arrival of Organizer McMahon. It was also voted that President Geer proceed to Boston to confer with the organizer, to the end that the matter might be settled as quickly as possible.

The trouble was precipitated substantially as follows: A Newspaper Writers' Union had been organized in this city, and soon after its formation its President was discharged by the Telegram management for the reason, as stated by the deposed President, that he belonged to the Union. The Telegram management denied that the man was discharged for any such reason. Being represented by delegates in the Allied Printing Trades' Council, the newspaper writers succeeded in having that body remove the label from the Telegram.

After the adjournment of the February meeting it was expected that something definite would be accomplished in regard to the matter before the time for the March meeting, but such was not to be. President Greer was not present at the March meeting, he having accepted work in Boston. Organizer McMahon had not visited Providence in the meanwhile. Things remained in statu quo. It was then voted that the I. T. U. officers be fully informed of the situation. The label was not restored to the Telegram until July, delegates to the Allied Printing Trades' Council reporting to that effect. In the meantime, the Newspaper Writers' Union had ceased to exist.

An honorable withdrawal card was granted to H. B. Ladd at the meeting held March 27, 1904.

Ex-Financial Secretary Abell, who had retired from the business, was present at the March meeting and gave an interesting account of the "simple life" he was then practicing, and extended a cordial invitation to all members to visit him "down on the farm."

At the April meeting it was voted to send one delegate to represent Providence at the I. T. U. convention to be held at St. Louis. The names of six members were placed in nomination, four of whom withdrew before the election. An assessment of $1 per member was levied on the June card. At the May meeting the election committee reported

that William J. Meegan had been elected delegate, and $100 was appropriated for expenses. At the July meeting $50 additional was appropriated.

A donation of $5 was voted to Parkersburg, W. Va., Union at the April meeting.

Mr. Paquette of the Bakers' and Confectioners' Union addressed the members at the May meeting, and asked the moral support of the printers for the Bakers' Union, which was then on strike for recognition as an organization.

George B. Sullivan was endorsed as Providence Union's candidate for I. T. U. Organizer, and a committee appointed to present his candidacy to other Unions for endorsement.

To a member who had been ill and who wished to return to his native home, $10 was voted.

At the June meeting Mr. Reed of the Western Federation of Miners addressed the members and gave a graphic account of the doings of the "Citizens' Alliance" in the mining districts of Colorado. The Union sympathized with the miners to the extent of $10, and a committee appointed to solicit contributions for the same purpose forwarded to miners' headquarters $12.50 more.

It was voted that the July meeting be held in Squantum woods, and a committee was appointed to make arrangements for shelter in the event of bad weather. The secretary was instructed to notify all members of the change of place of meeting.

In accordance with the above vote the July meeting was held in the woods, it not being necessary to seek shelter, the day being delightful. Twenty-four members were present.

An ideal spot, surrounded and shaded by a group of hemlocks, was selected; and after President Daniel O'Connor had wormed himself into a comfortable position upon the ragged edges of a huge boulder, he declared the meeting open for the transaction of business.

The executive committee reported that a bundle of tickets from Norwalk Union had been disposed of to individual members and the proceeds forwarded to that Union, and an appeal for financial aid from Freight Handlers' Union was laid on the table because the strike for which the aid was asked had been declared off.

Delegates to the Central Trades' and Labor Union reported that a meeting of delegates from all organizations intending to take part in the parade on Labor Day would be held Tuesday evening, August 2, for the purpose of electing a chief marshal. Six delegates were appointed to attend that meeting, and by vote, George Wilson of the Cigarmakers' Union was endorsed for the position of chief marshal.

A committee was appointed to decide where it would be advisable to hold the next meeting.

The August meeting was called to order in the Union's regular quarters in Labor Temple.

William Carroll was elected delegate to the State Federation convention to be held at Newport.

Tickets for a ball to be held Labor Day at Trinidad, Col., were received and laid on the table, and a communication announcing a ball game between Outlet clerks and Photo-Engravers' Union was received and placed on file.

The delegates to the C. T. and L. U. were instructed to protest against sending the Labor Day Programme to Boston to be printed.

September 25, 1904, delegates to the Central Trades' and Labor Union reported that a committee had been appointed by that body for the purpose of organizing a Woman's Auxiliary, to be composed of the wives and daughters of members of the different Unions affiiliated with the C. T. and L. U.

A committee of five was appointed to draw up a new contract for book and job offices, and the committee was instructed to hold itself in readiness to meet a committee of master printers, that agreement might be had for the year 1905 between employing printers and the Union. The committee was also empowered to formulate a scale for weekly newspapers. George B. Sullivan reported at a meeting held December 18, that the committee had met the master printers and had submitted a scale of prices differing slightly from the one then in operation. A communication was read in which a discussion of the eight-hour day was declined by the master printers. At the January (1905) meeting the committee reported that an agreement had been reached, and asked that the same be ratified by the Union. That action was taken and the committee empowered to obtain signatures to the contract. February 26, 1905, the committee reported nine offices signed and an agreement with the proprietor of the Weekly Visitor. March 26, practically all offices were reported signed.

A committee was also appointed at the September (1904) meeting, for the purpose of revising the constitution. At the October meeting this committee was ordered to report at the November meeting, under penalty of discharge for failure. The committee protected itself from the disgrace so generously provided by submitting a printed list of proposed amendments. The report was received and laid on the table for one month. At the meeting held December 18, 1904, considerable progress was made with its reading and several sections were adopted. Amendments to the proposed amendments, however, began

to interrupt the work, and the greater part of the printed list was laid over until the next meeting, and at that meeting consideration of the amendments was postponed. At the May (1905) meeting a new committee was appointed to correct and revise the constitution, and at the July meeting this committee requested members to bring in their changes and proposed amendments that the committee might be able to offer a report which would, perhaps, meet with less objections. No further progress was made with the work of adopting the amendments until at a special meeting held November 15, 1905, when about one-half of the unfinished matter was gone over. That ended consideration of the amendments until May 26, 1907, the matter being postponed from month to month. At the May meeting it was voted to devote one-half hour to the consideration of the amendments at that and each subsequent meeting until the adoption of the constitution as amended be completed. The matter is still before the Union.

Still another committee appointed at the September (1904) meeting, was one authorized to prepare for some form of entertainment of the members. On Tuesday evening, November 15, 1904, the committee in charge provided a bounteous feast, consisting of a turkey supper with all the fixings, coffee and ice cream. Because of a boycott on one of the leading caterers by the Bakers' Union, the affair was held in Labor Temple hall, and the supper served by a member of the Waiters' Alliance. After the tables were cleared away the members gathered about to listen to the exercises provided by the committee. President O'Connor made a felicitous address and introduced William Carroll as toastmaster. Hugh O'Halloran, ex-President of Boston Union, made the principal address, in which he ably set forth the duty of members to the Union, and the benefits to be derived therefrom. Other speakers were George B. Sullivan, President Charles A. Salisbury of Pawtucket Union, James Muspratt, Samuel R. Macready on "The Oldest Printer," and William J. Meegan on the "Printers' Envelope." Singing, dancing, and a sparring match between Monk, the Newsboy, and Little Mike, gave variety to the programme. William Carroll, John P. Dorl and William Lewis comprised the committee.

November 27, 1904, the request of a Mr. Olyott that he be given permission to practice on a spare Mergenthaler machine in the News office was refused.

Because the regular December meeting was scheduled to fall on Christmas Day it was voted to hold the next meeting on Sunday, December 18.

The death of Clarence E. Burtwell was announced at the December meeting, and the secretary was instructed to obtain the names of all

deceased members and have the same inscribed on the memorial tablet, presented some years previous by Judson A. Keach.

Delegates to the Central Labor Union reported at the meeting held January 29, 1905, that many of the Union labels were being counterfeited or imitated, and that the word "Union" was being used as part of the name of many non-union articles.

At this meeting the treasurer reported a notification from the International Union that Providence Union was in arrears for per capita tax. Charges were then preferred against the financial secretary for withholding Union moneys. The charges were deemed cognizable and a committee appointed to take testimony. A great amount of labor on the part of the auditing committee was necessary to arrive at a just conclusion as to the amount involved. The affair was eventually settled by the Union accepting a note for $150, payable in six months. Bitter feeling was engendered during the discussion of the matter at the different meetings, at one of which charges were preferred against the President for neglect of duty. These charges were, however, deemed not cognizable by a unanimous vote.

That the Building Trades' Council was about to issue a monthly magazine was announced at the January meeting, and it was voted to take space in the book for the purpose of advertising those offices using the Union label.

A committee of two was appointed at the meeting held February 26, 1905, to appear before a legislative committee and favor the adoption of a law requiring the labeling of convict-made goods. This committee reported March 26, and recommended that a standing committee be appointed to attend to such matters in the future.

The official handbook of the Barbers' Union, not bearing the Union label, was given to the delegates to the Allied Printing Trades' Council for investigation. The delegates reported later that the work had been done in a Union office.

A communication from Pawtucket Union in relation to the transfer of matrices from a Providence paper to one in Pawtucket, was referred back to Pawtucket Union.

Notice of a field day to be known as May Day, and to be held Sunday, May 7, by the Central Trades' and Labor Union and Building Trades' Council was announced at the March meeting.

The attention of the Union was also called to a resolution adopted by the Central Trades' and Labor Union, denying moral or financial support to any organization refusing to submit its contract for inspection by that body before the same shall be formally signed.

At the meeting held April 30, 1905, the death of William H. Jillson was announced, and a letter from Mr. Jillson's father, expressing thanks

for the many courtesies extended to his son, was read by the President, who stated that the death benefit had been paid to the senior Mr. Jillson.

A case or cover for the preservation of the banner was ordered at this meeting, and Carl Robb was delegated to procure the same.

It was voted to send two delegates, one from the book and job branch and one from the newspaper branch, to the Toronto convention of the International Typographical Union. Six candidates were nominated—three from each branch. At a special meeting held in Musician's hall, May 10, 1905, a committee was appointed to attend to the election, and it was voted to keep the polls open from 4 to 8.15 P. M. The election was held May 17, at 93½ Clemence street. Eli Alford for the newspaper branch and Maurice E. Hughes for the job branch were elected. The total number of votes cast was 136. At the May meeting a motion to assess the membership $1.50 was laid over to the June meeting, and at that meeting the assessment proposition was withdrawn and a motion was passed transferring $150 from the eight-hour fund to the general fund, provision being made to replenish the eight-hour fund with the money soon due on note for $150. This amount was divided between the delegates. There were 31 members present at the meeting at which the transfer was made, the meeting being held at Boyden Heights.

At the May meeting it was voted to give up Labor Temple for a period of three months, it having been voted to meet at Boyden Heights June, July and August.

Edgar O. Beacham was elected delegate to the New England Allied Printing Trades' convention at Fall River, $10 being voted as expenses.

An eight-hour committee was appointed and given power to call a meeting at any time.

June 25, 1905, the meeting was called to order at "The Lookout," a high point of land overlooking Narragansett Bay, and close to the Squantum Club grounds.

Delegates to the Central Trades' and Labor Union reported that the President of that organization had, upon his own request, been authorized to issue a weekly paper. The project had been opposed by No. 33's delegates because of abuse of like privilege in the past and the danger involved in giving one man authority to speak for so great and diversified interests.

The July and August meetings were held in the open air and near the same locality as the June meeting, the minutes all being dated Boyden Heights.

At the July meeting there were 27 members present and a committee of five was appointed to draw up a scale of prices for newspaper work, to replace the scale appearing in the agreements expiring February 1, 1906.

After adjournment the minutes state that ample justice was done to a shore dinner in honor of Organizer Charles Scott, who was present.

At the August meeting the committee on summer outings made a final report, and the secretary was instructed to thank the manager of Boyden Heights for courtesies extended to the Union.

John Moffitt, President of the New England Allied Printing Trades, gave a brief history of the work accomplished in the Providence district.

A committee was appointed to make arrangements for a parade on Labor Day, and it was voted that all members not parading be fined $3. The secretary was instructed to call the roll on Labor Day. It was also voted to provide carriages for female members.

Cards, bearing a list of label offices, were ordered printed and distributed.

A motion that "no printer be allowed in the line on Labor Day unless he shall wear Union-made shoes, clothes and hat," was lost. The mover of the motion then gave notice that he would refuse to parade with any printer who did not wear Union-made clothing.

William Carroll was elected delegate to the convention of the State Federation of Labor at Westerly.

The meeting of September 24, 1905, was held in Labor Temple hall. The eight-hour and newspaper scale committees reported progress.

It was voted that the President and secretary notify the master printers that the Union would ask for a change in the book and job scale, January 1, 1906.

On motion, John J. Horton was elected reading clerk, that office having been created at the same meeting. The minutes state that Mr. Horton was escorted to a chair amid great applause.

The organization of a Typographical Union in the Pawtuxet Valley was announced at this meeting.

A communication from Boston Union requesting the attendance of a delegate to represent Providence Union at a conference of New England Unions, to be held at Boston for the purpose of discussing the proposed demand for an eight-hour day, was received, and H. S. Richardson was chosen to act for Providence Union. Four dollars per day was voted the delegate for expenses. At the October meeting the delegate read the resolutions adopted at the eight-hour conference.

George H. Brown, delegate to the Central Trades' and Labor Union, recommended that Providence Union draft some sort of a resolution of protest against having the official Labor Day Programme printed in Boston. The delegate was instructed to attend to the matter himself.

October 29, 1905, the newspaper scale committee presented its report, and it was voted that the same be made the special order at the next meeting, all members to be notified to that effect. At the November meeting those of the proposed changes differing radically from the scale then in operation, were defeated. The scale as adopted was still further compromised by the committee negotiating the contracts with the newspaper publishers, the result being practically the same scale as the one previously in force.

The President announced that he had notified the master printers in regard to a change in the book and job contracts for January 1, 1906, and also said that he had called a special meeting two weeks previous for the purpose of discussing the amendments to the constitution, but that the meeting had not been held because few had attended. It was then voted to call a special meeting within 30 days for the purpose of considering the constitution.

It was voted that in event of the passage of the 50-cent assessment, a ballot on which was about to be taken, the Union pay the same for all members who may be unemployed during the life of the assessment. The count of the vote showed that Providence Union had endorsed the proposition—52 to 6.

The resignation of William Abell as financial secretary, and that of Eli Alford as recording secretary, was laid on the table for one month.

At the meeting held November 26, 1905, a motion that the scale, as adopted, be submitted to the Central Trades' and Labor Union for approval, was laid on the table. The scale was ordered printed and the scale committee discharged. A committee was then appointed to negotiate contracts. At the December meeting the proposition to submit the scale to the Central Trades' and Labor Union for ratification was defeated, and on motion the delegates to that body were instructed to maintain a discreet silence about the whole matter.

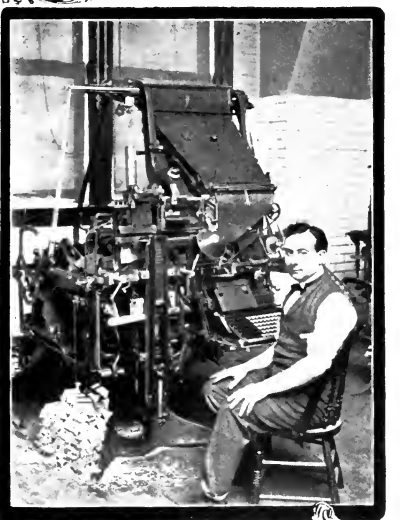
A communication from the International Typographical Union in regard to the 50-cent assessment was read, and the suggestion made that the assessment be raised to $1, the additional 50 cents to be retained by the local Union to help finance the eight-hour movement. It was voted to so assess all earning over $15 per week. To obtain exemption of the assessment, out-of-work members were required to report to the financial secretary.

IN THE COMPOSING ROOM

Willis Tobie. H.N.Burrett
Robert F. Carroll. William H. Powers

Robert E. Newton

Thomas F. Farrell



Wallace W. Haskins
John P. Keenan

Frank G Sullivan

A motion that the salary of the financial secretary be increased to $10 per week, with $2.50 per week for office hire, was laid on the table for one month, and at the December meeting the matter was laid on the table, where it still remains.

The resignation of the financial secretary was accepted at the November meeting and the names of three candidates were offered in nomination to fill the vacancy. Charles Carroll was elected.

The resignation of the recording secretary was not accepted.

Officers for the ensuing year were then nominated.

A special meeting was held December 26, 1905, in Musicians' hall, at which the proposed International Typographical Union assessment of 10 per cent. on weekly earnings was discussed. Organizer Scott and John Moffitt of the New England Allied Printing Trades spoke in favor of the proposition. To obtain the sentiment of those present, a test ballot was taken, which showed but one dissenting vote.

Communications from various members of the Typothetæ were read, in which little encouragement was given of a peaceable acceptance of the eight-hour contract. The letters from the independent firms were, on the contrary, most favorable.

The book and job scale was then taken up, and it was voted that those sections be considered adopted to which no objection was offered at their reading. The scale was then adopted, no objection or amendments being offered to any of the sections. A motion to postpone the adoption of the scale as a whole until the following Sunday was carried, but later reconsidered, and the vote was then taken. The count showed that the scale had been adopted by a vote of 58 for, one against.

The committee appointed to collect and count the vote on the 10 per cent. assessment proposition announced that they had secured Hall No. 2, Labor Temple, and that the polls would be open Wednesday evening, December 27, from 6 to 8 P. M., for the accommodation of those members who did not vote in chapels. The committee reported at the meeting held December 31, that a total vote of 136 had been cast—123 for the assessment, 13 against.

The President announced that the eight-hour committee would hold an open meeting in Musician's hall, Friday night, December 29, at 8 o'clock.

The amount in the local treasury, as announced by the treasurer at the special meeting, was $846.32.

The meeting adjourned at 11 o'clock P. M., after having been in session about three hours.

At the regular meeting held December 31, 1905, a communication from President Lynch was read, which advised that no men be called

from "open" or non-union offices, until such a course was sanctioned by the executive council of the International Typographical Union. President O'Connor stated that he, in conjunction with the executive committee of Providence Union, after considering every phase of the matter, recommended that the men be called from every office where the eight-hour day had been refused.

A motion passed at the special meeting just previous, "that the President be authorized to instruct the members at the next meeting what course will be taken on January 1, 1906," was no doubt responsible for the President's recommendation, which was concurred in by the Union.

The executive committee reported that during the month they had received a communication from the Providence Printing Pressmen's Union, protesting against one of our members doing presswork. Investigation showed that said member was foreman of the office and clearly within his right in peforming any work under his control.

The newspaper scale committee reported that the management of the Telegram was ready to meet the committee, but insisted that the committee must possess full power to negotiate the contract. The committee was clothed with the proper authority. At the meeting held January 28, 1906, the committee reported contracts closed with the Telegram and Journal companies for a period of five years. At the February meeting the committee reported that the signing of the contract with the News had been delayed and that a conference between the chairman of the committee and Mr. Brown of the News, held that morning, February 25, 1906, had resulted in a deadlock. The committee, however, were of the opinion that the matter would be satisfactorily adjusted on or before March 1. The report of the committee at the March meeting was received as one of progress. The signing of the contract with the News occurred shortly after the adjournment of that meeting.

The secretary was instructed at the December (1905) meeting to ask the Board of Directors of the Musicians' Union to use its influence with members of that Union to employ the Union label on their individual business and address cards. At the meeting held June 24, 1906, the secretary was instructed to draft a suitable answer to a communication from the Musicians' Union stating that the printers' interests were being attended to.

J. J. Manning of the Barbers' Union was endorsed as a candidate for appointment as member of the Barbers' Commission.

A communication from the International Ladies' Auxiliary, urging the formation of a local branch, was read, and three ex-delegates,

Messrs. Meegan, Alford and Hughes, were appointed a committee on organization of a local auxiliary. At the January (1906) meeting the committee reported that it believed it would be possible to organize an auxiliary by the expenditure of a little money. The committee was given full power to go ahead. At the February meeting the committee reported progress, and at the March meeting the committee recommended that the Union provide for an open meeting of the auxiliary, and also asked that No. 33 pay for the auxiliary charter and the first quarter's dues of the members then enrolled. The recommendations were adopted. The open meeting was held in Gelb's parlors on the night of Ash Wednesday, the committee unfortunately selecting that date without being aware of its significance to many who might have attended. However, a permanent organization was perfected, and for a while the auxiliary held its meetings at the homes of different members. A hall has since been secured for its gatherings, and the auxiliary is now in a thriving condition. At the first meeting held for the purpose of organizing the auxiliary, John W. Hays, First Vice-President of the International Union, was present, and addressed the ladies assembled. Mr. Hays commended the purpose of the gathering, and gave a brief outline of the progress of the eight-hour strike. At the close of the meeting a social hour was enjoyed, during which light refreshments were served.

The 50-cent local assessment was discontinued at the December (1905) meeting.

The "strike" for the eight-hour day was inaugurated January 1, 1906, and at the meeting held January 28, President O'Connor, who had been assigned to handle the matter, made a report of the situation, showing conditions that existed in the shops before and after the inception of the strike. At this meeting the strike benefit was increased from $5 to $7 for single men, and from $7 to $10 for married men. An account of the strike, written by Financial Secretary Charles Carroll, covering all of its salient features from the beginning up to September 1, 1907, will be found immediately following this story.

A committee from Pawtucket Typographical Union was given the privilege of the floor at the January meeting, and asked that Providence Union endorse a resolution which Pawtucket Union had adopted, calling upon the Legislature to place the Union label on State printing. The resolution was endorsed and the delegates to the Central Trades' and Labor Union and the Allied Printing Trades' Council were instructed to present the resolution to their respective bodies for adoption.

A communication from President Lynch, offering all needed financial aid during the strike, was read at the meeting held February 25, 1906.

One year's subscription to the "Progressive Printer" was ordered, the magazine to be addressed to the Providence Public Library.

The death of Harry F. Davis was announced at this meeting, and a communication from Henry R. Davis, his father, was read, thanking the Union for its expression of sympathy.

Charges were preferred against a member for entering into a private contract with his employer, at the February meeting, and a committee appointed to take testimony. At the May meeting the member was expelled for "ratting," after having been found guilty.

Communications from Erie in regard to poster work being done in unfair shops in that city for Providence firms, and from New York, urging a boycott of certain magazines, were referred to the strike committee.

At the March meeting the label committee distributed copies of a book containing the names and business addresses of 325 firms and individuals who had agreed to have the Union label on all printing ordered in the future.

Two members (Messrs. Houle and Pike) were appointed to represent Providence at a Union label demonstration to be held at Brockton. They were accompanied by Mrs. Abell and Mrs. Hughes of the Ladies' Auxiliary.

The financial secretary's report for March was $2,640.25 collected.

At the meeting held April 29, 1906, it was voted to send one delegate to the Colorado Springs convention of the International Union. Eight candidates were nominated, four of whom withdrew before the day of election. Daniel O'Connor received a pronounced plurality and within a few votes of a majority over the field of candidates. A motion to set aside $150 for use of the delegate was defeated at the June meeting. At the July meeting a motion was passed appropriating $150 for that purpose. It was decided by vote at the September meeting not to allow a bill presented by the delegate for $50 for expenses incurred over and above the original appropriation, and a resolution appropriating $50 for that purpose, offered at the same meeting, was laid on the table.

The executive committee reported at the April meeting that the men employed by the Providence Linotype Company had been ordered out. It also reported that $15 had been contributed to the San Francisco earthquake sufferers, and the Union voted to open subscription lists in all offices within its jurisdiction.

Committees were appointed to draw up suitable resolutions on the deaths of James L. Bicknell and Charles Williams.

It was also voted at this meeting that overtime in newspaper offices be made accumulative.

At the May meeting Charles H. Lee was elected delegate to the New England Allied Printing Trades' convention at Springfield. Twenty dollars was voted for expenses.

Report had been made to the executive committee by the chairman of one of the newspaper offices that he had been insulted by a member of the Union while in the pursuit of his duties as chairman. The executive committee at the May meeting recommended that said chairman be instructed to fine said member one day's pay ($3.50), to be paid on or before the next regular meeting. It was provided that the chairman might accept an apology in lieu of the fine. The recommendation of the committee was adopted, but the chairman failed to carry out instructions.

In view of the number of Italians seeking admission to the Union, it was voted to add an Italian member to the inquiry committee.

The application of a member on strike for permission to leave the city and at the same time draw strike benefits was denied by the executive committee, and the action sustained by the Union at the July meeting.

Resolutions condemning the Republican party for its failure to give a hearing on the eight-hour proposition submitted at the 1906 session of the State Legislature, were passed at the July meeting. During the campaign which followed, these resolutions were the subject of much newspaper comment and political oratory.

It was voted to parade Labor Day, and a committee of six was appointed with full power to make arrangements. It was also voted that all members not parading be fined $2. The names of those members who did not parade were read at the September meeting, and the secretary was instructed to collect the fine provided. At the meeting held January 27, 1907, the secretary was again instructed to collect the fines due the Union from members who did not parade Labor Day. The fine was assessed on the February card, and, after having been collected, at the February meeting the fines were remitted and the money returned by the secretary.

Organizer Scott was present at the August (1906) meeting and stated that he had been authorized to offer $75 to Providence Union for the purpose of pushing the label campaign. The gift was accepted with thanks.

The Central Trades and Labor Union delegates were instructed to endeavor to have the Labor Day book printed in Providence.

Charles H. Lee was elected delegate to the State Federation convention. William Carroll and Samuel R. Macready were elected delegates to attend a special convention of the State Federation.

A special meeting was held October 8, 1906. The meeting was held for the purpose of taking action on the following propositions:

"Shall a local assessment of three per cent. be levied on the earnings of members of Providence Typographical Union for the purpose of assisting in financing the strike in this jurisdiction?"

"Shall Providence Typographical Union endorse the candidacy of one of its members, William Palmer, for the office of Secretary of State, and take such action as, in its judgment, will best further the interests of his candidacy?"

Both propositions were carried unanimously, and a committee was appointed to promote Mr. Palmer's candidacy by securing the endorsement of other Unions. The three per cent. assessment was supended at the regular October meeting.

At the meeting held October 28, a member of a committee appointed at the September meeting to solicit campaign funds to be used by the State Federation of Labor, related his experience and asked that the committee be discharged.

Five dollars was appropriated for the purpose of establishing an apprentice column in the Typographical Journal.

The chairman of the Journal office was instructed to use his good offices to persuade the Journal barber to join the Barbers' Union, and a committee was appointed to assist the Stationary Engineers in their effort to unionize the Journal boiler room.

Twenty-five dollars was voted the Lithographers' Union to assist them in their effort for an eight-hour day.

A communication from a member desiring to withdraw from the Union was placed in the hands of the strike committee, with instructions to urge the member to consider the seriousness of his contemplated action.

A recess of 45 minutes was taken at the meeting held December 30, 1906, for the purpose of electing officers.

A committee of four was appointed at the December meeting to investigate the origin of several defamatory circulars which had been issued during the heat of the campaign for local Union offices. Immediately after the January meeting, at which but one member of the committee was present, there appeared an anonymous satirical booklet, comprising about sixteen pages, which purported to give an idea of the methods pursued by the committee in its investigation. Besides the references to the committee, the booklet exploited the pecularities of a number of well-known Union characters. At the February meeting the committee reported its inability to place the responsibility for the circulars, and asked that it be discharged, but was continued, the latest publication to be included in a further inquiry. March 31, 1907, the literary sleuths were discharged after reporting "non est inventus."

At the meeting held January 27, 1907, a committee was appointed to prepare for the celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of Providence Typographical Union, and the committee on history of the Union was given one month to report ways and means for its publication. At the February meeting this committee presented a plan of procedure which was sanctioned by the Union.

The International Typographical Union per capita card was adopted at the January meeting.

At the February meeting an invitation to attend an open meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary, to be held March 19, was accepted.

The executive committee was instructed to communicate with the executive council of the Foresters of America in regard to using the label on its printing.

The resignation of Rudolph DeLeeuw as treasurer was laid on the table. Mr. DeLeeuw was induced to withdraw his resignation, and is still serving the Union in that capacity.

Delegates previously elected to the Label League reported at the February meeting, and at the March meeting an assessment of one cent per member was voted to help defray the expense of publishing the Label League Bulletin.

A communication from the State Federation in regard to making election day a legal holiday, was endorsed at the March meeting.

The ball de luxe of Providence Union was given by a committee appointed at the November (1906) meeting. At the December meeting this committee was authorized to go ahead with the venture. At the Eloise on February 4, 1907, at 8 o'clock P. M. the dance was on to the music of the Standard Union Orchestra. From that hour until one o'clock A. M. about 75 couples enjoyed the 22 numbers on the programme. A quartette composed of Percy J. Cantwell, George Libby, Thomas Franey and Edward Young sang several selections during the evening. Charles J. Rothemich acted as floor director, with Robert E. Newton as assistant. The aids were Walter B. Norton, Thomas A. Scales, Walter B. Davis, Daniel E. Mooney, Joseph E. Devenish and Eli Alford. The committee of arrangements were Daniel O'Connor, Charles H. Christie, Carl C. Robb, C. J. Rothemich, R. E. Newton. Reception committee, Percy J. Cantwell, Carl C. Robb, Mrs. R. E. Newton and Mrs. George Clayton. The dances on the card were dedicated to the different officers of the Union and Auxiliary and to friends of the committee. A deficiency of $26.20 is recorded as part of the committee's report.

The application for an honorable withdrawal card by a member who was in ill health, and who desired to return to his native country,

was received and allowed at the March meeting. A testimonial subscription was then headed by the Union with a contribution of $25.

Carl C. Robb and John P. Dorl were elected delegates to the New England Allied Printing Trades' convention, to be held in Providence, June, 1907.

It was voted to send a delegate to the Hot Springs convention of the International Union. Five candidates were nominated, two withdrawing before the day of election. In the three-cornered contest, Charles Carroll received a clear majority of the votes cast. The amount allowed the delegate for expenses was $150.

At the May meeting a former member who had lost his card by being attached to a local which had surrendered its charter, was given the floor that he might explain the circumstances, after which he was, by vote, admitted to good standing.

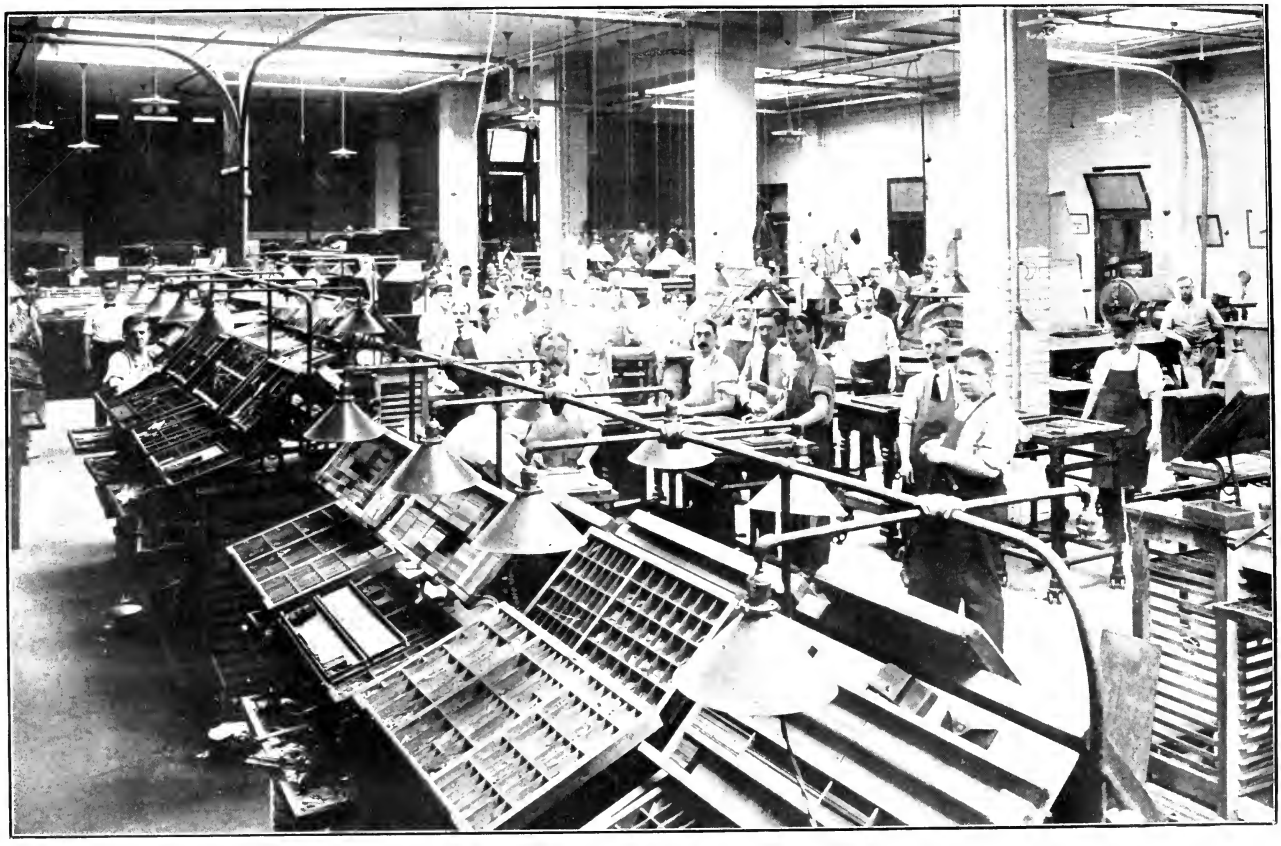
Frank J. Mahoney was elected a delegate to attend a meeting of the Rhode Island State Branch of the American Federation of Labor, to be held June 9.

Several sections of the new constitution were adopted at this meeting.

The celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of Providence Typographical Union, which had been scheduled by the committee having charge of the matter to occur during the week of the holding of the New England Allied Printing Trades' convention, lasted three days—June 10, 11, 12.

Monday evening, June 10, the Union tendered an informal reception to the delegates to the New England Allied Printing Trades' convention. Delegates to the State Branch of the American Federation of Labor, Providence Central Trades' and Labor Union, Providence Building Trades' Council, Providence Allied Printing Trades' Council and the Union Label League were among the invited guests. Carl Robb, James Moore and Robert Hunt, the committee in charge, had provided an abundance of good things, and interesting impromptu speeches by prominent labor men enlivened the proceedings.

Tuesday, June 11, the crowning feature of the celebration, a banquet attended by nearly 250 printers was held in Infantry Hall. On this occasion also the delegates to the New England Allied Printing Trades' convention were guests of Providence Typographical Union. Other invited guests present were Mayor P. J. McCarthy, Wilfred H. Munro, President of the Rhode Island Historical Society and Professor of History of Brown University; Frederick Roy Martin, Frederick H. Howland and Hon. D. Russell Brown, editors and publishers, respectively, of the Journal and Bulletin, the Tribune and the News-Democrat;



WORK ON THE EVENING BULLETIN MOMENTARILY SUSPENDED

Charles T. Scott, New England organizer for the International Union; the President of each of the allied printing trades and of each of the local central labor bodies, and Hon. Francis E. Kelly and A. M. Robertson, surviving charter members of 1857. Letters of regret, because of their inability to attend, were received from President James M. Lynch, Secretary-Treasurer J. W. Bramwood, Governor James H. Higgins, the Right Rev. Matthew Harkins, Bishop of Providence; the Right Rev. William N. McVickar, Bishop of Rhode Island; the Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, President of Brown University; Congressman D. L. D. Granger and Samuel Gompers.

President Percy J. Cantwell welcomed the guests and introduced as toastmaster William Palmer. Owing to Vice-President Hays' unavoidable absence, the toast assigned to him, "The International Typographical Union," was responded to by Organizer Scott. When "Providence Typographical Union" was called for, William J. Meegan reviewed the history of Providence Typographical Union, and read interesting extracts from its records. Professor Munro, in an interesting manner, told the story of the development of type printing from the block printing of playing cards. Henry McMahon, of Boston, reviewed his experiences as an organizer in Providence, and James R. McGirr responded for the "New England Allied Trades." Speaking of "Printing in Providence," William Carroll, after commenting on the changes in methods which had revolutionized the business, briefly mentioned a few of the Rhode Island printers who had become famous. The addresses of Frederick Roy Martin, who responded for "The Journal"; Frederick H. Howland, for "The Providence Tribune," and D. Russell Brown, for "The News-Democrat," were cordial and congratulatory. Edgar O. Beacham had a word to say for "The Union Shop," and Thomas J. Griffin, Jr., of the Franklin Press, gave "A Master Printer's Opinion of the Eight-Hour Day." Mayor P. J. McCarthy's address on "The Newspaper as a Creator of Public Opinion" was, he said, a "carefully prepared extemporaneous speech," and throughout his reply to the toast, wit was his master card.

Lateness of the hour prevented the completion of the programme, which included addresses by Daniel O'Connor, Charles Carroll, Charles H. Lee, George H. Huston, Samuel R. Macready and Ephraim Harris.

Wednesday evening, June 12, the members of the Ladies' Auxiliary were entertained at a complimentary hop given at the Casino, Roger Williams' Park.

The committee having charge of the anniversary celebration comprised the following: Percy J. Cantwell, chairman; Eli Alford, secretary; John F. Lennon, treasurer; Charles Carroll, William Carroll,

Rudolph DeLeeuw, George W. Flynn, Robert Hunt, Charles H. Lee, James Moore, Charles J. Rothemich, Andrew F. Moran, Daniel O'Connor, Carl C. Robb and William Simmonds.

The total cost of the celebration was $501.21.

At the meeting of the Union held June 30, after the reports of the delegates to the New England Allied Trades' convention had been received and upon the reading of communications wherein it appeared that methods of soliciting advertisements for the report of the convention which were disapproved of by Providence Typographical Union had been used by a person claiming to represent the New England Allied Trades, it was voted to withdraw from that body.

At the same meeting a communication from J. J. Dirks, of St. Louis, in regard to an International Typographical Union pension plan, was laid over to some future meeting for discussion.

Boyden Heights was selected as the place for holding the July meeting, the adjournment of the June meeting marking the close of Providence Typographical Union's fiftieth year.

The first Constitution and By-Laws of Providence Typographical Union, No. 33, was issued in 1857. But one copy of this book is known to be in existence. That is in the possession of William Carroll, who has also a copy of all subsequent revisions, except that of 1865. Alexander M. Robertson possesses the only copy of the 1865 revision. Other revisions were issued in 1870, 1873, 1885 and 1901. The 1857 book contains a list of the members, and the 1865 revision has a list of the members from 1857 to 1865.

Subordinate Unions connected with the National and International Typographical Union, in the 60's and 70's, issued annual circulars containing a list of members and those members admitted, withdrawn and expelled during the year. The earliest of these circulars that the Souvenir Committee has found was that of 1866. It found also copies of the 1867, 1875 and 1877 circulars.

THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY AND THE GREAT STRIKE IN PROVIDENCE

It is too early yet to write a history of the Eight-Hour Strike of 1906-7, because the first campaign in that great industrial movement is scarcely finished; it is too early to write a fair story of twenty months of that strike, because the passions of the men engaged in the struggle have not yet cooled sufficiently to render their perspective clear and their opinions of the relative importance of things and events unbiased. But "Printers and Printing in Providence," published in 1907, would not be complete without at least one chapter devoted to a record of what has been one of the most momentous events in the fifty years of existence of Providence Typographical Union. Discriminating judgment and sound sense of proportion are seldom found upon a battlefield from which the smoke has scarcely lifted. Some time in the future, when the Union has planned and executed its last raid upon the shop of an unfair employer, when the last Bourbon among the master printers has forsaken his mediæval idea of the relation of master and journeyman and has capitulated, when the Holy Alliance represented by the United Typothetæ has dissolved, when the Eight-Hour Day and Union Shop are universal, when industrial warfare has passed into oblivion and differences are settled under the sunshine of arbitration and conciliation; then, and then only, can an authoritative and satisfactory story of the strike be written. In the joyous day of industrial peace, when master printer and journeyman, grievances and cross-purposes and mistaken ideas of separate self-interest no longer separating them, are working in perfect harmony for the betterment of the world's most valued art, both may co-operate to record truly the then "late unpleasantness."

No sudden fancy, no wild dream of power and mad desire to exercise it, no blind following of ambitious but indiscreet and demagogic leaders, far too often causes of industrial disturbances, precipitated the Eight-Hour Strike of 1906-7. Fifty-five years of militant effort to promote the welfare of its members, half a century of victories and reverses, each teaching its own lesson and each marking a new milestone on the road of progress, have chastened the great International Typographical Union of North America, but find it still in the flower of vigorous youth, still leading and pointing out the way for other associations of labor men. If diplomacy has succeeded the strike as an effective method of securing improvement of conditions in the printing

trades, and if, as war in diplomacy, strike is the last word used in negotiations between the Union and employers, that is an indication, not of degeneracy or failing strength, but of conservatism, of calm consciousness of power held in reserve, with full realization of the waste and suffering that inevitably attend industrial warfare and a determination to avoid them, if possible. The great strike of 1906-7 in the book and job departments might have been averted if the master printers, represented by their most powerful association, the United Typothetæ of America, had delved more deeply into works on international law instead of wasting their time, their energy and their money on "flying squadrons" and other military tactics. Drunk as with new wine, deceived by a sense of the untried strength of their new organization, encouraged by promises of assistance and subsidies from the Citizens' Alliance and the Manufacturers' Association, led on by unscrupulous leaders who concealed beneath a pretext of merely resisting the encroachments of the Union a desire to destroy it, the master printers gathered their hosts and went forth to battle with ears deaf to pleas for calm consideration and arbitration.

The Eight-Hour Day was no new slogan; for years the International Typographical Union had endeavored to establish it by contract with employers. Success had crowned the Union's effort in the newspaper field. The production of a printed record must follow, as it cannot precede, the event. The man of the world demands newspapers containing only the latest and freshest and crispest news; all else he regards as stale and scorns. It is inevitable, therefore, that, as it attempts to cover events of the period nearest its hour of publication, the modern newspaper shall be produced in the shortest period of time possible. Thus expediency goes hand in hand with the shorter workday in the newspaper office. Typesetting machines and other improvements have merely made possible the satisfaction of an actual demand for speed. To the credit of the newspaper publisher be it said that, in most instances, he has ungrudgingly, by paying better wages and requiring shorter hours, shared with his employes the increased profits accruing from improvements. Wise in his day and generation, he has avoided friction, and where requests for changes were fair has granted them. He has realized the benefits of industrial peace and has secured it by an agreement which now binds the Newspaper Publishers' Association, the largest employer of labor in the world, and the International Typographical Union, the oldest and strongest Union, to arbitrate all differences.

The Union never has seriously combatted the master printer's argument that improvement in the book and job departments of

the trade has not been so rapid as in the newspaper department; on the other hand, the Union has recognized a difference in conditions by conceding to book and job master printers a lower scale of wages than to newspaper publishers, the publishers of Providence paying $5 per week more per man than book and job proprietors. The principle involved being recognized by both sides, and the possible difference of opinion being actually the proper monetary measure of the difference in conditions, the granting of the Eight-Hour Day, from this point of view, involved merely the negotiation of a new scale if the prevailing scale were not satisfactory to both parties. The master printers of Providence in a letter to Providence Typographical Union in November, 1905, declined to consider any proposition for a reduction of hours of labor which did not include a corresponding reduction of wages. It is unfortunate, perhaps, that Providence Typographical Union did not see its way clear to go into conference on that basis, but prevailing opinion was then, and is yet, that the book and job scale in Providence, at $16 per week, is too low. Besides, at that time the question of the Union Shop had entered into the controversy.

Sudden demands for increased wages or for shorter hours are unjust to an employer; master printers, for instance, who had made long-term contracts on the basis of prevailing wages and hours, could not fulfill them on an Eight-Hour basis without pecuniary loss. Realizing the situation, and with a view to giving master printers ample time to prepare for the change, as well as with a view to recruiting its strength for enforcing its demands if they were not granted, the International Typographical Union gave at least eighteen months notice that it would on January 1, 1906, demand the Eight-Hour Day for all its members not working then under contracts for longer hours. The convention of 1904 voted to levy an assessment of one-half of one per cent. upon the wages of the membership as a defence fund, and the membership by referendum vote ratified the assessment and the date for inaugurating the Eight-Hour Day. International officers were empowered to open negotiations with the United Typothetæ of America, and local Unions where contracts expired prior to the date named were instructed to make new contracts only on an Eight-Hour basis after January 1, 1906.

From the first the Typothetæ were defiant. All overtures looking toward negotiations for establishing the Eight-Hour Day were rejected. The United Typothetæ declared itself inalterably opposed to any reduction of hours from 54 per week, and announced that it would oppose any attempt to establish a shorter work-day. At the Toronto convention of 1905 representatives of the Typothetæ present reasserted

their intention to resist, and advised the International Typographical Union to recant. The Toronto convention ratified the proposition to enforce the Eight-Hour Day, January 1, 1906, but gave the Executive Council power and authority to negotiate an Eight-Hour agreement with the master printers. Clothed with this authority, President James M. Lynch and Vice-President John W. Hays visited Niagara Falls, where the Typothetæ met in 1905, and submitted a proposition that representatives of the Typothetæ and the International Typographical Union should in conference consider an agreement looking to the "ultimate establishment of the Eight-Hour Day." Their proposition was dismissed with scant courtesy, and negotiations ceased.

We have already answered two reasons assigned by master printers for not conceding the shorter work-day, namely the differences existing between conditions in newspaper offices and those in the book and job trade; and, secondly, the injustice of a change as affecting contracts. The second, if ever genuine, ceased to exist when the United Typothetæ in convention rejected a proposition looking to the "ultimate establishment of the Eight-Hour Day." If time were needed, here certainly was the Typothetæ's opportunity. Two other reasons which master printers might assign for refusing to concede shorter hours, as they involve economic principles affecting labor and capital, deserve attention. First of these is the doctrine that shorter hours, enforcing idleness of machinery, diminish the productiveness of capital. Concretely, the master printer's position may be explained by taking, for example, a printing press. Pointing to this press, the master says: "By enforcing the shorter work-day you rob me of 1000 impressions from that press to-day, 6000 impressions this week, 313,000 this year, and every year until the press is worn out." Estimating the life of a press at a certain number of years, this master printer can tell you just what the Eight-Hour Day would cost him. He regards the press as a certain amount of fixed capital; he may tell you that he paid for it out of the profits earned from its product for the first six months he owned it. He does not know that each impression printed on the press helps to pay for it, and that unless he maintains a fund for repairs and maintenance and replacement, his "fixed capital" is gradually wasting away. His error consists in measuring the life of his press in years, disregarding the plain fact that, even allowing for a deterioration of machinery when standing idle, the principal cause of wear and tear of machinery is use. A press run six hours per day will wear approximately twice as long as a press run twelve hours per day. At the end of the first year under eight hours the master printer has a press capable of delivering 313,000 impressions more than the same press

could deliver if it had been operated nine hours per day. The master printer who grants the shorter work-day diminishes not the productiveness of his capital, but merely the speed at which profits may be earned by his capital. He has in the specific instance postponed receipt of the profit on 313,000 impressions from his press. We have now reduced the first reason to simply a phase of the second reason advanced by the master printer, which is his "absolute right" to use his own as he sees fit, to run his presses as many hours a day as he pleases, to turn over his capital as many times a year as he can, to produce profits as fast as he wishes, and as a correlary to use his employes as many hours a day as he can get them to work. Free and independent, he denies the right of any man or any body of men to say that he shall not do all these things.

Doctrines of political economy first concretely illuminated and explained by John Stuart Mill, brutal and inhuman as they are, still dominate the social and economic structure of the present day, and are especially dear to the capitalist. He views men and things alike as instruments which he may manipulate for his own profit. Things he may own absolutely; men he would own if he could. Solely through Unions have men avoided a wage slavery as dejected and low as serfdom. The doctrine that the best interests of the State demand that no curb or limitation shall be placed upon individual ambition, or effort, or rapacity, or upon the amount of the world's wealth which an individual may acquire and hold, fundamental in a system of political economy which preaches the production of wealth as the principal aim of men and nations, is still an unmoved foundation-stone in twentieth century economics. Men who criticise conditions and propose as remedies for admitted evils of the present day changes in the industrial system, are branded as anarchists and socialists, and such they are truly as seen through the eyes of the capitalist. One may believe that no better system than the present has yet been devised, but if the existence of evils is admitted, and it is also known that those grow out of the present system, shall he despise the man who is truly trying to alleviate them? Imperfect it may be, contrary to principles of political economy, not entirely satisfactory, subject to abuses, but the Union has been found to be and still is the only effective method of placing the individual workingman on a plane where he may deal with his capitalistic employer on anything approaching a nearly even basis.

The journeymen printers of America, members of the International Typographical Union of North America, 50,000 of the most competent and ambitious and enlightened and best-educated workingmen in the United States and Canada, do not contest the legal or the economic

right of any master printer to conduct his printing establishment as he sees fit, to work it as many hours a day as he pleases, to reap all the profit he can from it; they do not deny the right of any man to work such hours as he pleases, but they have determined that they will not work for any man more than eight hours per day, and consequently they are selling to employers who choose to do business with them on these conditions eight hours per day, and they are doing with the remaining sixteen hours what they please. They regard the relationship of master and journeyman as purely contractual and as interested parties to every contract they demand a proviso for eight hours and no more. Themselves free and independent, they claim an absolute right to determine how many hours per day they shall work, and they deny the right of anybody to say that they shall work more than eight hours.

Conceding that the principle underlying the Trades Union movement may be contrary to the economic doctrines of Mill, we pass over as debatable matters requiring for their demonstration an array of figures, facts and argument too long for publication here, reasons for the Eight-Hour Day based upon the prosperity of the country and the right of the journeyman printer to demand as one portion of his share of that prosperity a shorter work-day. One other reason, paramount to all others and not generally appreciated or even understood, alone is sufficient. Printing ordinarily is not classed as a hazardous occupation because violent deaths in the trade are not numerous; and yet nearly one-third of deaths among printers are caused by diseases of the respiratory organs and another large percentage by diseases of the kidneys and bladder. Printing offices, even the cleanest and brightest and most wholesome in the world, are unhealthy. The percentage of apprentice boys forced to leave the business with a trade half learned, of young men forced out on account of their health, is enormous. Lead dust and oxides of lead carried in the air, shaken from type cases and tables in use, lifted from the floor while walking, falling into open receptacles for drinking water or into drinking water cups, taken into the mouth with drinking water or from the fingers while eating lunch, breathed into the lungs, absorbed through the pores of the skin, afflict most printers with plumbaic poisoning and gradually weaken the heart, clog up the pulmonary system, demoralize the stomach and kidneys, and leave the printer scarcely able to withstand the attacks and ravages of disease germs. The only remedy is a work-day so short that the printer may find outside the shop sufficient time for recreation by daylight in which to recuperate his strength.

Back Row — Mrs. C. C. Robb, Mrs. G. B. Sullivan, Mrs. F. J. Capron, Miss Mayme Murphy, Mrs. George Christie.
Middle Row — Mrs. George Clayton, Mrs. John Du Vally, Mrs. R. E. Newton, Mrs. E. O. Beacham, Miss Mary Carroll.
Front Row — Miss Anna Hurley, Miss Nellie Hurley.

One other issue was involved in the strike of 1906-7, and that is the Union Shop, or the "closed shop" as the Post and Parryites choose to call it. So far as the International Typographical Union is concerned, the Union Shop means that in composing rooms under its jurisdiction no persons other than members of that Union or apprentices to the number allowed by the Union shall be employed. On this restriction is based the cry of "labor trust," shutting out the "independent" printer so dear to the heart of the master printer. But why demand or enforce it? The Union Shop has been well styled the Union printer's insurance; it is designed to protect him against the "independent" printer. It protects him against the unfair competition of the printer who, by working under the Union's scale of prices, would lower the standard of living won for printers by the Union; it protects him against the underhanded employer who would undermine that same standard by first replacing Union by non-union men and then dealing with his employes not protected by the Union as individuals, offering them contracts for low wages and long hours; it protects him against discharge for whim or fancy when his competency and good workmanship have won him a steady position. But why, says the master printer, shall I not buy labor in the cheapest market, and why may I not hire whom I please and discharge whom I please; am I not a master? The International Typographical Union concedes to any employer the right to buy his labor in any market he pleases; but if he finds, as he inevitably will, that competent labor in supply to suit his demand is found only within the Union, then he must deal with the Union; and in dealing with the Union and with Union men he must surrender his position as master and become merely a contractor. The International Typographical Union offers to any master printer who desires to deal with it his choice of any one or more of its 50,000 competent members; from these he may hire whom he pleases; but it insists that when he has hired one of its members he shall pay him at least the scale of wages determined by his local Union, work him not more than Eight Hours per day under fair conditions, and that he shall not discharge the man so hired except for incompetency, to reduce his force of workmen when business is slack, or for violation of shop rules, which must be displayed conspicuously. The Union does not demand high wages for incompetents; so far as these are concerned the right to discharge is absolute.

The question is often asked, "What provision does the Union Shop make for the printer not a member of the Union?" None whatever. The International Typographical Union does not concern itself particularly with the welfare of the printer outside its ranks. For fifty years

it has fought the battle for him as well as for its members; for fifty years he has profited by every improvement in conditions won by the Union; and yet for fifty years he has fought the great organization which has accomplished so much good for him; he has filled the places left vacant by men who stopped work because they found conditions intolerable; he has acted as a strike breaker; he has underbid for the place held by the Union man. This is the type of man dear to the hearts of the United Typothetæ—the man whose independence they would protect. Even at this hour, the hour of triumph and victory, the International Typographical Union extends the hand of fellowship to him and bids him come into the fold, that therein he may learn that individual liberty is best preserved by united effort.

With these issues, the Eight-Hour Day and the Union Shop, clearly defined, the battle for their establishment or destruction opened in earnest shortly after the United Typothetæ had rejected the Union's last proposition. Desiring to precipitate the struggle before the Union's preparations were complete, as well as to discourage the Union by giving it an advance sample of what might be expected, the United Typothetæ locked out members of the Union in several cities in October, 1905. On January 1, 1906, members of the Union employed in establishments which had not granted the Eight-Hour Day and which were not covered by contracts for nine hours extending beyond that date, dropped rules and sticks, folded up their aprons and walked out. Thus was opened one of the most remarkable strikes in the world's history; remarkable for the stubbornness and endurance of the combatants, for the loyalty of striking members of the Union, for the method in which the International Typographical Union financed its strike, meeting the unlimited resources of the master printers and their allies with money contributed by its loyal working members ungrudgingly. Over four million dollars have been collected and spent by the International Typographical Union in its fight for the Eight-Hour Day, and the battle has been won.

Few members of Providence Typographical Union will ever forget the meeting of the Union held December 31, 1905. The largest attendance in years was present; and when every chair had been filled, late arrivals lined the walls of the hall. The Union was on the eve of a great battle for a principle which had been agitated for forty years or more. In 1865 delegates had been elected to a trades assembly, which organized an Eight-Hour League. The reports of these delegates, P. A. McDonald and Daniel Sherman, and a letter written by John A. Lonsdale, then a young and active member of the Union, show that the league flourished for a time, though otherwise its career is lost to

history. When routine business had been disposed of in a methodical manner and final instructions from International headquarters had been read, the motion to strike on the morrow was carried almost unanimously, the result of the vote being received with vigorous applause. Forty of forty-seven members of the Union working in shops which had refused to grant the Eight-Hour Day obeyed the strike order, and three men not members and five apprentices joined the strikers on the first day. The strikers organized immediately with Edward Leslie Pike as chairman, Charles R. Christie as secretary, and Maurice E. Hughes as treasurer. When the gravity of the situation was fully realized, President Daniel O'Connor took charge of the strike, succeeding Brother Pike as chairman. A hall for meetings of the strikers was secured, committees were appointed and siege was laid to the struck shops, pickets being placed with instructions to attempt by peaceable persuasion to induce the men who had remained at work to join the Union, and to head off strike-breakers who might be brought to Providence from other cities. Ten shops, among them the largest in the city, were affected on the first day; subsequently five others were added to the unfair list as the strike extended and men not previously members of the Union enlisted in the movement for shorter hours. Eleven proprietors granted the Eight-Hour Day, and four others have since been added to the fair list, one after a three-months strike early in 1907. Most of the Union shops were small establishments when the strike started; all have grown and flourished as the demand for the label has been created and nourished by the efforts of the strikers; so that at the present time, September, 1907, the number of members of the Union working eight hours per day in job shops is just double what it was January 1, 1906.

Within a few days after its inauguration the strike settled down to a monotonous routine of daily meetings, picketing, persuading strike-breakers, distributing Union literature and booming the Union label. Important incidents of the first month were an unsuccessful attempt of the master printers to coerce the striking apprentices to return to work by threats of lawsuits, and an unsuccessful attempt to introduce into the struck shops boys from the Reform School at Sockanosset. Percy J. Cantwell succeeded Daniel O'Connor as chairman of the strikers early in March, and when Charles R. Christie found employment the offices of secretary and treasurer were combined, Treasurer M. E. Hughes holding both. Organizer Charles T. Scott being seriously ill at this time, Providence and all New England was deprived of the benefit of his energetic services. Vice-President John W. Hays of the International Union visited the city in March, canvassed the local situation

thoroughly, reported to headquarters that the strike in Providence was being handled in a satisfactory manner and recommended that the International Typographical Union render to Providence Typographical Union further financial assistance. In accordance with his recommendation, the proceeds of the ten per cent. assessment then being collected were retained and spent in Providence for strike purposes, the International Typographical Union paying the benefits provided for by the international constitution in addition. Mr. Hays also addressed a meeting called for the purpose of presenting to the public the strikers' side of the Eight-Hour question. An attempt to open up negotiations with the master printers failed, their answer to the Union's overtures being that they had nothing to arbitrate and did not desire a conference. Throughout this period the Union pickets were successful in turning away many strike-breakers, the struck shops never being allowed to increase their forces beyond the number of men at work January 1, 1906.

Chairman Cantwell resigned in April to assume charge of the Whitney Press and Charles H. Lee was appointed chairman to succeed him. Missionary efforts among strike-breakers and men still in the shops proved very successful; several of the best men remaining at work joined the strikers. Thoroughly aroused, the master printers determined to make an effort to break the strike by importing enough men to fill all places. A representative was sent through northern New Hampshire and Vermont to enlist the services of country printers ignorant of the real situation. He was followed by a representative of the Union, who gave close pursuit and undid the work of the Typothetæ agent by explaining to the countrymen the real purpose for which they were being hired. In Canada advertisements for printers were inserted in newspapers. On the date set for the arrival of the army of strike-breakers, the representative of the master printers was followed to Boston by three representatives of the Union, who confronted him as he stood dumbfounded in the north terminal station, surprised and disappointed at the non-arrival of his cohorts. Explanations were exchanged, and an acquaintanceship was established which in a few weeks bore fruit, for the Typothetæ agent and the woman who alone of all those whom he had visited came to Providence, both joined the Union. This expedition cost the master printers of Providence nearly $1000. Thereafter strike-breakers came to town individually or in pairs, sent forward by agents in New York or Boston. Many were not printers at all, but sought to extort money from masters and Union alike; a few succeeded, but a great many were turned away in short order. The Union continued its successes in winning over the real printers.

July 4, 1906, the Morning Tribune made its first bow to an expectant public. This new publication offered many situations, which were filled by strikers, and the Daily Journal, which increased its working force in order to meet the rivalry of the Tribune, took a few more off the list. The burden which the Union had been carrying was relieved, but the esprit de corps of the strikers was weakened, many active workers in the cause being thus drawn into another field. The strikers have been cheerful and contented throughout the struggle. In the summer of 1906 a base ball team was organized and had a very successful season. An outing at Emery Park was also thoroughly enjoyed. In October, 1906, the master printers again refused to enter a conference. There has been little out of the ordinary in recent months. The strike has been quietly conducted, without violence or a police record. The efforts of the strike committee have been devoted to finding positions for men carried on the relief roll, to missionary work among printers not members of the Union and to booming the Union label. The energy put into the label campaign has borne direct fruit in a large volume of business diverted from struck shops into Union offices. A few members realized at the start of the strike that while a strike might prove successful temporarily, permanent success must depend upon an actual demand for the products of Union labor, evidenced by calls for the label on printed matter. Prominent in this work was John S. Houle. Almost alone he secured hundreds of signatures to agreements to insist upon use of the label, and he published two editions of the Union Man's Reference Guide, a classified list of merchants and business men who had signed agreements. When Mr. Houle left Providence to seek work in New York, the Guide was abandoned, the Bulletin of the Union Label League taking up the work in a broader manner. The label committee has distributed thousands of stickers for use on printed matter issued without the label. These have been placed in the hands of friends of the movement, and their general and effective use has been demonstrated by many calls for explanations, which when given have won over many an advertiser. In several instances thousands of circulars or advertising cards have been destroyed and new ones with the label ordered. Nearly 20,000 blotters, showing the Union Printers' Home and requesting support for it through use of the label, have been placed on the desks of business men. Cards and folders attractively gotten up have been distributed, and the label has been advertised in various Union publications. An increase in the amount of advertising matter with the label now in circulation testifies to results. Three theatre programmes now bear the label, and the official score card of the Providence Base Ball Club is fair this year. In 1906 the privilege

of selling score cards was sold to a notorious foe of Union labor, and efforts to persuade him to use the label failed. Finally the Union entered the field and published a score card of its own, which drove the "official" card out of the market. One other signal success crowns the efforts of the label committee. Providence Lodge of Elks, said to be the first organization of the B. P. O. E. to take the step, has ordered the label on all printed matter handled or issued by its committees. Vice-President John W. Hays, who made a flying trip to Providence at the request of the Union, deserves the greatest share of credit for this accomplishment.

Of 48 original strikers 12 still remain on the strike roll. From a maximum of 80, the relief roll, which contains the names of over 100 men and women, has been reduced to 28. Beginning with the first week of the strike, $5 per week was paid to single and $7 per week to married men. In February an extra benefit of $2 per week for single and $3 per week for married men was authorized. In addition special assistance was rendered in cases where the needs of the strikers were apparent, a relief committee taking care that nobody suffered actual want. Up to September 7, 1907, $36,061.12 had been paid to strikers as benefits or special assistance. Total strike expenses had been $41,877.40, the remaining $5816.18 having been expended as follows: For transportation of men leaving town, including bonuses paid strike-breakers induced to go away, $1307.36; for picket expenses of all kinds, including money paid directly to strike pickets for special service and the expenses of men sent out of town on special picket duty or to intercept strike-breakers, $965.37; for rent of headquarters, including all rooms used for strike purposes, $482.75; for printing and postage, including all sums applied directly to booming the label, $884.93; for salaries of strike officials, $1404.90; for miscellaneous expenses, $770.87. Strike expenses have been gradually reduced from a maximum at some periods of $700 per week to less than $200. It is pleasing to note that all the strike money has been collected and spent without a breath of scandal or suspicion of graft or dishonesty. The strike committee and financial officers have at all times enjoyed the utmost respect and the complete confidence of the members of the Union. Reports have been carefully audited, and the record books are complete and in splendid condition. Determined efforts have been made to conduct the strike economically and to keep the benefit rolls free from the names of men which ought not to be there.

In other jurisdictions the fight for the Eight-Hour Day and Union Shop has been more successful than in Providence. Four hundred Unions have the Eight-Hour Day, and an army of 10,000 strikers has

been reduced to less than 1000. The gradual reduction in the amount of the assessment collected for strike purposes is good evidence of progress. The one-half of one per cent. assessment levied under authority of the referendum of 1904 was succeeded in October, 1905, by a 50-cent per week per capita assessment. January 1, 1906, the assessment, by authority of another referendum, was made 10 per cent. of earnings. This assessment was reduced to 7 per cent. in October, 1906; to 5 per cent. in December, 1906; to 3 per cent. in February, 1907, and to 2 per cent. in March, 1907. The proceeds of the various assessments colletced in Providence have been:

One-half of one per cent. assessment	$633 96
Fifty-cent assessment	668 00
Fifty-cent assessment, paid for members out of work	36 50
Ten per cent. assessment	12,162 67
Seven per cent. assessment	1,541 56
Five per cent. assessment	1,888 50
Three per cent. assessment	399 82
Two per cent. assessment (to Sept. 1, 1907)	1,755 19
Total	$19,086 20

In addition members of the Union have paid two local assessments, one of 50 cents per week during December, 1905, and the other of 3 per cent. of earnings during October, 1906. These assessments netted: 50-cent assessment, $329; 3 per cent. assessment, $317.37; a total of $646.37.

September 1, 1907, find the Eight-Hour Day won. The International Typographical Union at its convention in August, 1907, discharged its Eight-Hour Committee and turned over to the Executive Council the task of winding up the strike. It is proposed to transfer strikers still unemployed to centres where the demand for labor now exceeds the supply, to encourage strikers to learn to operate typesetting machines and to render assistance to men to whom the Union still owes a duty because of the sacrifices which they have made for the benefit of their fellow men. In cities like Providence, where the fight is still on, there is to be no diminution of activity, the methods to be pursued for the present being continued missionary work among non-union men and agitation for the use of the label, the local label campaign to be supplemented by an international label campaign.

A magnificent victory has been won. The close of the first campaign finds the United Typothetæ in full retreat, demoralized and disorganized. Only 30 delegates attended its September, 1907, meeting at Niagara Falls, "a disconsolate, disgusted and utterly routed relic of a once great organization." The International Typographical Union

stands triumphant; it has demonstrated that Citizens' Alliance and Manufacturers' Association cannot crush united labor. Standing in the present, gazing through a rift in the mist-like veil which conceals the future, with a full knowledge of the past to clarify our vision, we behold printed in letters of light across the heavens this glorious sentiment:

"Liberty and Union, one and inseparable, now and forever."

And the man who printed it there did not forget to place under it the label of the grand old International Typographical Union of North America.

FAMOUS PROVIDENCE PRINTERS

Philip A. Marks.

Capt. Geo. H. Pettis,
"Cohoesey"

Orrin Scott Pond.

Antoine Meillieure,
"Frenchy"

Edward T. Angell,
"Uncle Ned"

THE BOOK AND JOB SECTION

In the first seventy years of printing in Providence the wooden frame and stone bed of the hand-press were changed to iron. The composition roller superseded the ink ball. These were the important improvements in the materials for carrying on the business. Book and job work was probably more profitable than publishing a newspaper. The latter occupation called for a certain expenditure, regardless of receipts, while activity in the former was regulated by actual business demands. After the first makes of the Adams' and Ruggles' presses were introduced, the possibility of profits from the business became more certain and the one-man plants began to give way to larger printing offices. The sketches following cover the period of evolution.

Albert N. Angell worked continuously at printing for more than 60 years, beginning his apprenticeship April 3, 1839, in the job printing office of Knowles & Vose. His wages for the first year were $30 and board, for the second year $40, the third year $50, and the fourth and last year $100. On the anniversary of his golden wedding, July 16, 1899, he told some of his experiences:

"He went to board with Mr. Vose, but, unlike apprentices in country offices at that time, he was not obliged to take care of a horse and cow or run on errands for his master's family.

"He learned about 'strap oil,' and 'type lice,' and 'round squares,' and how to 'jeff.' He washed rollers and built fires, and rolled for the hand-press, and boiled the glue and molasses to make rollers, and picked up type under the printers' cases, when he swept out, and swept up pi, and made his share of it. Incidentally he learned a little about typesetting. After doing the general work just described for several months, young Angell asked to be put on the case, and he was sent to the newspaper composing room on Market square. Here he soon became proficient at the case, and he did newspaper work most of the time during the rest of his apprenticeship. After he had finished his trade he worked by the piece as a journeyman printer. During his apprenticeship, after working his allotted ten hours, he often had an opportunity to work overtime, for which he was paid the regular price—20 cents per 1000 ems. In this way he earned considerable money, and had saved enough soon after he became a journeyman to purchase an eighth interest in the job office.

"The gas works had not begun business in 1839, and the printers, when working nights, used the old-fashioned 'petticoat' oil lamps. Each printer had two—one each in his 'c' and 's' boxes—but the light afforded was so poor that it was difficult to set more than 500 ems an hour by them. There were no sewers at that time, and the apprentices took the dirty water from the office sinks in pails, which they emptied in the middle of the street.

"After Mr. Vose's death in 1847, his partner in the job printing business, Joseph Knowles, soon divided the property into eight shares, and, retaining one share, sold the other seven. Among the purchasers were Senator Anthony, Charles J. Wheeler, John W. Angell, John S. Sibley, Samuel M. Millard, Josiah Jones and John S. Hammond. Some of the partners soon disposed of their shares and E. L. Freeman and James A. Reid were among the purchasers of them.

"Mr. Angell bought the two shares of Mr. Millard, and afterwards purchased, one by one, the shares of the others, until, in 1868, he was sole proprietor. Meantime he retained his 'frame' in the Journal composing room, and when he finally retired he had done continuous work upon the paper 29 years.

"Under Mr. Angell's management the job office did the State printing one year and the city printing for 13 consecutive years. It did a large general business, at one time eight papers, whose publishers could not afford to own their plants, were issued from the office. The printing of the courts was done there to a large extent. He disposed of the business in 1887."

The condition of the job printing business in Providence about 1840 is described by B. W. Pearce, who came to the city from Fall River in 1837 to finish learning his trade. In a talk before the Southern Rhode Island Press Club, September 2, 1895, he told of his impressions of that period:

"In August, 1837, I entered with Knowles & Vose, to 'finish my trade' at $3 a week. That firm then had the contract for printing for the Rhode Island school fund lottery, and employed eight or ten hands in the work. Finding that I was handy at press work, doing my token and a half an hour, they decided to teach me that branch of the business, and kept me steady at it for six months, during which time I did not set a line of type or do anything else but swing the old hand-press. In an interview with Mr. Vose he told me the firm had no intention of teaching me any other part of the business, and I thereupon resigned my situation.

"The office of Knowles & Vose was then the leading one in the town. It was located in the southeast corner of the Granite building, on Market square and North Main street, of which it occupied a portion of three stories. Aside from the work for the lottery its business was small. Mr. Knowles did about all the job printing that came in, and he did not half work at that. He occupied a room about 16x20, in which were some fonts of type, a stone and a hand-press. It was the first office in Rhode Island to introduce bronze printing the method of doing which was for a long time a secret with that firm.

"The other job printing offices in the city were run by Barzillia Cranston, in the Granite building; H. H. Brown, in an attic on the corner of South Main street and Market square; the Republican Herald, 15 Market square, and B. T. Albro, on the corner of North Main and Meeting streets. Neither Mr. Brown nor Mr. Albro had facilities for printing anything more elaborate than an auction bill or a pamphlet. All the work, even to a single line visiting card, was done on hand presses.

"About 1842 Knowles & Vose got the exclusive right for Rhode Island for ten years to use one of the new Ruggles' job presses, paying $1000 for the privilege. This press would print 800 to 1000 impressions an hour, while 200 to 250 was the usual rate of the hand-press. This monopoly was maintained for nine years, when Ruggles could stand it no longer, paid back the $1000 and left the press with the firm.

"Benjamin F. Moore, an accomplished printer, about 1841, got together an establishment of entirely new material, embracing all the lastest styles of type, and opened an office on Westminster street, below the Arcade on the opposite side. He turned out some very handsome jobs, employing three or four hands."

The What Cheer Printing office traces its origin to the business established in 1856 by Pierce & Berry (Robert A. Pierce and William H. Berry), at 36 Westminster street, in the second story of the building known as the Barton Block. Pierce & Budlong (Martin H. Budlong) succeeded them in 1860, and carried on the business at the same location until 1870, when Martin S. Budlong became agent, serving until 1875. While under his management the office was removed to the Penholder Building, corner Dorrance and Friendship streets. Lester E. Ross was the proprietor from 1875 to 1877. Porthouse & Carleton purchased the office in March, 1877, removing it to No. 125 Broad street. It continued under this management until 1880, when O. A. Carleton & Co. became proprietors. The entire second floor of the

Amasa Mason Block, No. 129 and 131 Eddy street, opposite the Narragansett Hotel, was then leased and fitted up expressly for the new establishment, which became the principal office for poster work in the city, although the business was not confined to that particular branch. The office again removed in 1892 to the building corner Pine and Eddy streets. Since the office was first established it has absorbed several smaller plants, among them, in 1864, William Maxfield's outfit; in 1872, the "Weekly Review"; in 1873, the "The Voice of the Truth"; in 1875, "The Sun"; in 1877, Porthouse & Carleton's job printing office; in 1880, Sweet & Porthouse's show printing office, and also W. N. Sherman's job printing office in East Greenwich.

James A. Reid, long a master printer of Providence, tells of the office of A. Crawford Greene, where he finished his apprenticeship, when he came from Bristol in 1862:

A. CRAWFORD GREENE

"The office was at that time located on Canal street, near Meeting, in a brick building partially occupied by the Gorham Manufacturing Company. It had in its equipment several of the famous old Adams' book presses, a number of jobbers, a little quarter-sheet, and a great big hand-press, which would take a sheet of 29x42 dimensions. There was a standing press of large size to do the dry pressing of the book work, a good assortment of wood type for posters and handbills, plenty of body type for book work, and a generous variety of display type for job work and the advertisements on the weekly papers of which the office made a specialty.

"Of 'pi' there seemed to be no end at any time, and in discontinuing about this time The Daily Transcript, the imposing stones were almost covered with these evidences of its demise. My induction into the office was in the capacity of pi-distributor and devil-in-general. Having an ambitious tendency and a fair capacity for picking up the points of the trade, I was soon put to 'sticking' type, and brought into personal contact with Colonel Greene, who 'was all over the office,' showing the diversity of his trade knowledge and the versatility of his talent.

"He had established the office in 1845, when he was 21 years old. When I joined the force in 1862, there were a number of pretty good men and women there, who have been more or less conspicuous in the typographical life of Providence. Among them were Major William Macpherson, Colonel James Moran, 'Mike' Mullaly (the foreman), George J. West, Alexander and Frederick Niger and Charles Burrill (three colored compositors), Daniel and Joseph Farnham, occasionally 'Jim' Williamson, Henry Murray, 'Steve' Tillinghast, Alfred M. Pease and 'Pat' Fanning. Oscar A. Carleton had charge in the counting room.

"Colonel Greene would tackle anything which came along—a three-sheet poster, the State printing, 20,000 or 100,000 circulars, a whole newspaper, or a visiting card of the daintiest style then in vogue—quite a school for a young printer, and, with all its faults, a good office.

"The establishment was removed to Railroad Hall, over the old station, in 1865. It was roomy, overlooked the old 'cove,' and made a fine home for the rejuvenated print shop."

Alexander M. Robertson describes the composing of the Adjutant General's Report of 1865 in the book room of the Providence Press Co.:

"It was in the spring of 1866, during the latter part of the administration of James Y. Smith, and General Burnside's administration was to follow. It was a race against time, to complete the work during the Smith administration, so that it would have the credit for the important work, and Henri Crandall, the Adjutant General, from whose office it was issued, had an ambition to be its distributor. The main body of the work fills 832 pp.; introductory pp., 42; total, 874 pp. It consists of sketches of each regiment followed by the name of each officer and member and his military record in tabular form. The sketches are set in small pica size type and the tables, four columns, in brevier. In the first 100 pages of the body of the work there are 86 pp. of tabular matter to 14 pp. of sketch matter, and this was about the proportion throughout. It may be inferred that the whole book was no fool of a job to hurry out in a Providence printing office 40 years ago. During the latter part of the time, when we had got into full swing, six or seven men worked on it about 14 hours a day. The columns of tables were set with temporary leads or rules between by the compositor, and I had the full make-up to attend to, breaking the matter into pages and putting in the right-sized rules, and imposing and getting ready for the press, and giving out the copy. Two editions were printed, a small paper edition on white paper, printed eight pages and turned; and a larger page on tinted paper. Both of these were from the same size type-page—the size of paper only varied. Halving the eight pages and printing and then backing with the other four."

JAMES A. REID

James A. Reid became a partner in the printing firm of Hammond, Angell & Co. in 1868. He tells of his impressions of the office at that time:

"For many years 5 Washington Row was a noted place. It was the brick and stone block running along the western side of the river between Exchange place and Westminster street. Up the stairway at this entrance, many of the loyal adherents of the Providence Journal and Bulletin flocked morning and evening to get their papers from this famous counting-room. On the opposite side of the hallway, Doyle & Joslin, with Thomas. A. Doyle at the fore, held forth as auctioneers, real estate dealers, and mayors of Providence. Upstairs, over the newspaper offices, was the home of the jobbing annex of Knowles & Anthony, out of which was born the firm of Hammond, Angell & Co. In 1868 the shareholders were John N. Hammond, Albert N. Angell, Charles J. Wheeler, Joseph Knowles, Jeremiah N. Thomas, William H. Chenery and James A. Reid. In previous years Edward L. Freeman and Alden S. Sibley, both now deceased, had been members.

"As a connection of the Journal, the office had had a very successful career and had received the patronage of many of the leading concerns of the State and city. It made lottery tickets when they could be made, labels for the American Screw Co., cloth tickets

for nearly every mill in 'Little Rhody,' manufacturers' labels by the million for the Fletcher Manufacturing Co., wrappers by the hundreds of thousands for Perry Davis' Pain Killer. Every week, for a number of years, it printed The General Advertiser. Occasionally it had the city contract, and it turned out a good catalogue annually and triennially for the college 'on the hill.' Besides, it did fair job work for everybody, and book work in a reasonably good style.

"The office contained a number of cylinder presses, some Adams' platen presses, three or four hand-presses, on which the huge cloth tickets for the mills were printed, and a few small job presses. These last were run by steam which was furnished by a poor old engine which had used itself up in promoting the success of the firm. There was a fine array of book type and job letter, but the greater part of the whole establishment had seen better days.

"John N. Hammond was manager at the time when I was invited to purchase of Albert N. Angell a share of the stock at $3000. William H. Smith was foreman of the job department, and Jeremiah N. Thomas was chief of the book department. Highly appreciating the honor of a connection with Mr. Knowles and The Journal, and not knowing much about what an office should be, I assumed the share enthusiastically and became assistant to Mr. Smith, with the prospect in view of succeeding Mr. Hammond as manager when he should lay aside the cares of the head man.

"The working force of the establishment consisted of about 25 men and boys. In the counting-room was Mr. Hammond, a genial, pleasant-faced gentleman, who had the amiable, courteous manner essential for meeting successfully college professors, manufacturers, stationers and booksellers, city and state officers, and a select class of customers such as the office had fortunately drawn to it. To aid Mr. Hammond in waiting upon this clientage, Mr. Smith had an equally agreeable manner; and that end of the business was certainly in good hands. Among the employes were Robert M. Pearse, Samuel S. Wilson and Frank Farrell, all pressmen; Jonathan Helme, Jerry Thomas, William H. Chenery and Albert N. Angell, compositors. R. A. Reid, my brother, was one of the young job compositors.

"Mr. Hammond soon retired by reason of an injury which he had received in falling from a car at East Greenwich, and I was selected to take his position as manager. This place I held for about 2½ years, gaining considerable in experience but not much in hard cash, as the requirements for new material to put the office in condition to handle properly the demands for modern production were too imperative to allow of paying both the stockholders and the type-founders. Then, satisfied that the place was a 'misfit' for me, I resigned the management and went 'back to the case.'

"Some time after this the establishment was bought in by Albert N. Angell. Later still it came into the hands of the Ackerman Co., and is now known as the Standard Printing Co. Some of the best book work done in Providence has been produced in the office under the present management."

John A. O'Neil, now an employe of the Boston Globe, describes his entry into the printing business and subsequent experiences in various job offices in Providence:

"In February, 1872, a boy of 15, I went out to look for work, On Weybosset street, at No. 57, in the building now occupied by E. A. Johnson & Co., printers, I noticed a large sign, which read 'Millard & Harker, Steam Printers.' I applied there for work and immediately began my career in the printing business. Thomas M. Harker had just died and the firm was styled Millard, Gray & Simpson. Samuel Millard was quite an old man, and for many years previous had been connected with the Journal job office. Millard and Gray worked on the presses, Simpson at the case, together with Rhodes T. W. Collins, Alexander Niger, Henry Orme and occasionally George J. West. William Snow and John Sullivan, the latter better known as 'Yankee,' were also pressmen in the office.

"'Yankee's' great fault lay in his habit of swearing, and his vocabulary of 'cuss' words was very strong and original. When Millard & Harker were doing business in the old Rubber Works building, at the corner of Dorrance and Dyer streets, 'Yankee' had his hand crushed in a press. He was taken to a doctor's office, located where the Outlet building now stands. The doctor decided to amputate the hand. 'Yankee' let loose; the doctor could not stand the profanity and ordered 'Yankee's' friends to take him away, which they did, going to another physician in the vicinity, who dressed the wound and saved the hand.

"The foreman of the office at that time was William H. Smith, who for many years after was connected with the Board of Public Works, The cases in the office had been labelled by the celebrated pedestrian printer, 'Jim' Williamson, and quotations from past literary gems were used. I recall but two, and quote from memory: 'On yon Grampion hills my father feeds his flocks.' 'Down deep in hell the devil hurls bad type.'

"Like all apprentice boys I was often sent out to 'borrow a line,' and by this means became quite well known and made many acquaintances in the other offices. Hammond & Angell's was then the largest and oldest in the city. It was a typographical museum in a way. There were many reverential-looking, white-bearded, old-school printers employed there. I often saw one of them printing 'headings' on a hand-press. The register could not be more perfect, and the impression was clear and distinct. One day the boys tied a turtle to the string holding the copy guide of one of these patriarchal-looking compositors, who, after making many 'outs' and vain attempts to keep his guide in place, declared the office to be haunted, and went home. Cornelius Jones published the General Advertiser there and set type on his own paper. There were Adams' book presses there, and a queer-looking job press that went 'ker-chunk' when taking an impression, and behind which you could stand and unlock the form on the platen.

"Another office was run by Tourgee & Maxfield, located where the Bristol Hotel now stands. Charles C. Gray graduated from there.

"Henry Tilden, a dignified gentleman in appearance and a Lord Chesterfield in deportment, conducted a job office just below 57, on Weybosset street. It had oil cloth on the floor and paintings on the wall, and was kept very neat. 'Jimmy' Bowen, a bright, red-headed boy, was 'devil' there, and when Tilden was moving his residence from Fountain street to Broadway 'Jimmy' was sent to help in the operation. Upon him devolved the duty of carrying the family pet, a parrot, to its new home. On the way the bird made some inquiries about 'Jimmy's' nationality, which elicited a warm reply that was afterwards repeated by the parrot to Tilden. When 'Jimmy' told me the story he was afraid that he was going to lose his job, but Tilden appreciated the joke too well to punish the boy for it.

"About that time there was a small amateur office in the basement of a house on Carpenter street that I visited evenings in company with 'Bill' Chadsey, who, together with E. A. Johnson, was interested in it. This was the Bethlehem of the E. A. Johnson Co., which has since assumed such large proportions.

"Another office doing a large business at that time, paid its help in orders for groceries, clothing, etc. A compositor who was asked to take a couple of gallons of whiskey in part payment for money due him, refused for the reason that he 'did not propose to feed his family on that kind of poison,' but he had to go without his wages.

"In the spring of 1873 Thomas Simpson withdrew from the firm of Millard, Gray & Simpson, and became United States consul at St. Thomas, San Domingo. On the afternoon of the day that he left Providence, J. C. Hall, of the firm of Bugbee & Hall, came to the office and had a long conversation with Gray. It was then that the R. I. Printing Co. was born. Negotiations for the formation of the company continued all summer. During the progress of the negotiations I was informed by an outside party that they could not agree on a name. The office was then doing much work for the Rhode Island Insurance Association. I suggested the name, R. I. Printing Co. to my friend, who proposed it at a meeting and it was adopted. When the company began business 'Yankee,' Collins and your correspondent went with them. An hour or so after I went to work, Capt. George W. Barry put in an appearance and began his first day of over 30 years' employment in that office. He is the only printer whom I ever saw wear a white vest at work. At the end of the week it was fit for a Westminster street Sunday afternoon parade. It was in this office that the pocket check book, now used all over the world, was first brought out. The firm of Bugbee & Hall then controlled it and paid a royalty to its inventor, the late Col. George E. Waring, then of Newport.

"I would like to jog the memory of the 'old guard' about our ball games on 'cold spring lot' and the many 'ways-goose' parties participated in, particularly the one on which John Belcher issued his famous order, 'Go below there, Horace,' to his son, Horace Greeley Belcher, (then a boy of ten years.) Those were happy days."

For twenty years J. A. & R. A. Reid conducted a printing office in Providence. Its development, success and failure is told by J. A. Reid, now a resident of St. Louis, Mo.:

"In September, 1874, James Allan Reid and Robert Allan Reid, two young printers, began at 87 Westminster street the career of a firm which was destined, by reason of its

productions, to make itself and the city of Providence more or less famous. J. A. Reid 'served his time' on the Bristol (R. I.) Phœnix and with A. Crawford Greene in Providence, afterwards holding positions as journeyman with the Providence Press Co. in the book and job department; with the Hammond & Angell Co., as partner and manager; a frame on the New York World from 1869 to 1872, and on the New York Daily Graphic, an illustrated newspaper, in the summer of 1874. R. A. Reid served his three years in the Journal job office, and had a good 'round' in Chicago afterwards. Their practical experience gave them a very good capital to pit against the dollars which were furnished the new firm as balance of its working stock by Robert and Jean Allan Reid—mother and father of the 'boys,' who came to Rhode Island from Dalry and Kilwinning, Ayrshire, Scotland, in 1842.

"The new firm had very fair success in most of its ventures, their business grew quite rapidly, and soon required larger quarters, which caused the first move, to 56 Weybosset street, were they were located some years in the building owned by the late Judge Eli Aylesworth. Not content with the ordinary opportunities for making money and reputation as book and job printers, the firm originated many publications which gave them a larger field for the exercise of their talents.

"After awhile, finding their headquarters on Weybosset street were not just what was wanted for a growing plant, the office was again moved, this time to No. 24 Custom House street, where it was located for ten years, and where most of the fame and reputation of the firm was made. In this commodious building they had one of the best plants, and produced some of the finest work turned out in New England. The pride of the firm was staked on producing the very best work in all their lines, and a laudable aspiration to excel was created in the minds of their apprentices, journeymen, artists and solicitors.

ROBERT A. REID

"While located here 'Picturesque Washington' a finely illustrated book on the National Capitol, with the text written by Joseph West Moore, a Providence newspaper man, was published. It reached a sale of nearly 50,000 copies. 'Three Decades of Federal Legislation,' a volume projected as an offset to 'Blaine's Book,' and written by the Hon. S. S. ('Sunset') Cox, was also published during this period, and reached a sale of about 25,000 copies. 'The Providence Plantations,' a large quarto, costing about $20,000 to produce, reached 7,500 in its various editions. Their lives of 'Burnside,' by Ben: Perley Poore, and 'Phil Sheridan,' by Colonels Hinton and Burr, were moderate successes. Some of their children's books reached up into flattering figures, and many of their lighter publications, like 'Christmas Bells,' reached annually into hundreds of thousands. Altogether the firm originated and printed nearly 100 independent publications during its business career, probably surpassing the achievements of any other one house in its line up to 1894, the year of the accident to J. A. Reid, which was the overpowering reason for the final suspension of the firm.

"During its occupancy of the Daniels building the firm experienced two serious fires, one of which was general in its scope and caused heavy loss to a large number of firms in the vicinity. The other was limited to this particular building. The firm was struggling from the effects of the second fire when, in 1894, Mr. J. A. Reid, who had

assumed the entire burden of the business, was thrown from an electric car and 'downed' completely through concussion of the brain.

"The plant of J. A. & R. A. Reid was well supplied with modern presses—a number of them from the famous manufacturers, C. B. Cottrell & Sons of Westerly and New York—with the best and latest faces of job type, and a great variety of letter for fine book work, catalogues, newspapers, small poster work, railroad time tables, and the diversified orders which come to a well-equipped printing office in these days."

William P. Bittman, of Denver, Col., gives his impressions of the office of the R. I. Printing Co. and its employes at an interesting period of its existence:

"I went to work at the R. I. Printing Co. in the early part of 1882, as a temporary or emergency hand. It was a fine office, and turned out some of the finest work done in Providence, was abundantly supplied with all the latest and up-to-date creations of the different type foundries; was kept in apple pie order—a place for everything and everything in its place. All the type was nickel-plated. About six regulars and one or two apprentices were employed at the time. During working hours—by way of deviation, social problems were solved, politics discussed, and Butler's 'Hudibras' quoted by the square yard. It was not necessary to resort to prison rules to keep the men in line, and the utmost latitude was extended to everyone. When a new comer received a job to do by the foreman, it was generally accompanied by the remark: 'Take your time; we look to quality and not quantity in this office.'

"John A. Belcher was the foreman. John was a master at the art, a good proof-reader, and an all-round clever fellow. Unfortunately, John possessed an ungovernable temper, and when he got his 'dander' up, at some real or fancied 'outrage' perpetrated on him or in violation of the established rules and regulations of the office, then you could look out for 'Das Donnerroetter,' to use a German cuss word. A Kansas cyclone or an eruption of Mount Vesuvius was nothing in comparison with it. These outbursts were infrequent, however, and were generally aimed at the innocent, harmless and much-abused Joseph, his brother, one of the neatest and most artistic job printers in the city of Providence; among the rest of the typos they created considerable merriment.

"Among the employes of the R. I. Printing Co. during my time were the following, who bore pompous and weighty names, to wit: John 'Hamilton Boyd' Kidd, John 'Adams' Belcher, Joseph 'Warren' Belcher, 'Zopher Randall' Cummings, and last, but not least, my esteemed, amiable and ancient friend, familiarly known as the 'Antiquated Captain,' George 'Wellington' Barry, who, I learn, is still on deck, although he must have passed the four-score mile post of his life, and bids fair to rival in longevity the illustrious 'Iron Duke' of Waterloo fame, whose name he bears, and who passed from time to eternity in his 83d year. Great Scott! Captain, are you never going to say '30'? There you have it, comedy, tragedy, war, peace—all the elements necessary, and right at hand, too!

"There is no doubt that the weight of their names was oftentime a mighty load, and their efforts at dignity were not always successful. Still, one might be sure of a warm heart beating under the waistcoat, covering the overwrought chest so often thrown out with either real or imaginary military ardor or literary pride.

"I remained in Providence about two or three years, working at the Rhode Island and occasionally subbing on the Visitor, Sunday Dispatch, etc., and then went to Boston. In 1894 Boston Typographical Union sent me to the Union Printers' Home. The climate was so beneficial that I left the Home and settled in Denver. A generous increase in my pension from the United States Government enables me to live way up on the sunny side of Easy street, and spend the remaining few years of my life in the dolce far niente."

His first day's experience in a Providence printing office as an apprentice is told by Albert P. E. Doyle, now of Washington, D. C.:

"In 1889, E. A. Johnson, head of the firm bearing that name, offered the annual apprenticeship to me without further agreement than the admonition, 'If the job don't suit you, git; if you don't suit the job, gitto!' I was informed that Mr. Joseph H. O'Verdine was to be my boss, but a few hours' labor in the book-room demonstrated that Miss Emma Ballou, Mr. John Henry Whalen, the Misses Cora B. Wilson, Katie Kiernan, Gracie Fisk, Messrs. George Washington Cutting, Charles Dickens Gardiner, A. B. C. D. Frost, Frank Fort Fuller, with many others to hear from, were also in command of the ship.

"Naturally of a modest and retiring disposition I fell over myself in complying with the various orders of my numerous foremen and foreladies, everybody taking a whack except Mr. J. H. O'V., and by 10 o'clock occasional comments of satisfaction told me that I was solid, and that the office had at last secured a truly good boy.

"At the expiration of that time, however, presuming that I had become sufficiently acquainted with the various sections of the office so as to receive and digest instruction in the 'art preservative,' Mr. William Wallace, the senior 'devil,' condescended to teach the 'young tree' how to wash the ink-slab without soiling the instructor's hands, taking care meanwhile to impress upon him the fact that if those before mentioned were captains, he was commodore. Willie promptly initiated me into all those graces and virtues which made my presence so welcome to J. Henry Whalen and to J. Henry Dillon throughout the remainder of my apprenticeship.

"To resume, while nearly a year's full residue was being soaked and scraped and scraped and soaked from the ink-slab, John Henry Baxter was laboriously, but fastidiously covering the tympan of the old Washington hand-press with new felt and packing. John was probably as proud of his handiwork when finished as was the new devil of the resplendent ink-slab, which by this (and be it truly chronicled for the last) time, fairly glistened in immaculate purity.

"John laid out an eight-page form on the now rejuvenated press, sullied the fair face of my ink-slab with a daub of ink which is on it yet, inked the form, pulled a proof, and I can yet see the look of intense satisfaction spreading o'er his features as he stepped back and surveyed the impression. He ordered Wallace to pull nine more proofs. Wallace ordered me to assist in pulling the lever over. With a thrill of pride I jointly grasped the handle with W., and learned by the time the lever reached its centre that instead of my assisting Wallace, Wallace was assisting me, and very feebly at that.

"As the lever would very likely be on the far side of the press yet, had I not pulled it over, it looked to me like finding the nickle Wallace bet that I could not push it back alone. Two feet braced firmly against the well-filled and Will-filled 'hell-box,' and the almost superhuman shove on the lever 'did' something. A quick glance at the debris and a quick glance at J. H. B. as quickly told me that something else would soon be 'did.' As there was only three stories under us, I moved for the entry at about John's pace (no, gentle reader, John was not walking), for had I not noticed there were no fur-trimmed juliets over his E-12 white socks, and heard him say, 'Water will rot the bottom of a ship,' and observed that he did not make a practice of praying during working hours, not to mention that he was the sole custodian of the filigree type? No, I was convinced that John was not a fit associate for me at that moment. I reasoned that if I stayed in the entry long enough to count ten billion ten times matters inside would shape themselves so that at least I could get my hat and coat. I had hardly finished counting my seventy-fifth million when Mr. John Henry Whalen came out and invited me to return. The good lord knows that I was waiting for Wallace, but, J. Henry, why did you grin?

"When I finished with J. Hen. my promotion was rapid, for I was then and there installed admiral of the fleet, and remained in that capacity until 'Billy' Donovan took me under his sheltering mantle just 365 days afterward, but first informing me that he was the pilot of the craft and if I desired to reach my destination I would have to ship as a common land-lubber. As I received able-seaman's papers right after leaving his care, it seems needless to mention that the pilot's orders were sacredly obeyed."

The John F. Greene office is probably the oldest in the city, having been started in 1828, by John S. Greene at 7 North Main street. William Simons, Jr., purchased it the next year and it was moved to 15 Market square. It was the home of the Republican Herald, the leading Democratic semi-weekly newspaper, until 1853, when a consolidation with the Daily Post was accomplished, which continued until 1867. In that year John F. Greene became its owner, it was separated from the newspaper, and moved to 56 Canal street. In 1886 John F. Minchin and Elias S. Nickerson purchased the office and it was moved to 81 Dyer street. When Mr. Minchin died in 1906, John A. Belcher took his place in the firm.

Snow & Farnham's book and job office, now located at 63 Washington street, was originally connected with the Evening Press newspaper, started in 1859. From 1861 to 1900 the office was in the building at the northwest corner of Dyer and Custom House streets. The printing for the State was done there for many years, and also the city printing. In September, 1884, the book and job department was separated from the newspapers, and shortly after came into possession of its present owners, Edwin M. Snow and Joseph E. C. Farnham. Twice the plant was almost completely destroyed by fire, the last one causing removal to the present location. A very large and successful business has been done by the firm.

In 1882, Frank D. Livermore and Richard D. Knight formed a partnership under the name of Livermore & Knight. Both partners had been conducting printing offices for a few years previously. Their first location was at 18 Custom House street. In a few years the increase of business caused a removal to 74 Weybosset street, which location was occupied for about ten years. The Lauderdale building on Westminster street next accommodated their growing business for about seven years, when another removal was made to Pine street, corner Hay street, their present home. Printing is but a small part of the product of this firm, but the quality is first class and their field of operations very extensive.

The Remington Printing Co. was started in 1891 by P. S. Remington at 43 Weybosset street in a modest way. Two years later it was located at 153 Dorrance street and F. M. Mason and John E. Hurley became members of the firm. The growth of the business compelled another moving in 1895. This time the present ample quarters in the Hanley building, 63 Washington street, were occupied. In 1900 B. P. Moulton purchased P. S. Remington's interest.

The Franklin Press, now located at 63 Washington street, is the successor of J. L. & E. N. Casey, who opened an office at 7 College street in 1892. The Caseys were students at Brown University and their first venture in Providence was as editors and publishers of the Brown Daily Herald, still issued regularly during the College terms from the Franklin Press. J. L. & E. N. Casey were succeeded in 1893 by Casey, Murch & Co., in 1894 by Casey Brothers, and in 1896, when the plant was moved to its present location, by the Franklin Press. The latter has changed hands but not its name several times, the present officers, Charles A. Dalton, President, and Thomas J. Griffin, Treasurer, having taken charge in 1901. The plant is splendidly equipped for first-class work of all kinds, and the largest force of Union job compositors in the city is employed at the Franklin. The veteran Fred-

erick B. Amsden has set the type for the Brown Daily Herald so many years that he has come to be regarded as an indispensable adjunct to its publication. The Franklin Press granted the eight-hour day Jan. 1, 1906, without friction of any sort. It has profited by the label campaign incident to the strike, having doubled its force of compositors to meet the requirements of new business.

One of the best-known Union shops in the city is that conducted at 33 Washington street by the William R. Brown Company, A. W. Woodcock, proprietor. William R. Brown's first venture as a master printer was located on Dorrance street, removal being made to 47 Eddy street, and later to the present location. Mr. Woodcock was admitted to the firm just previous to Mr. Brown's death, which occurred in 1903, and he has since conducted the business. The William R. Brown Company makes a specialty of badge work, and does more printing for secret and fraternal societies, perhaps, than any other office in the city. It is, however, well equipped for other work, and conducts a profitable business. The eight-hour day went into effect there Jan. 1, 1906, and the shop is thoroughly Union.

In 1889 James H. Mathews bought out a printing partnership which he had entered at 1052 High street less than a fortnight previous, and moved the plant to 1851 Westminster street, where he has been in business continuously since then, in later years as partner with his younger brother, Thomas J. Mathews, under the firm name of J. H. & T. J. Mathews. James H. Mathews learned his trade in Westerly, R. I., and was foreman of the Westerly Sun previous to coming to Providence. The plant is very well equipped for all classes of work, and has been enlarged several times, a new press having been installed in October, 1907. This firm was the first in the city to carry a Union label. The Mathews brothers are staunch Union men, both carrying cards, James H. as a pressman, and Thomas J. as a member of Providence Typographical Union.

In 1898 Charles Manshell opened a small printing office at 19 Mill street, moving in 1899 to 339 North Main street, and in 1901 to 115-119 Pine street, where the business is still continued under the name of the Sun Printing Company, in quarters several times enlarged since the moving to Pine street. The plant is an extensive one, including the largest cylinder press in the city and a new model ticket machine, which is the first of its kind to be installed here. Mr. Manshell is one of the most enterprising and energetic master printers in the city, and the large and increasing business of the Sun Printing Company is ample evidence of his keen sagacity and sound business sense. To Mr. Manshell principally is due credit for the demand for the Union label

among the large Hebrew population of the city. The Sun invariably advertises as a Union printing house; it granted the eight-hour day Jan. 1, 1906, and Mr. Manshell still carries a card, although doing very little work at the case in recent years.

The Loose Leaf Manufacturing Company was reorganized early in 1907, a combination being made with H. M. Coombs, a famous Providence binder, who was then conducting a bindery at 63 Washington street, to which the plant of the L. L. Manufacturing Company was moved from Sabin street. The older L. L. Company had moved its plant to Louisville, Ky., in 1905, but reopened toward the close of that year in this city. A change of management brought Irvin B. Stites into control, and he consummated the combination with H. M. Coombs. Mr. Coombs retired from the reorganized company in October, 1907, opening a new bindery across the street. The Loose Leaf Company has one of the finest equipped plants in the city, and has facilities for turning out the finest quality of work of any description, from a simple dodger to a bound volume, including ruling and blank book work of all kinds. Quality is the watchword at the Loose Leaf. A slight unpleasantness in 1906, when the Loose Leaf Company returned to a nine-hour schedule, was settled early in 1907, and the Loose Leaf Company has since then carried the Union label.

The Alpine Printing Co., George L. Hammond, proprietor, was started in 1892. It is located at 94 Snow street and does a large and profitable business.

Bushman & Co., 290 Eddy street, moved its plant in June, 1907, from 489 Westminster street, to the present more commodious quarters. The proprietors are enterprising young men and are building up a good plant and a large business.

James R. Day, at 37 Weybosset street, has a well established business, begun in 1888. Mr. Day is a badge specialist, but his patronage among the commercial houses and banks of the city is large. He is reliable, punctual in fulfilling promises and well liked by those who are his customers.

Holland & Son, John and Oscar, conduct a small commercial plant at 131 Washington street, the father as pressman and the son as compositor. They have a wide circle of friends and their business is profitable.

The Ideal Printing Company, 45 Eddy street, George H. Webb, proprietor, is well equipped for good work.

The Industrial Printing Company, 43 South Main street, is conducted by another hustling and enterprising young man, George H. Brown. Mr. Brown's business has grown by leaps and bounds in recent

years, removal to more commodious quarters two years ago, promising duplication by simple necessity within the near future.

The Oxford Linotype Composition Company was organized in August, 1907, by Henry W. and John F. O'Hara. One machine was installed at 24 North Main street. In September the printing plant of the Visitor was absorbed and the Oxford Company moved across the street to the old Visitor office, at 27 North Main street.

The Providence Printing Company, at 24 North Main street, was established early in 1907, by Hugh F. Carroll, who has more than once in recent months demonstrated the possibilities of a small plant. "Printers and Printing in Providence" is from the press of the Providence Printing Co.

George W. Hope conducts the Star Printing Co. at 910 Westminster street, well known as a Union house.

The Whitney Press, at 45 Waldo street, has a well-equipped plant.

H. Beck & Co., 191 North Main street, are new comers in Providence.

Carl C. Robb, a popular member of No. 33, in October, 1907, opened an office at 211 Indiana avenue, where he prints.

Ralph Freeman, in June, 1907, became manager of a small printing plant owned by the Boys' Club, at Eddy and Weybosset streets.

The Capitol Printing Company, 95 Westminster street, was organized in 1907, John F. Keenan, Richard D. Lacy and Frank G. Sullivan, employes of the Journal and Bulletin, being the proprietors. The Capitol is almost the first enterprise in Providence conducted by printers who are not directly connected with its mechanical department.

An imprint about 1800 reads "Printed by Nathaniel and Benjamin Heaton for Joseph J. Todd, Providence, at the sign of the Bible and Anchor." One of these Heatons was in partnership with Samuel J. Williams in 1804. No other mention of the Heatons has been found.

Some of the book and job offices not otherwise referred to are included in the following list:

1824-36—Henry Trumbull at 26 and 34 High st.

1826—Barzillai Cranston at 10 North Main st. 1828—Cranston & Marshall at 4 Market sq. 1830—Cranston & Hammond at 1 Union buildings. 1832—Barzillai Cranston at 4 Market sq. 1836 at 14 Market sq. 1838 and later at 1 Market sq., where he also conducted a book store.

1826-28—Smith & Parmenter at 9 Market sq.

1828—William Marshall at 4 Union buildings. 1830 at 12 Market sq. 1836 at 19 Market sq.

1833—Edward and J. W. Cory at 9 Market sq.

1833—James S. Ham and S. R. Weeden at 9 Market sq.

1840—Benjamin T. Albro at 9 Market sq. 1844 at 2 Canal st. 1847-50 at 5 Canal st. 1853-56 at 11 Market sq.

1841—Benjamin F. Moore at 19 Market sq. 1844 at 12 South Main st.

1852—Marcus B. Young at 24 Westminster st. 1859 at 33 Westminster st. 1870—A. S. Reynolds. 1873—Reynolds (M. M.), Mackinnon (G. F.) & Trumpler (P. J.) at 9 Calender st. Christian Union and Daily Chronicle were published from

the office while at this location. 1875 at 5 Washington row. Sunday Dispatch printed in the office. 1878—Moved to East Greenwich.

1854—Henry Tilden at 32 Westminster st. 1871 at 29 Weybosset st. 1880 at 4 Westminster st.

1857—Henry L. Tillinghast at 9 and 12 Market sq.

1865—George H. Whitney at 7 Market sq. 1871—Logee (W. K.), Maxfield (W. B.) & Co. 1873—Valpey, Angell Co. & Maxfield. 1877-1907—E. L. Freeman & Co. at 3 Westminster st.

1867—Millard (S. M.) & Harker (T. M.) at 131 Dorrance st. 1869—S. M. Millard at 57 Weybosset st. 1870—Millard, Gray (C. C.) & Simpson (T.). 1874—S. M. Millard. 1877—Millard, Morris (J. F.) & Co. (E. W. Woodley) at 111 Broad st. 1878—J. Frank Briggs instead of Woodley. 1879—Peter H. Massie. 1882 at Slade building, Washington st.

1871—James J. Easton at 14 Westminster st.

1871—M. A. Walsh at 16 North Main st.

1873—Trumpler (P. J.) & Burchfield (C. E.) at 98 Westminster st.

1873—Thomas A. Carpenter & Co. at 125 Broad st.

1873-4—Hutchinson (A. S.) & Trenn (W. H.) at 156 Westminster st.

1873—Joseph F. Morris at 20 Westminster st. 1874 at 9 Calender st.

1874—Edward K. Aldrich at 243 Westminster st. 1875—E. K. & Thomas W. Aldrich. 1878—E. K. Aldrich at 217 Westminster st.

1875—Star Printing Co. at 256 Public st.

1875—John Francis Smith. 1880 at 49 Peck st. 1881 at 21 Friendship st. 1885 at 235 Westminster st. 1891 at 123 Dorrance st. 1893 at 154 Dorrance st.

1875—William H. Tilley at 5 Marshall st. 1879 at 444 High st. 1880-86 at 606 High st.

1875—Frank E. Nickerson at 5 Washington row.

1876—Charles Atwood at 2 Major st. 1878 at 9 Winter st.

1876—Andrew P. Martin at 359 North Main st.

1876—Dow B. Talbot at 18 Cranston st.

1878—Thomas S. Hammond at 49 Weybosset st. 1882-1907 at 98 Weybosset st. 1907 at 26 Custom House st.

1878—George B. Arnold at 135 South Main st.

1878—Henry N. Leader & Co. at 87 Westminster st.

1878—Mylon C. Merriam at 81 Westminster st.

1878—John S. Kellogg at 7 Market sq. 1879 at 19 Westminster st. 1881 at 5 Washington row. 1883-89—Kellogg Printing Co.

1878—Noah D. Payne at 12 Page st. 1879 at 25 Potter st. 1880 at 82 Academy av. 1883—Yankee Notion Printing Co. at 202 Westminster st. 1888—Marion Printing Co. at 129 Westminster st. 1893 at 157 Westminster st. 1899 at 25 North Main st. 1900 at 108 Eddy st. 1904 at 37 Weybosset st. 1905-7 at 19 Page st.

1879—W. Ward Fuller at 98 Weybosset. 1880—Fuller, Upham & Co. at 91 Westminster st. and 31 Exchange place. 1881—W. Ward Fuller. 1882 at 109 Orange st.

1879—Farmer, Livermore & Co. at 27 Custom House st.; Richard D. Knight at 24 Custom House st. 1880 at 18 Custom House st. 1881—Knight & Remington (R. D. Knight and C. R. Remington, Jr.). 1883—Livermore & Knight.

1880—H. L. Thompson & Co. at 75 Westminster st.

1880—J. C. Hall & Co. at 62 Weybosset st. 1891 at 60 Weybosset st. 1899-1907—The J. C. Hall Co. at 68 West Exchange st.

1881—A. C. Beaman at 3 Weybosset st.

1881—Chadsey (W. N.) & Clarke (E. M.) at 97 Weybosset st. 1882 at 23 Weybosset st. 1888 at 9 Custom House st. 1893—W. N. Chadsey at 44 Custom House st.

1881—H. A. Townsend & Bro. at 98 Weybosset st. 1882 at 188 Eddy st. 1883—F. H. Townsend. 1897-1907 at 95 Pine st.

1881—Charles C. Bigelow at 97 Weybosset st. 1882 at 26 Washington st. 1884—Bigelow Printing Co. 1888 at 45 Eddy st. 1889 at 21 Eddy st. While located here the presswork for the Evening Call, the daily newspaper issued by Providence Typographical Union, was done by this company. In July a Scott perfecting press was used.

1882—Myron R. Briggs at 30 Admiral st. 1884 at 348 North Main st.

1883—F. E. Capron at 13 Market sq.

1883—Charles W. Littell & Co. at 243 Westminster st. 1891 at 267 Westminster st. 1893 at 333 Westminster st. 1895 at 206 Weybosset st. 1896-1907 at 333 Westminster st.

1883—Crandall (W. C.) & Tucker (H. W.) at 243 Westminster st.

1883—Whittemore (D. H.) & Thompson (H. L.) at 54 North Main st. 1886-1907—Whittemore & Colburn (J. G.).

1883—Edwin B. Evans at 18 Hammond st. 1886 at — Cranston st. 1890 at 292 Westminster st.

1884—George E. Crandall, Jr., at 7 Market sq.

1884—J. T. R. Proctor at 174 Westminster st.

1884-88—George M. Webb at 208 Pine st.

1884-86—R. D. Gerrish at 1 Irons Block, Olneyville.

1884—Almon B. Hart at 235 Westminster st.

1885—Francis (R.) & Walker (G. F.) at 19 Fenner st.

1885—John H. Schofield at 5 Washington row.

1885—George F. Chapman & Co. at 27 Pine st. and 62 Weybosset st. 1894—Perry Printing Co. 1895—William H. Walton, Supt., at 25 Pine st. 1899-1907 at 57 Weybosset st.

1885—A. H. Field & Co. at 57 Weybosset st. 1899 at 186 Mathewson st. 1903 at 180 Mathewson st. 1905 at 124 Washington st. 1907 at 775 Westminster st.

1886—Farmer (E. G.), Girsch (C. W.) & Co. at 18 Custom House st. 1887—E. G. Farmer & Co.

1887—A. H. Cary at 255 High st. 1889 at 33 Snow st.

1887—O. T. R. Greene at 11 Washington st. 1893 at 21 Washington st. 1907 at 5 Washington row.

1887-8—N. L. McCausland & Co. at 21 South Main st.

1887-91—Avondale Printing Co., Herman L. Calder, manager, at 258 Westminster st.

1888—Ideal Card and Printing Co. at 65 Dorrance st. (P. W. Rounds and F. W. Smith).

1888—E. W. Kenyon at 235 Westminster st.

1888—Cummings (M. J.) & Dow (J. C.) at 77½ Dorrance st. 1889—M. J. Cummings. 1892 at 112 Dorrance st.

1888—Edward H. Morrissey at 235 Westminster st.

1888—R. I. Label Works at 33 Beverly st. 1895 at 91 Sabin st.

1888—T. W. Schurman at 254 Westminster st. 1889 at 262 Westminster st.

1888—Star Printing Co. at 255 Westminster st. David Seide, manager.

1888-9—Frederick B. Wood at 45 Eddy st.

1889—George D. Niven & Co. at 998 Broad st.

1889—H. I. Gould & Co. at 282 Westminster st. 1893-1901 at 400 Westminster st.

1890-92—W. E. Burbank at 227 Eddy st.

1890—Ryder (James J.) & Dearth (Henry B.) at 146 Westminster st. 1892—J. J. Ryder Co. 1898-1907 at 47 Washington st.

1890-92—Sholes (W. F.) & Searle (E. W.) at 33 Snow st. 1895 at Hoppin Homestead Building. 1898-1905 at 189 Mathewson st.

1890-1907—Standard Printing Co. at 5 Washington row. B. F. Briggs, manager.

1890—James N. Arnold at 30 Eddy st.

1890—Louis Basinet at 255 High st. 1891 at 376 High st. 1893 at 890 Westminster st. 1901-7 at 35 Cranston st.

1890—George A. Wilson & Co. at 21 Eddy st. 1895 at 101 Sabin st. 1897—Journal of Commerce Co.

1891—Standard Steam Printing and Publishing Co. at 39 Snow st.

1891-2—Walter J. Ellis at 269 Westminster st.

1891—Charles H. Heptonstall & Bro. at 1076 High st. 1893 at 1962 Westminster st.

1891-3—E. A. Risley & Co. at 24 Custom House st.

1891—Sibley (Edward F.) & Johnson (Clarence P.) at 1078 High st. 1892—Edward F. Sibley. 1893 at 1964 Westminster st. 1899-1907 at 1 Olneyville sq.

1891—Buker Publishing Co. at 19 Westminster st. 1894-9 at 21 Westminster st.

1891—F. S. Bowen at 282 Dyer st.

1892-3—Claude Gardiner at 366 High st.

1893—Providence Printing and Publishing Co at 874 Westminster st.

1892—R. I. Publishing Co., B. F. Evans, manager, at 9 Calender st.

1892—Taylor Card and Printing Co. at 4 Mathewson st. 1893 at 186 Mathewson st. 1900 at 179 Richmond st. 1904 at 257 West Exchange st.

1893-5—Chace (Robert A.) & Young (Richard A.) at 47 Sprague st.

1893—Providence Albertype Co. at 80 East George st. 1900-2—Platt Albertype Co. at 35 North Main st.

1893—E. M. Clarke at 41 Dorrance st. 1894 at 44 Custom House st. 1899-1907 at 332 Prairie av.

1893-1903—Eagle Printing Co. at 12 Moulton st.

1893—Ellis Printing Co. at 28 North Main st.

1893-1901—Elmwood Printing Co. at 76 Fifield av. C. E. Bailey, Jr., Manager.

1893—Herald Printing Co. at 75 Westminster st. 1897 at 49 Westminster st.

1893—Madden (F. C.), Bell (J. D.) Co. at 76 Dorrance st.

1894—American Press Co. at 216 Weybosset st. Henry Lindsay, proprietor.

1894—Diamond Printing Co. at 24 North Main st. (James D. O'Hern and Albert P. Doyle.) 1901—James D O'Hern.

1894—Pond (W. H.) & Raymond (G.) at 75 Clifford st. 1899—William H. Pond & Son (L. G.) at 83 Page st. 1900 at 110 Richmond st.

1894—Charles H. Ross at 121 Weybosset st.

1895—Bannon & Co. at 64 North Main st. (John L. Bannon). 1896 at 43 North Main st. 1897 at 874 Westminster st. 1900—H. W. Goodnow & Co. 1901—Rapid Printing Co. at 63 Washington st.

1895-7—Continental Printing Co. at 97 Dyer st. James C. Gregg, secretary.

1895—John Cray, Olneyville sq. 1899 at 34 Plainfield st. 1902 at 16 Plainfield st. 1907 at 65 Plainfield st.

1895—Narragansett Printing Co. at 99 Friendship st. 1898 at 155 Orange st. 1900 at 9 Calender st. 1901 at 21 Eddy st. 1905-7 at 45 Eddy st.

1896—Herbert Barnett at 926 Manton av.

1896-1907—P. W. Card at 741 Westminster st.

1896—David Evans at 767 Westminster st. 1897—Evans Printing and Regalia House at 141 Weybosset st.

1896—Fox (C. J.) & Saunders (H. L.) at 12 Market sq. 1897 at 137 Weybosset st. 1907 at 236 Aborn st.

1896—Globe Printing Co. at 37 Weybosset st.

1896—Gunn & Wilcox at 87 Weybosset st. (Harry E. Gunn.)

1896—J. D. Hall & Co. at 101 Sabin st.

1896—Charles E. Littlefield at 206 Weybosset st.

1896—F. C. Madden at 10 West Exchange st.

1897—Bacon (James G.) & Graham (Thomas) Printing Co. at 348 Westminster st.

1897—John D. Bradshaw at 74 Bogman st. 1898 at 890 Westminster st. 1899 at 7 Trask st.

1897—Cashman (Asa) & Rollinson (John) at 47 Washington st. 1898—John Rollinson & Co. 1899 at 97 Dyer st. 1906-7—Rollinson & Hey.

1897-1902—The Robinson Press at 151 Pine st. (Thomas C. Robinson.)

1897—Edward E. Zulegan at 612 Douglass av.

1898—Chaffee-McIndoe Co. at 7 Eddy st.

1898-1907—H. T. Hammond at 74 Weybosset st.

1898—Edwin S. Godfrey at 207 Westminster st.

1899—Williams & Co. at 45 Eddy st. (David H. Williams). 1903 at 96 Mathewson st.

1899—Williams (Charles W.) & Fricker (Alexander) at 141 Weybosset st. 1901-5—Williams, Fricker & Co.

1899—Thompson & Thompson (Fred D. and Henry L.) at 163 Pine st. 1905 at 52 Richmond st. 1906-7 at 33 Broad st.

1900—Columbian Job Print at 687 Manton av. 1904-7—Sander P. Wilson.

1900-2—Frost Bros. (W. L. and H. B.) at 233 Ohio av.

1900-1—German-American Printing Co. at 125 Snow st. 1902 at 69 Richmond st.

1900—Pentecostal Printing Co. at 877 Eddy st. 1904-7 at 212 Oxford st.

1900-4—Place & Wells Co. at 8 Niantic av. Emory L. Place, manager.

1901-7—Brandt Printing Co. at 297 Canal st. (Soloman S. Brandt.)

1901—F. Curzio & Co. at 84 Spruce st. 1904-5 at 32 Spruce st.

1901—Excelsior Printing Co. at 15 Dorrance st. (Frank S. Bowen, manager.) 1903 at 121 North Main st. 1905 at 124 Washington st. 1907 at 775 Westminster st.

1901—New York Printing Co. at 21 Washington st. 1902 at 9 Washington row. 1907 at 15 Exchange place. (E. L. Meyers.)

1901—Walford B. Read at 1 Olneyville sq.

1901-7—Benoni Sweet at 862 Broad st.

1902—Robert F. Belcher at 400 Westminster st. 1904 at 124 Washington st.

1902—John H. Donahue at 348 Westminster st. 1903—Empire Mfg. and Printing Co. at 131 Washington st. (William Leach, J. H. Donahue and T. P. Davis.)

1902-4—E. B. Evans & Co. at 936 Manton av.

1902—Keystone Press at 77 Dyer st.

1902—H. K. Phillips at 15 Dorarnce st.

1902—George E. Williams at 110 Richmond st.

1903-7—Acme Printing Co. at 35 Westminster st.

1903-5—Joseph G. Haunch at 15 Dorrance st.

1903—Maine Printing Co. at 43 Cranston st.

1904-7—W. H. Leland & Co. at 144 Westminster st.

1904-7—Charles S. Reynolds & Co. at 37 Weybosset st

1904—Fred Smith at 31 Broad st.

1904-6—Vendome Mfg. Co. at 45 Eddy st.

1904-7—Weybosset Printing Co. at 141 Weybosset st.

1904—O. P. Clarke at 98 Weybosset st. 1905-7 at 97 Dyer st.

1904—La Liberta Publishing Co. at 155 Atwell's av.

1904-7—Colorgraph Printing Co. at 49 Weybosset st.

1905—Edgewood Press at 120 Washington st.; 1907 at 390 New York av.

1905-7—Providence Linotype Co. at 26 Custom House st.

1905-7—E. C. Spencer at 8 Niantic av.

1906—Gideon Carlstrom at 279 Weybosset st.; 1907 at 13 Burrell st.

1906—C. M. Cunha at 55 Arcade.

1907—Aronson & Gustafson at 186½ Prairie ave.

1907—Samuel P. Harris at 95 Pine st.

1907—L. M. Phelps & Co. at 95 Westminster st.

1907—International Printing Co. at 155 Atwell's av.

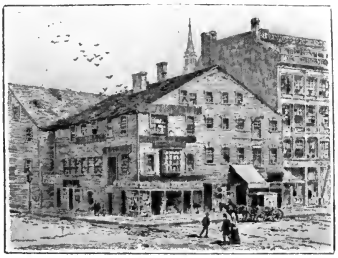
From 1772 until 1793, "the sign Shakespeare's Head was erected upon a pole eight or ten feet high on the sidewalk in front of what is now No. 21 Meeting street." The sign was first mentioned in connection with the Gazette, July 9, 1763, when the paper was published at Judge Jenckes's book shop, at the sign of Shakespeare's Head.

The Gazette was moved "to the building at the southeast corner of the Market House, directly opposite the street leading to Brown University," in 1812. The building with Hugh H. Brown's sign is the one. It was torn down to widen College street.

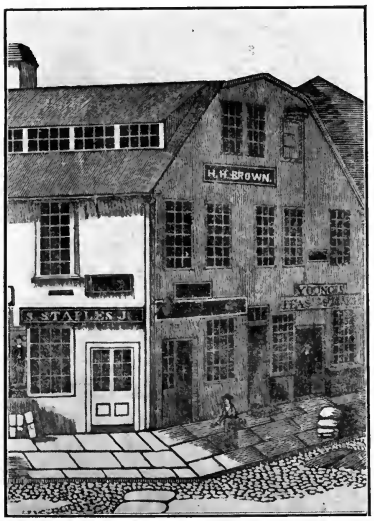
In 1827 Market square was a veritable printing house square, as the Patriot, Journal, Microcosm, Cadet, Christian Telescope, Religious Messenger, Pawtucket Chronicle, Anti-Universalist and Rhode Island

Early Printing Houses

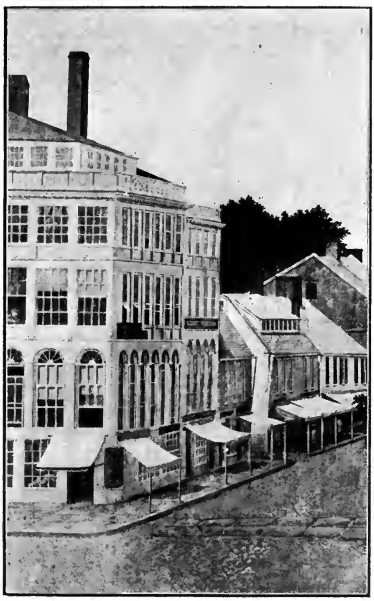
"SHAKESPEARE'S HEAD"
Providence Gazette, 1772-1793



"THE COFFEE HOUSE"
Providence Gazette, 1793-1812
Rhode Island American, 1813-1826
Providence Journal, 1820-1823



"ABBOTT 'STILL' HOUSE"
Providence Gazette, 1812-1825
H. H. Brown, 1856-1863



"THE GRANITE BUILDING"
Providence Journal, 1824-1833
Centre of Printing Industry in 1827

Register, together with numerous printing offices, were located there. The buildings in which they were located were the Granite building and the Old Coffee House.

The great gale of 1815 occurred on September 23. In a diary kept by Bennett H. Wheeler, now in possession of Mrs. Frederick R. Hoard, is a vivid account of the terrific storm of wind and water, and of his efforts to rescue his family and others from the flood. Mr. Wheeler and Capt. Josiah Jones were at that time publishers of the Patriot. Their printing house was at the corner of Market square and North Main street. From this point Capt. Jones witnessed the carrying away of the bridge. The first vessel that dashed against it brought up, but the second one made a clean sweep through, and the bridge was gone.

JOSIAH JONES

Barzillai Cranston was at work at the time of the gale in the office of the Rhode Island American, then located in the third story of the Old Coffee House, corner Market square and North Water street, (now Canal street.) About 10 o'clock the hurricane drove in two or three of the windows, and the printers accepted that demonstration as a notice to quit.

The Providence Directory was first printed in 1824 by Brown & Danforth, (H. H. Brown and Walter R. Danforth); in 1826 by Carlile & Brown, (Francis Y. Carlile); in 1828, '30, '32, '36, '38, '41, '44, '47, '50, '53 and thereafter annually until 1860 by H. H. Brown. June 1, 1860, Brown sold his interest in the Directory to Adams, Sampson & Co., of Boston, who have continued to publish it since. Some changes in the name of the firm have occurred.

Providence has had several weekly newspapers that depended upon the revenue received from advertisements for their expenses, and were distributed free to the public. The most notable one was the General Advertiser, started in 1847 by Cornelius S. Jones, son of Josiah Jones. It had an existence of more than 40 years.

Comparatively few books have been produced in Providence printing offices. The publications of the city and state governments have

been the most important and also the most profitable. Few of the periodicals issued have had either a healthy or extended existence. The following is an incomplete list of the latter:

Liberty's Centinel. S. J. Williams. 1803.
Rhode Island Farmer. Weekly. David Heaton and Benoni Williams. 1804-05.
Providence Centinel and War Chronicle. Weekly. Herman B. and Daniel Man. 1212.
Rhode Island Literary Repository. Monthly. Isaac Bailey, editor. 1814.
Juvenile Gazette. Origen Bachelor. William H. Smith, successive editors. 1818.
Rhode Island Register. H. H. Brown. 1819.
Religious Intelligencer. Weekly. James D. Knowles, editor. May 13, 1820, to Nov. 4, 1820. Barber Badger. May 26, 1821-24.
Rhode Island Baptist. Allen Brown. 1823.
The Beacon. William S. Spear. 1823-26.
The Ladies' Magazine. Monthly. 1823.
Hopkinsian Magazine. Otis Thompson. 1824-40.
Christian Telescope. Rev. David Pickering. Jacob Frieze. 1824-29. (Universalist).
Town and Country. 1825. (Temperance).
The Ladies' Museum. Eaton W. Maxcy. 1825.
Religious Messenger. Weekly. Origen Bachelor. 1825. James N. Seaman. 1826. William Goodell. 1827-28.
Literary Museum. Eaton W. Maxcy. 1826.
Literary Cadet and Saturday Evening Bulletin. Weekly. Smith & Parmenter. 1826. Semi-weekly. 1827-29.
Free Will Baptist Magazine. Quarterly. Zalmon Tobey. 1826. Monthly. 1828-30.
Anti-Universalist. Origen Bachelor. 1827.
The Investigator and General Intelligencer. James B. Yerrington. 1827-28. Removed to Boston.
Gospel Preacher. David Pickering. 1827. (Universalist.)
Juvenile Gazette. Weekly. Oliver Kendall, Jr. 1828.
The Toilet or Ladies' Cabinet of Literature. Weekly. Owen G. Warren, Samuel M. Fowler, successive editors. 1828-29.
The Original. Monthly. Frances H. Whipple, editor. 1829.
Beacon Light. W. A. Brown. 1829.
The Brunonian. Monthly during college year. 1829-31. Revived in 1868. Conducted by the undergraduates.
The Little Genius. W. A. Brown. 1829.
Literary Subaltern. Semi-weekly. S. S. Southworth, editor. William Marshall and John S. Hammond, printers. Jan. 1, 1829. Weekly. June 30, 1829. J. W. D. Hall and Brown Simmons. Oct. 2, 1829. Brown Simmons. Oct. 15, 1830-32.
The Olla Podrida. John Bisbee. 1830.
Juvenile Repository. Samuel S. Wilson. 1830.
Providence Free Press. Stearns & Wheaton. 1830. (Anti-Masonic.)
Chronicle of the Times. Semi-weekly. Bennett H. Wheeler. 1831.
R. I. Journal and Sunday School and Bible Class Advocate. Rev. David Benedict. 1831.
R. I. Temperance Advocate. Fortnightly. Jos. A. Whitmarsh. 1833.
Literary Journal and Weekly Register of Science and Fine Arts. Albert G. Greene, editor. 1833-34.
City Gazette. Weekly. 1834.
The Constitutionalist. 1834. (Suffrage extension).
New England Family Visitor and Literary Journal. Weekly. Knowles & Burroughs, publishers. 1834.
The Voice of the People. Mr. Doyle. 1834.
The Pupil's Monitor. Fortnightly. Silas Weston. 1834.
Free Will Baptist Quarterly. 1835-56. Removed to Dover, N. H.
The Light. Joseph A. Whitmarsh. 1835.
More Light. Jacob Frieze. 1835.
The Penny Post. Weekly. Samuel S. Wilson. 1835.
The Weekly Visitor. Samuel S. Wilson. 1835.
Rhode Island Temperance Herald. Weekly. Charles Jewett, L. D. Johnson, Abel Stevens, successive editors. 1838-40.
Providence Temperance Herald. 1838-39.
The Cradle of Liberty. Monthly. 1839. (Anti-slavery.)
John the Baptist. John Tillinghast, editor. 1840-43. (Six Principle Baptist.)
Gospel Messenger. Weekly. Zephaniah Baker, S. P. Landers, A. A. Davis, Harvey Bacon and Dunbar B. Harris were at different times editors. 1840-43. (Universalist.)
Gaspee Torchlight. Weekly. William R. Watson, editor. 1840. (Campaign paper—Whig.)
The Extinguisher. Weekly. Jacob Frieze, editor. 1840. (Campaign paper—Democrat.)
Cold Water Gazette. Wyllis Ames. 1840. (Temperance campaign paper.)
The Samaritan. Samuel S. Ashley, Thomas Tew, editors. Weekly and later fortnightly. 1841.
Narragansett Chief. Weekly. Joseph M. Church. 1842.
The Suffrage Examiner. 1841. (Anti-slavery.)
Christian Soldier. Fortnightly. J. Whittemore, T. H. Bachelor, editors. 1842-43. (Free Will Baptist.)
Independent Weekly. W. S. Sherman. 1844.
Tribune of the People. 1846.
R. I. Temperance Pledge. Amsbury & Lincoln. 1847.
The Day Star. 1849-50.
Constellation. E. S. Hill, John Murphy, Henry L. Tillinghast. 1850.
R. I. Educational Magazine. E. R. Potter, editor. 1852-54.
Una. Monthly. Mrs. Paulina Wright. 1853-54. In the interest of women.

R. I. Freeman. Dunbar B. Harris. 1854-57. (Anti-slavery.)
The Schoolmaster. Monthly. Rev. Robert Allyn, editor. 1856. W. A. Mowry, editor. 1857-74. Thomas W. Bicknell, editor. 1874-75. Merged with N. E. Journal of Education.
The Gleaner. 1855. High school students.
Bangs' Trumpet. Weekly. N. Bangs Williams. 1857-58.
High School Magazine. 1858.
Providence Preacher. Monthly. Rev. Thomas Williams. 1858-59.
Delphic Oracle. High school students. 1862.
Voice of the Truth. Monthly. J. H. Lonsdale. 1864-73. (Religious.)
The Bibliomanias. S. S. Rider. 1867.
New World. Weekly. T. A. Carpenter. 1869-71.
R. I. Lantern. Weekly. 1870.
Three Links. G. T. Bradley, John C. Kerr. 1870.
Temple of Honor. Monthly. Ferrin & Hammond. 1871-76. In the interest of temperance.
New England Register. T. A. Carpenter. 1871. In the interest of mill operatives, who were striving to obtain a 10-hour day.
Freemasons' Repository. Weekly. Ferrin & Hammond. 1871. Monthly. E. L. Freeman & Sons. 1882-1907.
Ours Illustrated. Monthly. Webb Brothers & Co. 1872-73.
Yours. Weekly. Trumpler & Burchfield. 1873.
Living Christian. Weekly. D. Schindler, editor. 1873.
Herald of the Centennial. Monthly. By Providence women in the interest of the Centennial Exhibition. 1875.
Church Union. Edward E. Nickerson. 1875.
Town and Country. Weekly. S. B. Keach. 1875-79.
The Record. Weekly. Rev. W. G. Comstock. 1875.
Weekly Visitor. (Catholic.) 1875. Dr. Michael T. Walsh, editor. 1876. Providence Visitor. Incorporated 1881. William F. Kennefick, manager. 1897. James I. Conway, manager. 1905-07.
Weekly Visitor. 1876. Removed to Central Falls.
Providence Anzeiger. F. Rueckert. 1876. Gustav Saacke. 1890-1907.
Odd Fellows' Register. Reynolds & Mackinnon. 1877.
The Jeweler. Monthly. W. J. Pettis. 1877.
High School Budget. 1877.
Deutscher Anzeiger. Weekly. Karl Peterman. 1878.
Providence Times. Weekly. W. H. Goffe. 1878.
The Cosmopolitan. Weekly. 1878-79.
The Parrott. Monthly. Porthouse, Carleton & Goffe. 1878.
The Echo. 1879.
Providence Herald. Weekly. Brown & Corbett (E. A.) 1879. A. D. Sawin. 1887. Now Corbett's Herald.
Confidential Reporter. Monthly. J. C. Gooding. 1880.
Providence Indicator. Weekly. Claude DeHaven. 1881-88.
The People. John F. Smith. 1881.
N. E. Anzeiger. C. C. Hentzmann. 1881.
Narragansett Historical Register. Monthly. James N. Arnold. 1882-1891.
Household Magazine. Monthly. D. P. Buker, Jr. 1882-86.
The Hypophet. High school students. 1882-83.
R. I. Wochenblatt. Weekly. W. Aldenkircher. 1883.
The Comet. 1883.
Art Folio. J. A. & R. A. Reid. 1883.
Book Notes. Sidney S. Rider. 1883-1907.
The Manufacturing Jeweler. Monthly. Albert Ullman, John A. McCloy. 1883. Fortnightly. Walter B. Frost. 1884-90. Weekly. 1890-1907.
Buker's Illustrated Monthly. D. P. Buker, Jr. 1884-94.
The Rhode Islander. Weekly. 1884-94.
The Helper. D. P. Buker. 1885.
R. I. Citizen. Benj. F. Evans. 1884-85.
The Outlook. Mary A. Babcock. 1885-1905.
Missionary Helper. Mrs. M. M. Brewster. 1885-86.
Short Hand and Type Writing. Monthly. 1885.
R. I. Farmer. Weekly. F. E. Carbett. 1886-87.
Commercial Bulletin. Weekly. D. P. Buker, Jr. 1886-90.
Black Board and Crayon. Quarterly. 1879-81. *Sunday School Superintendent.* Monthly. 1881. E. G. Taylor, editor. 1879-87. Miss L. O. Ordway, editor. 1887.
The Times. Robert Grieve. 1887-88. (Railroad and steamboat guide.)
The Paper. Weekly. Charles G. Wilkins, editor. 1888.
Rhode Island Republican. E. A. Corbett. 1887.
Foresters' Repository. Fortnightly. F. N. Shaw. 1888.
Beulah Items. Monthly. Rev. F. A. Hillery. 1888. *Beulah Christian.* 1892-1904. Weekly. 1905.
Olneyville Times.. Weekly. Sibley & Johnson. 1888-93. Edward F. Sibley. 1894-1907.
R. I. Military Journal. Monthly. Cqleman Wells. 1889.
Independent Citizen. Weekly. John H. Larry, editor. 1889-98.
Board of Trade Journal. Little & Bosworth. 1889-93. *Providence Journal of Commerce.* J. D. Hall, Jr., George A. Wilson, Robert Grieve. 1893-98. *Journal of Commerce and Board of Trade Journal.* 1899-1907.
Rental Guide. Lake, Shibley & Co. 1888. B. S. Lake & Co. 1889-1907.
Tiden. Weekly. Dr. J. F. Haller. 1889. William Hallender. 1891. (Swedish.)
Brown Magazine. Monthly. 1890. Consolidated with *The Brunonian* 1898.
The Critic. Weekly. E. A. Risley & Co. 1890.
Providence Ledger. Weekly. J. D. Hall, Jr. 1890-91.

R. I. Military Journal. 1890-94.
The Watchman. Weekly. John Waterman. 1890.
N. E. Torchlight. J. W. Henderson. 1890-1907.
N. E. Wine Merchant and Brewers' Gazette. F. E. Corbett. 1890-92.
Financial News. H. K. Stokes. 1890.
Church Messenger. Monthly. Miss Cora A. Wells, editor. 1891. (Y. P. S. C. E.)
Pomona Herald. A. S. Fitz. 1891. (Agriculture.)
Home Guard. Monthly. Mrs. E. T. Smith. 1891-1900.
The World. Louis G. Phillips. 1891. (Daily and Sunday.)
Brown Daily Herald. 1891-1907. Conducted by the undergraduates.
About Town. Weekly. W. W. Spencer. 1892-93.
R. I. Republican. Weekly. E. A. Corbett. 1892-1907.
Roger Williams Herald. 1892.
R. I. Anti-Cruelty Journal. Monthly. J. D. Hall, Jr. 1892.
Courrier du Rhode Island. Weekly. J. B. de Vicq de Cumptich. 1892. (French.)
Providence Allehander. Weekly. 1892.
Framat. Weekly. M. Hulting & Co. 1893.
Le Philanthrope. Monthly. 1893. (French.)
The Church Bells. 1893.
Greater Providence Magazine. P. W. Lovell. 1893.
Olneyville Tribune. Weekly. David E. Parmenter. 1893-94.
Atlantic Medical Weekly. Frederick T. Rogers. 1893-98.
R. I. Medical Science. Monthly. 1893-95.
Dimes and Dollars. Monthly. G. A. Millay. 1893.
Providence Commercial Bulletin. J. D. Hall & Co. 1894.
R. I. Israelite. Samuel Mason. 1894.
Narragansett Observer. H. E. Lewis. 1894.
Jewelry Magazine. Monthly. W. F. Teft. 1895.
Folket's Rost. Weekly. John Charholm. 1895-96.
The Pointer. John H. Larry. 1895-97.
German Evangelical Church Messenger. Monthly. Rev. F. B. Cunz. 1895-96.
Faith and Works. Weekly. G. G. Fraser. 1896-1900.
Weekly Messenger. C. E. Littlefield. 1896.
L'Aurora Novella. Weekly. Collano & Evans. 1896.
N. E. Brewers' and Liquor Dealers' Journal. 1896.
Nursing World. Monthly. Harry O. Brown, M. D. 1896.
L'Eco Del Rhode Island. Weekly. Frederico Curzio. 1897. (Italian.)
Skandinavia. Thorsten Berzelius. 1897. Arvid Janson. 1898. C. J. Ljangstrom. 1900-07.
Providence Triangle. Fortnightly. 1897-98.
Jewelers' Herald. Weekly. Claflin & Angell. 1898-99.
Manufacturers' Gazette. Albert Chaffee. 1898.
Club Life. Quarterly. A. A. Fraser. 1898-1907.
Providence Despatch. Weekly. E. A. Corbett. 1898-1907.
Providence Herold. Weekly. W. Brend. 1898-99. (German.)
American Historical Register. 1899.
Providence Weekly Guide. W. E. Clark. 1899-1903.
Brown Alumni Monthly. Henry R. Palmer, editor. 1900.
R. I. Picket. Monthly. F. E. Carpenter, editor. 1900. (Sons of Veterans.)
Providence Medical Journal. Quarterly. 1900.
Providence Watchman. Rev. W. S. Holland. 1900-03. (In the interest of colored people.)
Svea. Weekly. Arvid Janson. 1900. John S. Osterberg. 1901. Aron Mattson. 1902-07.
New England Woodman. Monthly. M. M. Pierce. 1900-01.
The Sepiad. Monthly. 1901. (Women students at Brown University.) Now a quarterly.
Association Notes. Weekly. Alfred Armitage. 1901-07. (Y. M. C. A.)
Publicity. Monthly. 1902-03.
R. I. Advertiser. Monthly. J. S. Grisinger. 1899-1906. F. R. Jelleff. 1907.
La Liberta. Weekly. F. Moracci. 1902. Alfred Pisco. 1903-04. Vittorio Talamini. 1905-07.
Providence Weekly Official Guide. 1904-07.
Providence Anzeiger. Weekly. Dr. Felix Hamburger. 1904-07.
The Bowler. Weekly. C. P. Shattuck. 1905.
Le Petit Journal. Weekly. J. S. Bowdon. 1905.
The State. Weekly. 1905-07.
N. E. Automobile Journal. Fortnightly. 1906-07.
Standard Weekly. Louis Blumenthal. 1906.
The Advance. 1907.
Le Courrier. Weekly. 1907.
Daily Trade Record. 1907.
The Union Man's Reference Guide. J. S. Houle, editor. 1907.
The Union Worker Magazine. Clarence Spooner. 1907.
R. I. Label League Bulletin. P. L. Murtha, Charles H. Lee. 1907.

REMINISCENT

THE ORIGINAL NIGHT LUNCH MAN.

Walter Scott.

Walter Scott, newspaper pressman, veteran fireman and originator of the night lunch wagon business, was born in Cumberland, R. I., Nov. 28, 1841. The family removed to Providence when Walter was very young. At the age of eleven he left school to go to work, as his father had become blind. Scott peddled candy, fruit and newspapers, going into the jewelry and machine shops, foundries and printing offices. News was brought from Europe by ships in those days, and the Crimean war and Indian mutiny caused the newspapers to issue extras, which the boys would sell, crying three or five days later from Europe, as the case might be. Gradually Scott added little pies, sandwiches and coffee to his bill of fare, until in 1858, the morning newspaper printers induced him to visit the composing rooms at midnight and serve lunch.

He learned to run the printing presses, and all through the Civil War he was depended upon for work when some pressman was sick or extra work was to be done. He had been rejected by the army doctors because of defective eyesight. In the early days of the war an extra Journal, half-sheet, was issued four times a day, but when George W. Danielson came to the paper, in 1863, the Evening Bulletin took its place. Scott worked on it more or less, and in July, 1863, had his left hand caught in the gear of the double cylinder press and badly mangled. The power was not on, but his assistant, Abel Head, threw the press off the centre when Scott had his hand in it, setting an ink roller. With presence of mind he calmly said, "Abe, turn that press back a little," so that Abe would not get rattled and turn the wrong way. When free, Scott walked around to where Danielson was making up a "form," the blood spouting from the severed artery. The sight was too much for Danielson and he fainted. Scott would soon have fainted, too, but Fred Ryder, the mail clerk, grabbed his arm as hard as he could, pressed his thumbs on the broken artery, and stopped the bleeding as much as possible until a surgeon arrived. Although the wound took four months to heal, Scott was back at work in three days with one arm in a sling.

At this time Scott was a member of hand engine Union 3, housed on Page street, and when that company was disbanded to put in a steamer, he joined Ocean 7, on Richmond street, remaining a member while that company existed.

When important war news came on Sunday, Scott would arrange with Danielson to get out an extra at his own risk, paying a certain sum per hundred for the papers and doing the press work himself. He would then distribute them to the newsboys, sometimes on shares, and when the city was supplied, he would hire a carriage and go through the towns of the Blackstone Valley. When Lee surrendered, he tried to sell a big edition and got stuck on 1400 copies.

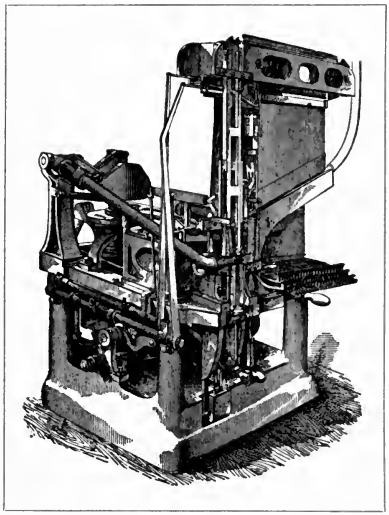
When the Morning Star was started Scott took a regular situation as pressman on it. At this time he was an active member of Providence Typographical Union, of which he is now an honorary member. He stopped working as a pressman when he bought his first lunch wagon. At the beginning he had not intended to sell from the wagon, but to use it to carry his baskets and coffee from place to ploce. After a while he would find a few persons waiting to get a lunch from him when he came out. Restaurants were not open after 8 p. m. at that time. Finally he found it most profitable to have his wagon (a covered express) stand in one place, with a boy to attend it while he visited other customers. It stood in front of the Barton block for 16 years, when the Journal occupied that building. Danielson usually left the office at 2 a. m. He preferred to ride to his home on Broadway in Scott's wagon than to walk or to take one of the night hacks, and for seven years, until within four weeks of his death, he rode home in Scott's lunch wagon. Danielson had great sympathy for his employes and knew them all intimately. But he was very much shocked at one time, when one whom he trusted greatly went on a spree and came to him with a story that his wife was dead and borrowed $50. Next day the wife came to the office in search of her husband.

Night lunch wagons increased faster than the business warranted. The demand caused one firm in Worcester, Mass., to go into the business of building. A wagon that customers could go into was produced, and then the business spread all over the country. But the beginning was with Scott's old covered express wagon.

THE BIRTH OF THE LINOTYPE.

John Burger.

In the year 1886 there was shipped from Baltimore to the office of the New York Tribune the first Mergenthaler linotype machine that was ever built. It was the invention of Ottmar Mergenthaler, a watchmaker by trade and a mechanical genius of great ability. It had been on exhibition in Baltimore. The machine was different in construction but not in principle from the linotype of to-day. It had a vertical single magazine, not interchangeable; a mold which would cast but one size of body and up to 22 ems measure; only one-letter matrices, largest face 11 point, delivered by an air-blown attachment. The first 12 machines built were installed in the offices of the New York Tribune and Louisville Courier-Journal. These were followed by the manufacture of a second lot of 100, which were distributed between the Chicago Daily News, Washington Post, New York Tribune and Louisville Courier-Journal to the number of 65, leaving 35 on hand at the factory. Up to this point it certainly could not be claimed that the machine had proved either a pecuniary or practical success. But several of the larger stockholders were also influential newspaper proprietors and they were determined to fully test the labor-saving device. It was at a time when the success of the machine looked very dubious that the management of the Providence Journal decided to install a battery. The shipping, setting up and initial operation was looked after by one of the stockholders of the Mergenthaler Company in person and no expense was spared in the effort to make a good showing. Up to this time all machines manufactured had been installed in offices of stockholders, and the Providence Journal was the first disinterested newspaper to experiment with them. The first few months' operation of the machines in Providence was neither encouraging to the Mergenthaler Company nor satisfactory to the management of the Journal. It was realized that the discarding of the machines by the Journal, on account of impracticability, would mean at least temporary failure and heavy financial loss to the stockholders. Changes were instituted in the Journal composing room with gratifying results, and in a short time the Providence Journal was credited with being the pioneer establishment to demonstrate the success of the Mergenthaler typesetting machine as a substitute for the old method of hand composition. From that time dates the now almost universal use of the Mergenthaler linotype machine, those now in operation being known as the second model, the first model being discarded.



THE FIRST LINOTYPE

UNACCEPTABLE APPRECIATION.

Joseph W. Belcher.

A picturesque old printer who used to work occasionally for the R. I. Printing Co. was William Bittman. The last heard of him he was enjoying a pension, having been a soldier in the Civil War, and was spending his winters at Los Angeles, Cal., and his summers at Denver, Col. Bittman would occasionally imbibe too much. On one of these occasions he was unable to work for several days, and the foreman, John A. Belcher, sent John E. Hurley (then apprentice) to Bittman's house to see what the matter was, as every man was needed to get out some hurried work. On his return, Hurley said he found the old man in bed and pretty sick from the effects of his intemperance. He tried, but ineffectually, to conceal the cause of his sickness. Then, dropping all reserve, he pleaded with Hurley to deceive the foreman, evidently feeling afraid he would lose his job if the truth were known. "Don't give me away, John," whined the old man. "Tell him a big lie, John; you can do it!"

A WESTERNER'S VISIT IN 1885.

Franklin Heimbach.

I worked in Providence in the spring of 1885. Charles P. Stiles, Charley Ayres, Daniel Wilson and William A. Orahood (killed by cars) were there together. We all worked on the Evening Telegram. Its compositors were a fine lot of gentlemen case-holders. Richard J. Faulkner was chairman, and in handing out copy mornings, if the regular was not there when time was called, he would hand the "take" to the nearest "sub." This beat anything I had ever seen. If the regular came up the stairs at that moment, he was lost and had to go back again, and the chances are he would go right across the street to the old Englishman's and get himself a glass of ale to drown his bad luck. We were all Western printers, and it was some time before we could get used to drinking ale, with scarcely a six-point foam to it.

They used to play policy there then, and have the numbers telegraphed from Louisville, Ky. Well, one morning we were in the old Englishman's retreat, and I suggested that three of us subs put in 10 cents apiece and each play the number of the "slug" he worked for the day previous, as we had all worked. I worked on 5, Stiles on 19 and a gentleman whose name I forget on 26. That evening we were all sitting in the aforesaid Englishman's when another printer came and wanted to look at our ticket, saying that he thought we had won. He had been there in the morning and heard us making up the "gig." I had the ticket and hurried around to the policy shop (as we were about out of change then,) and what do you think? Our three numbers were in the first five numbers on the blackboard. We got a dollar for every cent invested, so I came back to the saloon with $30. The third party to the investment was asleep in a chair, and we could not wake him up. So we had several rounds of drinks immediately, and I told the old Englishman that the sleeper had won $5 (instead of $10), and when he woke up to give it to him. We had use for the money, and I did not see how a man asleep could appreciate more than $5, because he could not buy fast enough.

WHEN BASEBALL WAS EPIDEMIC.

John J. Dillon.

In the very early 80's the press work for the Evening Telegram was done by E. A. Johnson & Co., while the type was set in an adjoining room. "Billy" Barbour was foreman, about eight compositors were employed, and for furniture there was the regulation ink roller, a marble slab and the stands, cases and type. The noon hour in those days was not so short as it is at present in evening newspaper composing rooms, and Johnson's typos and those of the Telegram spent part of their nooning in playing ball in the composing room of E. A. Johnson & Co. The ball field was a space not more than 20 square feet in area, with the upright boiler of a Baxter engine at short stop, while the first baseman was perched on a stove, but a few feet away from the home plate. Almost every one had the baseball craze at that time, Providence was in the National League and its team was well up among the leaders. One would think that the old office sponge with the water squeezed out would have served for the ball; but no, nothing less than a $1.25 league ball would do. The bat was a piece of gas pipe one inch in diameter and about 2 ½ feet long. The players generally, with the exception of Jim Russell, were careful in batting and throwing the ball. It was not necessary, nor was it allowable, to bat the ball very hard. But when it was Jim's turn to bat, ye gods, he would lunge at the ball as if he were in a 10-acre lot, notwithstanding the wild protestations of Johnson (who was as big a crank on baseball as the rest, forgetting his dinner in order to be in the game) to "for heaven's sake, Jim, bat light." Sometimes Jim would "bat light," but would soon forget and let loose again, and then biff, bang, the ball would go against the boiler or wall with everybody ducking. One day Jim had an unusual batting fever on. He swung at the ball, fouled, and the ball went bounding along the floor towards Weybosset street and out the window onto the street. It struck a pedestrian squarely on top of the head, and by the time the bewildered man became aware of how it happened, a number of heads were poked out of the windows, four stories above, and the voice of Jim rang out with, "Hey, mister, hold that ball until I come down."

Business in Reids' was rather dull one summer, especially in the press room. Some, body had to be laid off in turn a day at a time. This was a duty Fred Vinal, the foreman-did not like. One day he went up to Bill M. and said:

"Bill, have you a clam rake?"

"No, by gosh!" says Bill, "but I can get one."

"Well," says Vinal, "get it, take a day off to-morrow and go clamming."

THE DOCTOR'S STORIES.

E. B. Rose.

On a Sunday when the Morning Herald was printed in the Aylesworth building on North Main street, on looking over his force, the Doctor (E. B. Rose), found that every regular had a "sub" on, and that every "sub" was drunk, except the "Big Injun" (James Ryan). The Roger Williams Hotel was located across the street, and was then a noted Sunday resort for those in search of liquid refreshments. Regulars were sent for and the "subs" were discharged. The latter immediately started to "frog" it out of town. Although sober, the anticipation of pleasures in store for the "subs" was too much for the "Injun," and about 5 in the afternoon he came to the Doctor and said: "I believe I will 'frog' it, too, Doctor," and he quit, although it meant permanent disbarment from the office. In the evening some gentlemen who had been conducting a temperance meeting in East Greenwich came to the office with a two-column report of the meeting. The Doctor was exasperated with the day's experiences, and said to one of the temperance men, "Pretty thing to be going down to East Greenwich to talk temperance, when all my men have been made drunk in Providence." Inquiry led to a disclosure of conditions at the Roger Williams Hotel and thereafter printers were turned from its doors on the Sabbath.

E. B. ROSE

On another occasion when the Herald was printed in the same place there were two or three men off without "subs." Billy Barbour was one of the delinquents. He was reported as having lost part of a finger. About 10 o'clock Nelson Boyle came in on a friendly visit. He was then ticket agent for the Bristol Railroad and stationed at Fox Point. He had a funny story: "Billy Barbour and Tom Allen were having a great game of 'peek-a-boo' around the Phenix building." When he heard Doctor's side he wanted to take it back. It was too late. Barbour would have to find a new job. Boyle was induced to work the balance of the night, although he had $700 of the railroad company's money in his pockets, and was in fear of being robbed.

When the Herald was printed in the Crabb building, junction Peck and Dyer streets, Francis E. Kelly, now of Woonsocket, at one time held a "frame" there. One day there was a lot of profanity in the direction of Kelly's "frame" and Doctor went there to investigate. "Doctor, I have been trying to read this copy for 15 minutes and I can't get started." It was copy written by Mr. Bowers, afterwards City Editor of the N. Y. Tribune, and was very blind. Not a word could be deciphered. "Frank, put your coat on and take a walk around the block for 15 minutes, including something warm, and then come back," was Doctor's advice. It was followed. The copy was taken to Mr. Bowers, who fixed it so it could be read, and Frank set it when he got back from his walk.

George W. Danielson had occasion to send a telegram. In the telegraph office it could not be read and was sent around the room until it reached the manager, Mr. Bradford. He failed to decipher it and sent it back to Danielson, with the comment, "that the writer should take a course at night school and study penmanship." When Danielson was told this he remaked: "There is a night school around the corner on North Main street where reading is taught."

THE JOURNEYMEN

CHARLES H. ABBOTT—Born Salem, Mass., Nov. 2, 1867; learned printing in Boston; came to Providence in 1895 as foreman for Snow & Farnum, which position he now holds.

JAMES ABBOTT—Born Woburn, Mass., Sept. 12, 1866; learned printing in Lynn, Mass.; admitted by card to Providence Union October, 1889; since transferred to Pressmen's Union.

ARUNAH SHEPHERDSON ABELL—Founder of the Baltimore Sun, died April 19, 1888, at Baltimore, in the 82d year of his age. His death was the result of gradual decay of the vital powers, due to advanced age, though he was confined to his room only two weeks during his last

ARUNAH SHEPHERDSON ABELL

illness. Mr. Abell was born in Rehoboth, Mass., now East Providence, R. I., Aug. 10, 1806. He received the elements of a plain education, and at the age of 14 years began life as a clerk. He subsequently learned the printing trade in the office of the Providence Patriot. He afterward went to Boston, where he worked at his trade, and then to New York city, where he formed a business connection with William M. Swain and A. H. Simmons, both practical printers like himself, with the view of establishing a daily newspaper. They entered into articles of agreement Feb. 29, 1836, and decided to start their business in Philadelphia. It was at first intended to call the new paper The Times, but on the suggestion of Mr. Abell the name of The Public Ledger was substituted. The first number of The Public Ledger appeared Friday, March 25, 1836. When the success of this venture seemed to be assured, Mr. Abell, with the assent of his partners, went to Baltimore, where on the 17th of May, 1837, he founded The Sun, which was also successful from the start. Mr. Abell identified himself with the conduct and management of The Sun. He sold his interest in The Public Ledger in 1864, and four years later became the sole owner of The Sun.

In the management of The Sun and carrying out its objects, he concentrated his personal ambitions. It was his life work—the work in which he saw the fulfillment of the ideas which he had announced in the beginning as controlling its policy—the furtherance of the common good. No other occupation, dignity or honor had any attraction for him. During his long and honorable career in Baltimore he contributed greatly to the growth and beautifying of the city. He was an intelligent and earnest promoter of many important mechanical inventions by which the art of printing has been so much advanced and the field of newspaper enterprise widened. The Sun was printed on the first rotary printing machine, the invention of Hoe. Mr. Abell personally and in his paper took the lead in supporting and promoting that marvel of modern times, the electric telegraph. The first document of any length transmitted over the experimental telegraph line between Washington and Baltimore was the President's Message, which was telegraphed to and published in The Sun with an accuracy that established all the claims which had been made for the wonderful invention of Morse.

Mr. Abell married in 1838 Mary, the daughter of John Fox, of Peekskill, N. Y. Mrs. Abell died in 1859, leaving a large family of children. On May 17, 1887, when he celebrated the semi-centennial of The Sun, he associated his sons—Edwin F. Abell, George W. Abell and Walter R. Abell—with himself as co-partners.

The sons are now all dead. Edwin F., the eldest, died a few days after the great fire which destroyed The Sun's iron building, which was the first iron building erected in the world.

Arunah S. Abell left an estate valued at many millions. He was buried in Greenmount Cemetery, Baltimore, April 21, 1888.

The Sun is now conducted by his grand-

sons, Walter W. Abell, Arunah S. Abell and Charles S. Abell.

The Abell family is mentioned in Rehoboth (Mass.) history as early as 1654, when Robert Abell kept an "ordinary" in that town. Capt. Robert Abell, grandfather of A. S. Abell, was a Revolutionary soldier, and the latter's father, Capt. Caleb Abell, was in the War of 1812. The Captain was elected Town Clerk of Rehoboth in 1801, and held the office until 1812, when the town of Seekonk was set off from Rehoboth, and he fell within the limits of the former place. Seekonk continued him in the office until his death, and his son, Thompson, followed him in the position. The old Abell homestead is located in East Providence Centre. The Abell burial lot is in the old Rumford Cemetery.

Mr. Abell was always a friend of the Typographical Union; and from the time of the first issue of The Sun to the day of his death, no non-union printer was ever employed in either the composing room of the paper or the job office operated in connection with it. His successors have followed his example and the Baltimore Sun is the oldest continuous employer of union printers in the United States.

Baltimore Typographical Union was organized in 1831. One of the old-timers tells of an interview which he had with Mr. Abell while the Civil War was raging in regard to an increase in the rate for composition. The Sun was inclined to favor the South, and its columns were closely scrutinized daily by the military authorities of the United States Government for some evidences of treason, and the proprietor was frequently threatened with suppression. It appears that the committeeman from the Union entered the sanctum just as the Provost Marshal took his departure. The committeeman made known his business at once, and Mr. Abell replied: "Between the Provost Marshal and the Baltimore Typographical Union it is hard to tell who does own the Sun. However, you may tell the men up-stairs to go to work at the advanced rate and A. S. Abell will see that they are paid off on Saturday."

Mr. Abell never refused to pay an advance in the scale of wages established by the Typographical Union nor made a request for a reduction in wages.

WILLIAM ABELL—Born Huntington county, N. J., Nov. 12, 1836; learned printing at Flemington, N. J., beginning in 1851; came to Providence June 1, 1870, first working for A. Crawford Greene and later on the Journal, and losing his situation by the strike of 1875. In October, 1876, he became foreman of the Taunton Gazette, holding the position until May, 1878. He then returned to Providence and was foreman of the Rhode Island Democrat and of the Mail, and worked on the Press and for eight years on the Weekly Visitor. Before coming to Providence he published a weekly paper in Clinton, N. J., 1858-1862, and in Hackettstown, N. J., 1862-1867. He also published a weekly paper in East Providence for a short time in 1903. Mr. Abell joined Providence Union by card Dec. 9, 1871. He was financial secretary in 1874, and again from 1895 to 1903, and in 1905 until Nov. 26 of that year; delegate in 1898; President in 1894. He is a resident of this city and active in union work.

JOSEPH Z. A. ADAM—Learned printing in Manchester, N. H.; initiated into Providence Union April 29, 1900; has worked in Woonsocket and Pawtucket.

ROBERT A. ADAMS — Born St. Boswells, Roxburghshire, Scotland, November, 1870; served apprenticeship of seven years at Hawick, Roxburghshire, Scotland, beginning August, 1883; initiated into Scottish Typographical Association March, 1890; admitted to Providence Union October, 1906, and has worked in this city since.

SAMUEL ADAMS—Died New York city, Oct. 17, 1841, the victim of a sensational murder. He was born in Providence about 1811, learned printing here in the office of Smith & Parmenter, and at the time of the murder was in business in New York city as a book publisher. In attempting to collect a debt from John C. Colt, the latter killed Adams. Colt was convicted of the crime and sentenced to be hanged, but committed suicide a short time before the hour appointed for execution.

JOSHUA ADDY—Born England, May 9, 1863; learned printing at Knight & Howland's, New Bedford, Mass., beginning in 1880; initiated into Providence Union Jan. 25, 1885, and worked here until 1890; at present located in New Bedford.

EDWIN ADYE—Printer, died Warwick, R. I., Oct. 2, 1817, aged 22 years.—Providence Patriot.

BENJAMIN T. ALBRO—Born Providence May 23, 1812; died South Scituate Nov. 30, 1873. His ancestors owned a farm on what is now called Federal Hill. He learned the printing trade. In 1836 Mr. Albro lived on Atwell's avenue; in 1840 he was in business for himself at No. 9 Market square, from which office the first number of the Dorrite paper, the New Age and Constitutional Advocate, was issued; in 1844 his office was at No. 2 Canal street; and from 1847 to 1850 at No. 5 Canal street, on the present site of the Central Hotel. It was while he was at this latter stand that he had as a "devil" a lad who later became one of the best known printers and newspaper men in the city, Henry B. Ladd, the famous "Pica." In 1857 he engaged in the boot and shoe business at No. 119 North Main

street, and after the Civil War he removed to South Scituate, where he owned a farm adjoining the large Thomas W. Field estate. Here he was killed by being thrown from his wagon by the sudden starting up of a vicious horse he was driving. He was buried in the North Burial Ground, Providence.

ELI ALFORD—Born Manchester, England, Nov. 21, 1870; learned printing at office of George Falkner & Sons of that place, beginning in 1884; worked in several printing offices in Manchester and other places in England; deposited travelling card with Providence Union 1896, and has worked in Providence at Snow & Farnham's, Remington Printing Co., Journal of Commerce, E. A. Johnson, J. C. Hall and Providence News; has also worked in Boston; at present employed in the "make-up" department of the Evening Bulletin. Elected recording secretary of No. 33 for the years 1904, '05, '06 and '07; I. T. U. delegate in 1906; N. E. A. P. T. delegate 1901.

F. L. ALLEN—Born 1879; learned printing in Providence and was initiated into No. 33 May 27, 1900.

JOHN W. ALLEN—Born Lewiston, Me., March 12, 1866; learned printing at Portland, Me., beginning in 1878; admitted to Providence Union by card at July meeting, 1905; participated in the effort for eight-hour day in 1906; now night ad man on Journal.

ISRAEL AMSBURY—Died Feb. 15, 1887, in his 73d year, in Poland, N. Y., where he had resided for the last three or four years of his life. He had occupied a very prominent part in the printing trade of Providence, beginning in 1842 as partner in the firm of Church & Amsbury, publishers of the Evening Chronicle; in 1844 he was interested in the publication of the Daily Transcript; in 1847 member of the firm of Amsbury & Lincoln, which published the R. I. Temperance Pledge; in 1853 partner in firm of Greene, Amsbury & Co., publishers of the Daily Tribune; in 1855 he worked at 24 Westminster street; in 1856 and 1857 was foreman of the Tribune, and for about 20 years before he retired from business was foreman of the book and job office of Hiram H. Thomas & Co., afterward the Providence Press Co. He was secretary of the first organization of printers in this city in 1854; initiated into Providence Union Sept. 8, 1860; vice president in 1860 and 1861; President and also delegate in 1862.

WILLIAM N. AMSBURY—Died Providence Aug. 10, 1849, in his 45th year. In 1844 he was employed at the Transcript office.

FREDERICK B. AMSDEN—Born Chicopee, Mass., Jan. 31, 1850; learned printing in book room of Springfield Republican, beginning 1866; worked at Knoxville, Tenn., Chicago, Ill., Adrian, Mich., Toledo, O., Boston, Mass.; on Providence Journal for about 18 years; became a member of Providence Union by card Jan. 10, 1874; was initiated into the reorganized Union Feb. 28, 1886; at present employed at Franklin Press.

LAWRENCE ANDERSON—Born Julland, Denmark, Aug. 11, 1885; came to the United States in 1890; learned printing at J. C. Hall's and Perry Printing Co., beginning in 1901; came out of the Perry Printing Co. in the eight-hour strike and was initiated into Providence Union in January, 1906.

LINDSAY ANDERSON—Born Glasgow, Scotland, Dec. 19, 1839; learned printing in office of Paterson (N. J.) Guardian, beginning in 1854; came to Providence in 1859 and worked for Hammond & Angell and at Greene's on the Pendulum until he enlisted in the Civil War; after the war he returned to printing at Greene's, but in 1865 went into the restaurant business and for more than thirty years conducted one of the best restaurants in the city.

CHARLES E. ANDREWS—Admitted to Providence Union by card Feb. 27, 1884; worked on Journal until 1889, when he went to Boston, where he is at present employed on the Transcript.

ALBERT N. ANGELL—Born Olneyville, then known as "The Hollow," Dec. 21, 1822; died Providence April 17, 1901. He began to learn printing in the Journal job office April 3, 1839, and finished his apprenticeship in the newspaper office, where he continued to work 29 years; he had been gradually purchasing shares in the Journal job office until in 1868 he was sole proprietor, when he assumed the management of that office and continued in that position until 1887. He then sold the job office and returned to work at the case. He was treasurer of the first printers' society known to exist in this city, in 1854.

EDWARD T. ANGELL—This is his own story as told to a Journal reporter Sept. 3, 1906, the 40th anniversary of his beginning work on the paper:

"The 26th of next March I will be 67, and I have lived all the time in this State. I went to school in this city and in the country—to the Scituate Seminary, a boarding school.

"When I was 18 I started in to learn the printing trade, and began at the Journal job office on Washington row. After serving my time I went to Newport and then came back to this city and worked on the Post. Next I tried the New England Diadem, a weekly temperance paper. I set type in B. N. Sherman's office in Pawtucket, on the Morning Mirror in this city, the Kent County Atlas and the Providence Tribune.

"About the time I first began the trade

I joined the fire department, almost as soon as it was started. I used to run with the boys and stayed with them until pay was received for services, when I left, as that was the time when I came on the Journal and I couldn't attend to it.

"The first piece of work the foreman of the Journal gave me was an article from the London Times. It was about the great race for the America's cup. (This was in 1852, when he subbed for a regular.) It was nearly a column in length and I got it all. In those days the man at the case set the entire article, big or little, just as it happened to run. If he needed assistance, when some of the other men were through with their work they would set some of the last end of the copy for him."

Sept. 3, 1896, the employes in the Journal composing room presented Ned with a large and handsomely decorated meerschaum pipe, with a yard or more of plug tobacco. Everybody gathered about the old man as he curiously looked around on the circle of his fellow workers. This speech was read by one of the men:

"In view of the fact that you have been employed on the Journal for a period of two score years, and to commemorate the occasion, your fellow employes have delegated me to present to you on their behalf this beautiful meerschaum pipe, with the hope that the only smoking you do will be done in this world. We also hope that you will be very careful of it, as the best medical authorities, including Drs. Rose and Eddy, say that 'hitting the pipe' is very injurious to the health. In conclusion we wish you many years of happiness."

Ned was initiated into Providence Union Dec. 9, 1891. He died June 26, 1902, in his 73d year. Interment was at the North Burial Ground.

JOHN W. ANGELL—Born Smithfield, R. I., Sept. 17, 1823; died Central Falls April 7, 1890; learned printing in the office of Wheeler, Jones & Co., Providence, and worked in this city at the Journal job office until 1863, when he went to Central Falls, with E. L. Freeman, remaining with Mr. Freeman until his death. The latter wrote of Mr. Angell as follows: "John W. Angell was as good an all-round job printer as I ever met with and as likely a man as ever walked."

B. E. APPLEBEE — Died Hartford, Conn., March 12, 1897. He was admitted to Providence Union by card at the July meeting, 1887.

GEORGE ARENSBERG — Born Pittsburg, Pa., and in his early boyhood earned his living as a newsboy. He learned printing on the Dispatch and at the age of fifteen he made application for membership in Pittsburg Union and was rejected on account of his youth. A year later he was admitted and soon after began his travels. His first stopping place was New Orleans, where the Union would not admit him, deeming him illegally a member by reason of his youthful appearance. Failing to get employment, he worked his passage to Memphis as a cabin boy, where he obtained employment on the Bulletin. He next turned up in Louisville, where he remained 18 months. He returned to his native city and worked on the Commercial, and afterward on The Paper until the latter suspended publication. In Washington, D. C., we find him next—working on the Patriot until its suspension. He went to New York in 1869, where he obtained a situation on the New York Times. He had at this time secured a widespread notoriety for fast typesetting, and Mr. George Howe, at that time employed on the Times, soon after his arrival christened him "The Velocipede," and he was never afterward able to part company with the title. While employed on the Times he set the match against time which made him famous—2064 ems in one hour.

From New York he went to Philadelphia; then he returned to Pittsburg. He then visited Cleveland, Toledo and Cincinnati. He held a situation as copy-cutter on the Cincinnati Enquirer and was one of that office's "Big Ten" who challenged any number of printers from one to ten from any office in the United States to a match at typesetting. From Cincinnati he went to Louisville and Chicago, thence to Cincinnati again. He then took an extended tour through the East, visiting all the principal cities and towns, receiving flattering notices of typesetting ability.

He visited Providence in 1882 and also in 1884. Aug. 27 of the latter year he deposited his card with Providence Union; returned to New York city in 1885, where he worked on the Times and resided until the time of his death, which occurred at Bellevue Hospital, New York city, on Wednesday, July 28, 1888.

His best public records are as follows: New York Times office, Feb. 19, 1870, 2064 ems, minion, 17 ems to lower case alphabet, 23 2-3 ems to line (allowed to count 24), break line to each stick, not emptying sticks. New York Sun office, a few weeks later, 1800 ems minion, very lean, in 59 minutes 30 seconds. Philadelphia, March 27, 1870, time 1 hour, type nonpareil, 15 ems to lower case alphabet, measure 36 ems wide, five break lines, equalling two full lines of blank; 49 lines by 36 ems, 1764 ems. Philadelphia, May 10, 1871, he won the solid silver stick offered by R. S. Menamin in the international contest, setting in one hour 1822 ems of solid nonpareil, 16 ems to lower case alphabet, 27 ems measure.

HENRY A. ARMINGTON—Died Providence June 18, 1895; learned printing in the office of the Rumford Chemical Works, beginning in 1868, and worked there until his death.

ARTHUR ARMSTRONG—Born Salem, N. J., Dec. 27, 1870; learned printing in

office of National Standard, Salem, N. J., came to Providence 1893; joined No. 33 Feb. 24, 1901; now on Tribune.

FRANK W. ARMSTRONG—Born Providence Aug. 22, 1869; learned printing in office of the Providence Press and worked in this city from 1889 to 1894; now located in New York city.

JOHN W. ARMSTRONG—Born Wheeling, W. Va., Aug. 12, 1852; learned printing on Wheeling Intelligencer, beginning in 1868; admitted to Providence Union by card January, 1887; has left printing and is now a member of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, located in New York city.

ALVIN S. ARNOLD—Died Providence Dec. 30, 1862, in his 62d year; he began work on the Journal in September, 1848, and continued in that office for a number of years.

ALVIN S. ARNOLD, JR.—Died Providence Nov. 3, 1865, in his 38th year; he learned printing on the Republican Herald; initiated into Providence Union Aug. 8, 1857; had worked on the Journal for a score of years before his death. His father was Alvin S. Arnold, also a printer.

GEORGE O. ARNOLD — Died Providence Oct. 29, 1885, aged 64 years; his name appears in the 1850 Directory as a printer, and until 1856, when he kept a periodical depot at 178 North Main street.

GEORGE TAFT ARNOLD—Died Providence March 8, 1874, aged 49 years; he began work on the Journal in August, 1846, and continued there, with occasional absences, until his death. He was a charter member of Providence Typographical Union in 1857.

LEWIS L. M. ARNOLD (Deacon)—Born Providence in March, 1833; began to learn printing in the office of the Daily Post, but left to go to sea. After spending several years in the coasting trade he returned to printing, working in the job office of Henry Tillinghast, on Market square, and also on the Norwich Bulletin. He served in the Navy during the Civil War; was a petty officer on the Hartford when that vessel was Farragut's flagship, and was in her during the passage of Forts Jackson and St. Philip on the Mississippi, below New Orleans. He returned to printing again in 1864 in the Journal composing room, remaining there the balance of his life. The sobriquet of "Deacon," by which he was known to hundreds of the craft, was given to him by George T. Arnold for the quiet, sober way in which he went about his duties. In emergencies he often acted as foreman of the Journal. He was initiated into Providence Union Feb. 11, 1871. He died at the Rhode Island Hospital Jan. 12, 1885, in the Henry B. Anthony free bed.

CHARLES L. F. ATKINSON — Born Newport, R. I., Jan. 15, 1833; learned printing with James Atkinson in that city; worked in Providence in 1869; died in Newport Feb. 7, 1892.

JAMES H. ATKINSON—Died at the R. I. Hospital Sept. 22, 1904, aged 78 years. He was the oldest son of Hon. James Atkinson, for several years Mayor, and at one time Postmaster of Newport. On his mother's side he was related to Gov. Wanton, and was a cousin of Mrs. Sarah Helen Whitman, the poetess. He was a lineal descendant of Gov. Walter Clarke of Newport, who held office in 1676. At one time his father was publisher of the Newport Advertiser. The first record of him as a printer in this city is in the 1850 Directory, and since that year he worked in the book and job offices here until a few years before his death. He was initiated into Providence Union Sept. 11, 1869.

JOHN B. ATKINSON—Born Newport, R. I., Feb. 27, 1831; learned printing in that city with his father, James Atkinson, beginning in 1847; worked on the Daily Post in Providence in 1850; died in Lowell, Mass., June 10, 1852. James Atkinson, father of James H., John B. and Oliver M., was a famous Newport printer.

OLIVER M. ATKINSON—Born Newport, R. I., July 28, 1838; learned printing in his father's (James Atkinson) office in that city, beginning in 1847; initiated into Providence Union March 11, 1865; died in Newport June 2, 1880.

VOLNEY AUSTIN—Born England in 1840 and died in Pawtucket Dec. 15, 1875, aged 34 years, 4 months and 5 days. With his parents he came to this country in 1848. They settled in Woonsocket, R. I., where the elder Austin found employment as a weaver. In 1851, when 11½ years old, Volney was apprenticed to Mr. Foss, publisher of the Woonsocket Patriot. Volney continued in the Patriot office about five years and then came to Providence. He was initiated into No. 33 April 18, 1857, and his name appears on the Journal pay roll for the first time May 1, 1858. He represented Providence Union in the Montreal convention of 1873 and took a prominent part in its proceedings. For a number of years he collected commercial news for the Evening Press and also "set" it, besides editing the telegraph copy.

SAMUEL AVERY (of Boston, Mass.)—Was foreman of Miller & Hutchens' printing office when the Manufacturers and Farmers Journal was started in 1820. A letter from Charles H. Phinney (May 15, 1905) says: "On Aug. 2, 1805, 'The Society of Printers of Boston and Vicinity' was formed, and three years later, in April, 1808, the name was changed to 'Faustus Society.' Samuel Avery's name

appears as a signer of the constitution. * * * Joseph T. Buckingham, a well-known biographer of early Boston master printers, mentioned him as alive in 1859."

JOHN AYLESWORTH—Died Providence April 9, 1861, in his 78th year. From 1830 to 1836, according to the Directory, he was a printer.

CHARLES E. AYRES—Born Dayton, O., Aug. 19, 1853; learned printing in office of Cincinnati Gazette; joined Typographical Union in 1874 at Indianapolis, Ind.; deposited a card in Providence Union Dec. 27, 1885; worked in Providence on the Telegram, Star, Sunday Dispatch and The Paper; at present located in Worcester, Mass.

Initiated Into Providence Typographical Union on Dates Named:

JAMES ALLEN, April 13, 1861 (The Aeronaut).
THOMAS ALLEN, March 11, 1865.
THOMAS E. ASH, March 13, 1869.

Admitted by Card on Dates Named:

GEORGE ADAMSON, May 29, 1904.
W. R. ANDERSON, June 30, 1901.
JOHN L. AHERNS, August, 1888.
A. C. ALGER, May 31, 1891.
ALFRED ARCHER, Dec. 18, 1892.
GEORGE ARMITAGE, Feb. 24, 1901.
FRANK ARNOLD, Feb. 27, 1884.
F. S. ARTHUR, December, 1884.
JOHN ATZBACK, August, 1888.

CHARLES W. BABCOCK—Applied for membership in New Bedford Union February, 1898; had worked in Providence and Boston.

JAMES G. BACON — Born Foxboro, Mass., Nov. 21, 1846; began to learn printing in Foxboro in 1863; initiated into Providence Union March 9, 1867; worked in this city 1866-67 and 1872-76 on the Journal and in book and job offices; President of Hartford Union three years; delegate to Washington in 1903, and has held many other positions in that Union; at present located in Hartford.

BARBOUR BADGER—Worked in this city in 1819; May 30, 1821, he started The Religious Intelligencer and had it printed at the American office. In 1824 he lived in Boston, Mass.

A. C. BALLOU — Born Burrillville, R. I., April 10, 1876; began to learn printing at Pascoag, R. I., in 1891; worked in New York and Providence.

BELLE J. BALLOU — Born Norton, Mass., June 1, 1852; learned printing at Riverside Press, Cambridge, Mass.; worked in Providence from 1872 to 1892 on the Herald, Press and in some of the book offices; initiated into No. 33 Jan. 31, 1886; is sister of Emily J. (Ballou) Pilling; at present (1904) with Ginn & Co., East Cambridge, Mass.

EMILY J. PILLING, nee BALLOU—Born Norton, Mass., Sept. 27, 1854; learned printing at Riverside Press, Cambridge, Mass.; worked in Providence from 1872 to 1892 on the Herald, Press and in some of the job offices; initiated into No. 33 Jan. 31, 1886; at present (1904) employed in a job office in Brockton, Mass.

WRIGHT BARBER — Born Ashton-under-Lyne, England, Sept. 22, 1868; learned printing in his native town in the Reporter office, beginning in 1882, serving seven years. He came to the United States in 1900, depositing a card in Providence Union at the November meeting of that year; participated in the effort for eight hours in 1906; now located in Boston.

FRANK A. BARBOUR—(Son of William H. Barbour); born Providence Nov. 21, 1861; learned printing at What Cheer Print, beginning in 1876; initiated into Providence Union Nov. 28, 1883, and worked in this city until 1893, when he removed to Boston, where he is at present located.

WILLIAM H. BARBOUR—Born near St. Clairsville, Belmont county, Ohio, April 1, 1836; learned printing in Ohio, coming to Providence in 1855; was a charter member of Providence Union in 1857, delegate to Philadelphia in 1865, and held many offices in No. 33 up to 1878, when the charter was surrendered. In 1864, when Ben C. Truman was Provost Marshal of Nashville, Tenn., after the Confederates had evacuated the city, he sent for Mr. Barbour to take the foremanship of a newspaper that was issued from the remains of two Nashville newspaper offices; Mr. Barbour accepted the position, but soon returned to this city. In 1873 he was foreman of the Journal. His card was received in the reorganized Providence Union July 1, 1883. He died in January, 1892.

JOSEPH C. BARKER—Born Halifax, N. S., May 4, 1851; learned printing on British Colonist in that city, beginning in 1863; initiated into Hartford Typographical Union in 1869; member of Providence Union in 1883 and later; worked on Journal and Star; was proofreader on Tribune in 1906, but has since left the city.

ANDREW J. BARNES, JR.—Born at Rockport, Mass., April 17, 1874; learned printing in New Haven, Conn.; worked in Providence in 1899 on the Telegram; in 1904 was living in Hartford, Conn.

H. CORNELIUS BARNES—Born Providence Feb. 8, 1864; learned trade at office of Providence Press, beginning in 1880; worked as compositor on Press, Mail, Telegram, Bulletin; as operator on Telegram and office of Snow & Farnham; at present employed on Bulletin in the "ad" department; became a member of Providence Union May 30, 1886.

HENRY A. BARNES—Died Providence May 28, 1903. He was a native of Southington, Conn., and first came to this city in July, 1862, working in the Journal job office. He left shortly after to work in New London and Norwich, Conn., returning here in May, 1863. Hearing of opportunity for work in New York in 1864 he went there, but found a strike in progress on the Times, and came back to Providence the next day. He began work in the composing room of the Journal, later going to the Evening Press, of which paper he became foreman in 1871, holding that position until 1876, when he took the commercial "sit." When the Press died he worked for a short time on the Mail, and Jan. 8, 1885, accepted the position of Instructor in Printing at the Sockanosset School for Boys, holding it until he died. Under his administration the Howard Times was started as an institution paper. Mr. Barnes was initiated into Providence Union Nov. 14, 1863, its secretary from 1865 to 1870, and delegate to I. T. U. in 1871. Before coming to Providence he travelled extensively on the Pacific Coast, going as far south as Valparaiso, where he worked at his trade. Mr. Barnes was a private in Company D, Sixth N. Y. Cavalry, from August, 1861, to June 28, 1862, when he was honorably discharged for disability. He was a member of What Cheer Lodge, No. 21, A. F. and A. M.; of Providence Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star; of Roger Williams Lodge, I. O. O. F., and of Rachel Lodge, Daughters of Rebekah. Mrs. Barnes, his wife, fed to the press the first Evening Bulletin, printed Jan. 26, 1863, through the pressure of war news.

SIMEON E. BARNES — Died Providence May 26, 1903. He had worked for the R. I. Printing Co. as a compositor.

WILLIAM C. BARNES—Born London, Can., March 24, 1844; learned printing on the Tilsonburg (Ont.) Observer and the Woodstock (Ont.) Sentinel; in the summer of 1883 he worked in this city on the Journal; his reputation as a fast compositor was national. He took first prize in local trials of speed at Hartford, Conn., and Montreal, Can. On Sept. 10, 1885, in the office of the New York Times, for a money wager, he set 2001 ems in 55m. 30s., and 2160 ems in one hour, which stands as his best record. He won the first prize in the Chicago tournament held in 1886. In this contest Barnes's best gross time was 3011 ems in 1½ hours; best time (after deduction for time consumed in correcting), 2954¾ ems in 1½ hours. Total for 21 hours, gross, 40,675; time correcting, 58 minutes; total net, 21 hours, 39,225¼. In the Philadelphia tournament, held March 16-27, 1886, his best gross time for 1½ hours was 3220 ems; best net time, 3174½ ems; total for 33 hours, 66,783 ems; time correcting total amount, 42¾m.; total net amount, 65,714¼ ems. Mr. Barnes made two records on work never before attempted by any other compositor. At Chicago, during the first national tournament, in one hour he set 1822 ems with the lower case reversed; also in one hour 1005 ems blindfolded, with but one error in spacing and one typographical error. At Philadelphia, during the second national tournament, he set in 1¼ hours 2744 ems with the lower case reversed, occupying but 30 seconds correcting the same, and in 1½ hours 1635 ems, blindfolded, with but six errors. Mr. Barnes, with the assistance of Joseph W. McCann and Alexander Duguid, edited and compiled a book relative to fast typesetting, which they published in 1887. Mr. Barnes was "make-up" on the New York Evening World in 1905.

THOMAS HARRY BARNETT (Rev.) —Born Frome, Somertshire, England; learned printing with Butler & Tanner at Frome; initiated into Providence Union Nov. 9, 1873, and worked in the book room of the Providence Press Co. until 1877, when he returned to England. He then entered Rawdon College, was ordained and is now a missionary in India in connection with the London Baptist Missionary Society.

EDWARD P. BARRY — Born Evansville, Ind., March 16, 1862; learned printing in that city, beginning in 1879; admitted to Providence Union by card at the June meeting, 1888, and worked here that summer; joined Evansville Union, No. 35, in 1882, and served as its President and also as its secretary; delegate to Detroit in 1899 (I. T. U.); delegate from Indianapolis, No. 1, to State Federation five times; also to Central Labor Union of Indianapolis seven years and its President four terms and its secretary one term; now foreman machine department Indiana Newspaper Union.

GEORGE W. BARRY—Born Ticonderoga, N. Y., Feb. 27, 1835; began to learn printing in Brattleboro, Vt., in 1841, and finished apprenticeship in the Phœnix job office, Bellows Falls, Vt. His indentures stipulated for $20 the first and second years, $25 the third year and $30 the fourth year, with board, but he received $25 the first year, $30 the second, $35 the third and $50 the fourth, with board. He went to Worcester in 1856; was foreman of the Woonsocket Patriot from 1857 to 1859. The latter year Capt. Barry came to Providence. He was initiated into No. 33 Aug. 13, 1859. He worked in the newspaper offices until the Press job office was started, when he went there, staying until 1861, and then going to the war. After his service in the Army he came back to the Press job office; was foreman of Maxfield's, then located where the Bristol Hotel now is; went to Boston to work on the Post, and in 1873, when the Rhode Island Printing Co. was organized, came again to Providence to work in that office, where he has

remained until the present time. He was President of Providence Union in 1871. Capt. Barry was in the Navy for about one year before the war, having enlisted in Boston for a cruise on the U. S. frigate Merrimac, afterward the famous Confederate ironclad.

WILLIAM F. BARRY—Was elected an honorary member of Providence Union at the February meeting in 1887. He was then district recording secretary of the Knights of Labor. Afterward he practiced law in this city and in 1904 went to one of the Southern cities to reside.

JAMES W. BARTON — Died Warren, R. I., Aug. 14, 1877, aged 68 years. He learned printing in the office of the Rhode Island American, but immediately went to sea after finishing his apprenticeship. He continued to follow the sea for about 30 years, mostly as a whaleman, rising to the position of captain. In 1866 he established the Warren Gazette and conducted it about 11 years, until a few months before his death.

LOUIS A. BASINET — Born Durham, Quebec, Can., May 18, 1860; learned printing at Cowensville, Quebec, beginning in 1877; worked in Providence since 1882, with the exception of five years, 1884-89; initiated into No. 33 Oct. 31, 1897; at present conducting a printing office at 35 Cranston street, this city.

F. W. BAXTER—Born 1877; learned trade at Philadelphia, Pa.; worked at Remington Printing Co., this city, in 1902; applied for admission to No. 33 Nov. 30, 1902.

JOHN BAXTER—Born Ireland June 24, 1844; came to the United States when two years old; learned printing with A. Crawford Greene, beginning in 1856; initiated into Providence Union May 12, 1866. In the Civil War Mr. Baxter served with the 11th R. I.

EDGAR O. BEACHAM—Born Ravanna, Mo., in 1865; learned printing at Trenton in that State, starting at the trade in 1879. He was initiated into Providence Union Dec. 18, 1892; served as its President in 1906, during the first year of the eight-hour struggle; at present assistant foreman on Tribune.

ISAAC A. BEALS—Born Halifax, N. S., where he learned the printing trade; admitted to Providence Union by card Sept. 30, 1900, and was foreman of the Evening News the same year; for a time he worked in Hartford and was President of the Union in that city. Now located in Boston.

JOHN E. BEATTIE — Born Scotland Nov. 27, 1861; learned printing at Hawick, Scotland, beginning in 1876; admitted to Providence Union by card at the July meeting, 1889; worked in Providence about seven years in nearly all the principal shops and at E. L. Freeman & Son's, Central Falls, about eight years; at present in Boston, Mass.

WILLIAM F. BEEBE—Initiated into Providence Typographical Union Dec. 10, 1870. He worked in the job office of M. B. Young in 1871.

ADELBERT M. BEERS—Born Spencer, Mass., March 5, 1848; learned printing trade in Hartford, Conn., beginning in 1867; admitted to Providence Union by card Aug. 27, 1884; worked in this city on the Journal, Telegram, Press and Star; was in the United States Navy during the Civil War; at present located in Providence.

HORACE G. BELCHER—Born Paterson, N. J., Sept. 21, 1872; learned printing with R. I. Printing Co., beginning in 1888; at present editor of Sunday Tribune.

JOHN A. BELCHER — Born Eagle Valley, Orange county, N. Y., Sept. 11, 1850; learned printing trade in Paterson, N. J., and New York city, beginning in 1863; worked in this city from 1874 to 1905 (31 years) at R. I. Printing Co.; in 1905 became partner with Elias S. Nickerson in firm of John F. Greene Co.; resident of Lakewood and Tax Assessor of Warwick, R. I.

JOSEPH W. BELCHER—Born Eagle Valley, Orange county, N. Y., March 31, 1853; learned printing on the Paterson Daily Press, beginning in 1868; worked in Providence for Chapman & Carter, 1873; R. I. Printing Co., 1873-1884; John F. Greene, 1884; George F. Chapman & Co., 1884-85; R. I. Printing Co., 1885-87, 1889-1903; in Boston for L. Barta & Co., 1887-89; initiated into Boston Typographical Union in 1887 and into No. 33 Feb. 22, 1903; at present employed in Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

JAMES M. BELL—Born Mt. Sterling, Ill., June 16, 1858; learned printing in Quincy, Ill., beginning in 1870; admitted by card into Providence Union at the April meeting, 1888; at present located in New York city. Mr. Bell is best known to the craft as "Park Row" in old Union Printer and other typographical publications. He is the author of many humorous stories and poems.

JOHN D. BELL—Born 1870; learned printing in office of Canadian Champion at Melton, Ont.; worked in Fall River, Westerly and at Snow & Farnham's, Providence, in 1901; joined Providence Union March 27, 1901.

BENJAMIN I. BENNETT—Born Pawtucket, R. I., Jan. 31, 1874; learned printing on Pawtucket Times, beginning in 1888; admitted to Providence Union by card June 28, 1903, and worked in this city until March 23, 1904; now located in Boston, Mass.

GEORGE BENNETT—Born Maysham, Lancashire, England, Nov. 24, 1871; learned printing in Visitor office, Morecambe, Lancashire, working there about 12 years in all, "and on leaving previous to coming to America was the recipient of a handsome travelling bag as a token of regard from the companionship." He was a member of the English Typographical Association more than 10 years. He came to Providence in 1903, depositing a card Sept. 28 of that year.

JOATHAM BENSON — Born 1871; learned printing at Biddeford, Me., beginning in 1889; initiated into Providence Union July 28, 1901; participated in the eight-hour strike in 1906; left Providence in March, 1906.

WILLIAM H. BERRY—Name in 1853 Directory; in 1856, in company with Robert A. Pierce, he started the Franklin printing office at 36 Westminster street; in 1858 his application for membership in Providence Union was rejected, probably because he was a proprietor; name does not appear in Directory after 1861.

FRANK N. BERTHERMAN — Born Ottawa, Can., in 1870; learned printing at Bay City, Mich., beginning in 1885; initiated into Providence Union Nov. 25, 1900; participated in the effort for the eight-hour day in 1906; at present employed on Evening Bulletin.

HENRY BERTRAND—Born St. Johns, P. Q.; learned printing in Lowell, Mass.; admitted to Providence Union by card at the November meeting, 1886, and worked on the Telegram; in 1905 located in Brockton, Mass.

JAMES L. BICKNELL — Born Johnston, R. I., Feb. 20, 1839. He was taken West when a small boy, and in 1850, in Evansville, Ind., on the Morning Journal, he began to learn the printing trade. After finishing his apprenticeship he worked on the Pittsburg Dispatch, Cincinnati Enquirer, Louisville Journal, Memphis Appeal, New Orleans Bee, Norwich Bulletin and on the Providence Herald, Press, Journal, Telegram and News. He served three years in the Fifth Regiment, R. I. Heavy Artillery, in the Civil War. Mr. Bicknell was initiated into Providence Union March 11, 1865. He died in Providence April 28, 1906.

WALTER S. BINGHAM—Born Spencer, Mass., Feb. 21, 1863; learned printing in office of J. E. Farwell & Co., Boston, beginning in 1879; initiated into Boston Typographical Union in 1894; worked in Providence at E. A. Johnson & Co.'s in 1900-01; located in Brockton, Mass., in 1905.

WILLARD MILTON BISHOP — Born Kentville, N. S., Dec. 26, 1863; started in 1879 to learn printing on the Western Chronicle of that town, continuing one year on the Wollville Star, and finished at Rand & Avery's, Boston; was with the latter firm until 1888; admitted to Providence Union by card Sept. 28, 1903; was employed at Remington Printing Co. until December, 1905, when he left Providence; worked in Boston early in 1907.

WILLIAM P. BITTMAN — Born Cincinnati, O., Sept. 7, 1833; learned printing in that city, beginning in 1847; worked in Providence 1882-92; Civil War veteran; at present rotates between Los Angeles, Cal., and Colorado Springs, Col.

RICHARD BLACK — Born County Cavan, Ireland, in 1860; learned printing at Mohill, county Leitrim, and at Glasgow, Scotland; joined the Union in Ayr, Scotland, March 1, 1881; came to America in June, 1889, and deposited card that month in Providence Union; worked for J. A. & R. A. Reid six months, and then for E. L. Freeman & Son, Central Falls, two years; in 1891 entered the office of J. S. Cushing & Co., Boston; moved to Norwood with that firm; charter member of Norwood Union.

F. W. BLAKE—Deposited Boston card with No. 33 October, 1906; withdrew card March, 1907; worked on Tribune as machinist.

FRANCIS BLIVEN—Printer; died in Providence, April 3, 1816, aged 22 years. —Patriot.

CHARLES H. BLOUNT—Born Lisbon, N. Y., in 1865; learned printing in Ogdensburg, N. Y., beginning in 1881; admitted to Providence Union by card October, 1888; at present on the Boston Globe.

HENRY H. BOARDMAN—Born Norwich, Vt., April 14, 1827; learned printing in Windsor, Vt., beginning Jan. 26, 1842; worked on the Boston Journal 37 years, from 1848 to 1885; on the Providence Evening Bulletin from 1886 to 1890; was one time publisher of the Newton (Mass.) Graphic; always interested in chess and checkers; represented Boston in the National Convention of 1851; initiated into Providence Union Aug. 28, 1887; resided in Jewett City, Conn., in 1904.

GEORGE A. BOLTON — Born Southbridge, Mass., in 1853; learned printing in that town, beginning in 1870; worked in Providence since 1902; at present with the R. I. Printing Co.

GEORGE E. BOOMER—Came to Providence from Madison, Me., where he had learned printing; initiated into Providence Union at the first meeting when it was reorganized, April 8, 1883; worked on Journal and Telegram; editor of Justice from April 7, 1894, to Nov. 30, 1895; went to the Pacific Coast States.

STEPHEN BOOTH — Born England Nov. 30, 1840; learned printing in Woon-

socket, R. I., 1857-61; worked in Providence from November, 1864, to March, 1872; joined No. 33 March 11, 1865; was its President in 1866, treasurer in 1869 and secretary in 1871. The contest for the latter position was the "most hotly contested" the Union had ever witnessed. The opposing candidate was Henry A. Barnes (Brown), then secretary and also foreman of the Press. Before his term expired Mr. Booth removed to Boston, to work on the Globe, where he has been ever since, with the exception of the year 1883, spent in the West. He was President of Boston Union in 1882.

ROBERT P. BOSS—Born Newport, R. I., Jan. 11, 1840; learned printing on the Newport Mercury; in 1861 he enlisted in the Navy and served until 1864 as master's mate; participated in the capture of Roanoke Island, the smashing of the rebel fleet at Elizabethport, the capture of Newberne and seige of Washington, N. C., the battle of the Blackwater at Franklin Bridge, etc. In 1865 Mr. Boss came to Providence, working first on the Journal. From there he went to the Evening Press and was elected foreman of that paper by the compositors and confirmed in that position by the management, holding it for two years. Thence he went to the Herald for one year and then back to the Press, where he was again made foreman through a change in management. He held his second foremanship on the Press about three months. Mr. Boss's name was proposed in Providence Union in 1860. On account of his absence in the war he was not initiated until Oct. 14, 1865. In 1871 Mr. Boss went to Boston, and in March, 1872, was made night foreman of the Globe. In August, 1873, he was made Superintendent, and held that position until his health failed. Mr. Boss is a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 1, F. and A. M., of this city; Grand Army of the Republic, Kearsarge Association of Naval Veterans, Boston Typographical Union, Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston, Royal Society of Good Fellows and Knights and Ladies of Honor. He represented Boston Union in the I. T. U. convention of 1882.

MAXIME S. BOURET—Learned printing in the office of the Woonsocket Reporter; initiated into Providence Union July 29, 1883; worked on the Star and Journal; published a Sunday paper in Woonsocket for four weeks, beginning May 3, 1885, in company with Edward B. Condon; learned to operate a linotype on the Journal; has been with the Boston Globe since leaving Providence; in 1898 delegate to I. T. U. from Boston.

CHARLES RUSSELL BOUTELLE—Born Providence in 1875; learned printing at Snow & Farnham's, beginning in 1890, and is now employed in that office. He was initiated into Providence Union June 24, 1900.

JAMES P. BOWDITCH—Born Berkshire, Vt., March 2, 1877; learned printing in Providence, beginning in 1891; initiated into No. 33 March 31, 1905; at present employed on the Evening Tribune.

JOSIAH B. BOWDITCH—Born July 31, 1842, in Fairfield, Vt.; learned the printing trade in St. Albans and Richford, Vt., beginning in 1858. April 20, 1861, he enlisted, serving through the Civil War, and was mustered out June 24, 1865. He owned a weekly paper and general printing office in Richford from October, 1866, until March, 1875. Was a reporter and editorial writer on St. Albans and Rutland papers in 1875 to 1879, editor, collector and advertising solicitor on Pawtuxet Valley Gleaner from October, 1881, to July, 1886; editorial writer, telegraphic editor and proofreader on Providence Telegram from August, 1886, to July, 1887, and editorial writer on same paper in 1889. Mr. Bowditch owned the East Greenwich Pendulum from January, 1888, to December, 1889; was a proofreader and compositor for the Continental Printing Co. in 1896, and has been a contributor to the Providence Journal since 1890. At various times Mr. Bowditch has been a compositor in Springfield, Boston and Quincy, Mass.

THOMAS F. BOWEN — Born Providence Oct. 31, 1876; learned printing at Reids', beginning in 1892; initiated into No. 33 Feb. 25, 1900; at present employed on Evening Bulletin.

JAMES P. BOWES — Born Sackville, N. B.; died in this city March 6, 1894. For many years was employed as a compositor on the Journal, and on the introduction of machines here went to the New York Herald. He was delegate to the I. T. U. convention at Buffalo from No. 33. He was obligated at the first meeting of the reorganized Union in 1883.

NELSON BOYLE—Born Albion, R. I., Dec. 19, 1829, and died while on a visit to his parents in Jewett City, Conn., Dec. 28, 1872. He began to learn printing about 1849 with Samuel Foss in Woonsocket. In 1850 he was employed on the Providence Post, and in 1857 was a charter member of No. 33. He was station agent for the Warren and Bristol Railroad at Fox Point, Providence, for several years before his death. He is buried in Pawtucket.

LESLIE BOYNTON—Born Woonsocket, R. I., Jan. 2, 1876; learned printing on the Providence Telegram and worked there six years; located in New York city in 1904.

JOSEPH H. BRACKETT—Born Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 25, 1871; learned printing at Hitchcock Musical Publishing Co., New York city, beginning in 1886; admitted to Providence Union by card at September meeting, 1905. Left printing in 1906, taking up the show business.

ARTHUR BRADBURY — Born Bury, Lancashire, Eng., Feb. 14, 1884; learned printing on the Bury Guardian; admitted to Providence Union at October meeting, 1905; came out of John F. Greens's on the strike for eight hours in 1906. Left Providence in October, 1906, and worked in New Bedford in 1907.

JOHN BRADY — Born Providence in 1854 and died here Aug. 10, 1902; learned printing in the Journal office, finishing his apprenticeship in 1870; initiated into Providence Union Nov. 11, 1871; worked for about 10 years on the Evening Press and then established a retail shoe business, which he carried on until a short time before his death.

JOHN W. BRAMWOOD — Secretary-Treasurer of the International Typographical Union; born Sept. 27, 1856, in Fall River, Mass., where in his early youth he was employed in a cotton mill. At the age of 12 he entered the office of the Fall River News to learn printing. Shortly afterward he moved West with his parents. He became a member of Denver Union, No. 49, in May, 1872, being at the time less than 16 years of age. Mr. Bramwood has worked on all the dailies and magazines of note in the larger cities of the United States and Canada. He finally settled down in Denver, and during his residence there filled every official position within the province of the local Union, serving two terms as its President. He was also an active worker in the Central Labor Union of Denver, and for two years its presiding officer. At the Louisville convention of the International in 1894 he represented Denver Union, and was elected as one of the International delegates to the American Federation of Labor. That office was occupied two years, during which he attended the sessions of the American Federation of Labor in Denver and New York city. As an appreciation of his services Denver again selected him to represent it at the Colorado Springs meeting of the International Union, held in 1896. He was there elected secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union. He was re-elected to his present office by a referendum vote in 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904 and 1906. Besides being secretary-treasurer of the International, Mr. Bramwood is secretary of the executive council, a member of the board of trustees of the Union Printers' Home and secretary-treasurer of the Union Printers' Home Corporation. He is also editor of the Typographical Journal, the official magazine of the craft. He is regarded as one of the most conservative men in the labor movement and has a host of friends throughout the country. He was admitted by card to Providence Union Dec. 26, 1884.

SOL. L. BRANDT—Born 1873; began to learn printing in 1890; elected a member of Providence Union Sept. 28, 1903.

ROBERT BRANNAN — Born Fredericton, N. B., Oct. 24, 1882; he learned printing there and in 1865 moved to Boston; he remained in that city less than a year, beginning work in the Providence Journal composing room in 1866. From that time until two weeks before his death he continued with the Journal. He died in the harness, having stood to his work until he was carried from the composing room to the Rhode Island Hospital, where he died Aug. 15, 1886, in his 65th year, succumbing to the wear and tear of years and work. At his funeral representatives of every department of the Journal were present. Messrs. H. C. Barnes, William Elsbree and John H. Hurley of the composing room sang the hymn, "Nearer, My God, to Thee." His remains lie in the North Burial Ground. Mr. Brannan was initiated into Providence Union Nov. 14, 1868.

GEORGE A. BREEN—Born Webster, Mass., Sept. 10, 1872; learned printing at office of Webster Times; worked in Providence in 1891 at Remington's and Snow & Farnham's; admitted to Providence Union Dec. 30, 1900, by card; located in New Bedford in 1904.

JAMES H. BREHAUT — Born Summerside, P. E. I., March 12, 1864; learned printing on the Summerside Journal; worked in Providence on the Telegram from February to November, 1891; admitted by card to Providence Union Feb. 22, 1891; at present employed on the Boston Post.

WILLIAM ALBERT BREHAUT—Born Summerside, P. E. I., Oct. 5, 1868; died Boston, Mass., Jan. 24, 1904, at the Massachusetts General Hospital; learned printing at Summerside, starting in 1880; was initiated into Providence Union at the January meeting, 1887; worked on the Star until it stopped, in March of that year, then went to Boston and worked on the Post until the lockout in 1891; then returned to this city for a few weeks' work on the Evening Telegram; returning to Boston, he labored there mostly on the Post until stricken with his last sickness in the fall of 1904. He was a brother of James H. Brehaut. He is buried at Forest Hills, Mass.

FRANCIS J. BRENNAN—Born 1874; learned printing with Buker Publishing Co., Providence; worked in various job offices in this city; applied for admission to No. 33 in 1906.

JOHN P. BRENNAN — Born Ireland, 1877; initiated into Providence Union Aug. 27, 1906; admitted to Rhode Island bar 1906; now attorney-at-law in this city.

CHARLES A. BRIGGS—Born Crompton, R. I., Aug. 31, 1856; learned printing with G. B. & J. H. Utter, Westerly, R. I., beginning in 1871; initiated into New London Union; admitted to Providence Union by card Sept. 28, 1902;

worked in various book and job offices here; was a charter member of Warwick Typographical Union, and was in Providence for a short time in 1906; now resides at Phenix, R. I.

JETHRO TILLINGHAST BRIGGS — Born Fall River, Mass., 1825; came to this city in 1840, and in 1845 was an apprentice on the Journal, where he learned the printing trade. He was a charter member of Providence Typographical Union; worked in about every printing office of any note in the city during his time at the business. He died Feb. 11, 1888.

WILLIAM F. BRIGGS — Born Attleboro, Mass., Dec. 1, 1869; learned printing at E. L. Freeman's, beginning in 1887; participated in the effort for the eight-hour day in 1906; worked in Providence since 1903; lost left hand in 1897.

THOMAS BROUGHTON—Born Kent, England, July, 1876; learned printing in the Mercury job office, New Bedford, Mass.; admitted by card to Providence Union Oct. 27, 1901; worked at J. J. Ryder's and at Standard Printing Co.; also on the Pawtucket Times and Attleboro Sun; employed on the New Bedford Sunday Times in 1904.

LAUCHLAN W. BROW—Born Taunton, Mass., March 14, 1863; learned printing in the office of the Bristol County Republican, beginning in 1880; worked in Providence at J. A. & R. A. Reid's for a short time in 1885, and from June of that year until December, 1894, in the Journal office, where he learned to operate a linotype; initiated into No. 33 Nov. 30, 1885; since leaving Providence he has been employed on the Boston Globe, but resides in Taunton.

ASAHEL P. BROWN — Died Aug. 3, 1898, after suffering four years from a shock of paralysis. He was born in Newport, R. I., in 1847; learned the printing trade in the job office of Knowles, Anthony & Co., whence he went to the Evening Press; from 1872 to 1886 he was foreman of the Morning Star; then he went to the Journal, where he learned to operate a linotype; his last work was copy-holding. Mr. Brown was initiated into Providence Union Dec. 15, 1867; President in 1873 and 1874, and delegate to the I. T. U. in 1875 and 1876.

GEORGE H. BROWN — Born Providence Feb. 10, 1879; learned printing at office of William R. Brown & Co., beginning in 1896; became a member of Providence Union Oct. 29, 1899; was foreman of Brown's, and is now proprietor of the Industrial Printing Co.

HENRY A. BROWN — Initiated into Providence Union Jan. 27, 1901. He was born in 1858 and learned printing in the office of the Calais (Me.) Advertiser, beginning in 1891.

HUGH HALE BROWN—Born Providence May 16, 1792; died Brooklyn, N. Y., at the residence of his son-in-law, Prof. S. S. Cutting, Oct. 4, 1863, aged 71 years. His father was Capt. Jeremiah Brown, a descendant of Chad Brown, and his mother Susannah Welch, daughter of John Welch, who carved the sacred codfish for the State House in Boston, Mass. In a journey from Boston to Providence, made in a vehicle without springs, and resembling a prairie schooner, his mother brought on her knees an oval mirror with carved frame and eagle, "cousin to the sacred codfish." This mirror was owned by Samuel W. Brown, nephew to Hugh, until his death. Hugh learned printing with John Carter. When the latter sold his business, Hugh Brown and W. H. Wilson, who had both learned the trade with Carter, were the purchasers. Two years later Brown was sole owner, and continued so until 1820, when Walter R. Danforth became a partner. This firm dissolved in 1825, and from that date until 1863 Brown was sole proprietor. The Directory was first printed in that office in 1824 and until 1860; the Tax Book from 1834 to 1860. The Rhode Island Register was also issued from there for a number of years. Mr. Brown was clerk of the Warren Baptist Association for 30 years and never missed a meeting. He is buried in this city. The funeral services were held at the First Baptist Meeting House. The Providence Journal said at the time of his death: "The infirmities of age compelled him several months ago to give up the business of printing, in which he had passed his long, upright and useful life. He then left this city and went to the home of his son-in-law."

NATHANIEL T. BROWN—Born Boston, Mass., Feb. 16, 1847; learned printing in Smith & Potter's of that city; worked in Providence for Press Co. for about 16 years; at present with E. L. Freeman & Sons, Central Falls.

SAMUEL WELCH BROWN — Born Providence January, 1824. His first introduction to printing was as carrier for S. S. Wilson's Penny Post. He also was a carrier for the Morning Courier in 1838 and for the Journal when it absorbed the Courier. In 1840 he began an apprenticeship with his uncle, Hugh H. Brown, continuing at the business until 1843. Mr. Brown was a bookseller from 1844 to 1857. In the latter year he became connected with the Municipal Court, and in 1860 became City Clerk, continuing in that position until 1879, when he retired from active business. He died Jan. 30, 1907.

DAVID JAMES BROWNE—Born 1883; learned machinist trade at Belfast, Ireland; worked on Evening Tribune in Providence from June to December, 1906; withdrew I. T. U. card April, 1907.

EDWIN A. BROWNE—Was a member of Providence Union before 1865; his card was received again on April 11, 1868, and May 14, 1870.

WILLIAM E. BROWNE — Died New London, Conn., Nov. 12, 1888, aged 63 years. He learned printing in the office of the Pawtucket Gazette and Chronicle, but most of his life was a writer, working for the Providence Journal nearly 25 years.

CHARLES R. BROWNELL — Born Providence July 8, 1871; learned printing at Standard Printing Co., beginning in 1888; initiated into Providence Union July 27, 1902; worked in the Journal and other offices in Providence; participated in eight-hour strike in 1906; at present with Economical Printing Co.

RICHARD M. BROWNING — Born Mallow, Ireland, Jan. 7, 1867; learned printing at Chronicle Printing Co., Pawtucket; worked in Providence on News in 1898; now employed in tax assessor's office, Pawtucket.

ROBERT B. BUCHANAN—Born Bristol, R. I., in 1849; learned printing at Hammond, Angell & Co.'s, beginning in 1869; worked in this city more than 35 years, mostly in book and job offices; initiated into No. 33 Sept. 28, 1890; participated in the effort for eight-hour day in 1906.

NICHOLAS W. BUCKLEY—Born New York city, on Eighth avenue, Aug. 31, 1844; learned printing in Dunkirk, N. Y., beginning in 1858; admitted to Providence Union by card June 11, 1870; "in 1874 'Little Joe' Oakley, John Tiger, Herman I. Wolfers and myself worked on the Journal, having walked from Worcester, Mass.;" treasurer of Bradford (Pa.) Union in 1904.

STEPHEN J. BUCKLEY—Born Newport, R. I., Dec. 26, 1870; learned printing in office of Pawtuxet Valley Gleaner at Phenix; admitted to Providence Union Feb. 26, 1893; employed in office of Newport Herald in 1904.

MARTIN S. BUDLONG — Died Providence Sept. 22, 1900, aged 71 years. He learned printing in the office of the Republican Herald; was one of the founders of Providence Typographical Union in 1857; member of the job printing firm of Pierce & Budlong (Franklin office); worked on the Journal and Telegram, holding the "ad" situation on the latter paper for several years; as a volunteer fireman Mr. Budlong was captain of the Sevens and in the paid department he was captain of a steamer; he was also a member of the United Train of Artillery.

CHARLES E. BURCHFIELD — Born Meadville, Pa., in 1842, and died in Taunton, Mass., in 1876; he began to learn printing at a very early age, and in 1858 went to California to join two older brothers; he worked two years in the office of the Grass Valley Gazette and then crossed the mountains into northern Nevada; the writer first met Burchfield in a mining camp in that State in 1862; he was foreman of a daily paper; we were shopmates and became fast friends, and were scarcely ever separated thereafter until his death; in 1869 Mr. Burchfield came East, first visiting his parents in Pennsylvania, and then to Providence; he worked on the Journal, was foreman of the Directory in the office of A. Crawford Greene, foreman of the Morning Star, worked for a while on the Woonsocket Patriot and was foreman of the Taunton Gazette, holding the latter position at time of death; he was initiated into Providence Union Dec. 11, 1869, and was its President in 1872.—F. E. Kelly.

JOHN BURGER — Born Wurtemberg, Germany, May 15, 1862; learned machinist trade in Basel, Switzerland, beginning in 1877; began to work for Mergenthaler Co. under Ottmar Mergenthaler in Baltimore, Md., in 1886; helped build the first linotype machine that was put on the market; came to Providence in 1890 to care for the linotypes in the Journal composing room, and was the principal factor in their successful operation; has remained in the position since; initiated into Providence Union in 1903; visited his native country in 1907.

JOSEPH R. BURGES — Died Providence Feb. 14, 1883, aged 67 years; he had been a member of the printing firm of Paine & Burges.

MICHAEL F. BURKE—Born Holdem, England, Feb. 14, 1879; learned printing in the office of the Providence Telegram, beginning in 1896; located in Fall River on the Herald in 1904.

WILLIAM BURKE — Died Providence Nov. 25, 1888; he was initiated into Providence Union Jan. 29, 1888.

CHARLES T. BURLINGHAM — Born Harris, R. I., Sept. 23, 1868; learned printing in the office of the Pawtuxet Valley Gleaner, beginning in 1885; initiated into Providence Union Jan. 31, 1892; worked at Snow & Farnham's and on the News; participated in the effort for the eight-hour day in 1906; now proprietor of a job printing office in Phenix, R. I.

HENRY W. BURNS — Born Taunton, Mass., April 2, 1865; learned printing in office of Providence Journal, beginning in 1884, and worked in this city until 1889, when he went to Boston; initiated into No. 33 Oct. 29, 1889; at present employed on the Boston Globe.

RICHARD H. BURNS—Born Clinton, Mass., March 22, 1868; learned machinist trade with J. B. Parker Machinery Co.,

beginning in 1887. Mr. Burns is one of the best known linotype machinists in the business, having begun to care for the machines when they were first introduced; from the factory he first went to the Bridgeport Standard and stayed there six years; then back to New York to the Tribune for three years and to the New York Herald until he came to Providence in 1907; he joined the I. A. M. in 1892, and stayed with that organization until the linotype machinists were affiliated with the International Typographical Union; he served on the executive board of No. 6, on ball committees, and was elected delegate from that Union to Colorado Springs I. T. U. convention in 1906, the first machinist that ever represented "Big Six" in that body; he was admitted by card to Providence Union in 1907 and is now employed on the Evening Tribune.

HENRY N. BURRETT—Born Lowell, Mass., Nov. 30, 1868; began to learn printing at West Union, Iowa, in 1883; came to Providence Sept. 23, 1885, and finished trade on East Providence Record and The People; initiated into Providence Union July 25, 1886; worked on Dispatch, Telegram, Star and at E. A. Johnson's; since June 3, 1888, has been employed on the Journal and Bulletin, where he learned to operate a linotype.

CHARLES WHEELER BURROUGHS —(Son of Joseph L.); born in Providence Dec. 27, 1853; learned printing on the Providence Journal, beginning in 1867; initiated into Providence Union March 11, 1871; up to that time was the youngest man ever admitted to No. 33; worked in Boston, Springfield, Worcester, West Brookfield and other places; gave up printing in 1886; worked as a stationary engineer seven years, then became a farmer, at Bridgewater, Mass., where he died March 13, 1907.

FRANK E. BURROUGHS — (Son of Joseph L.); born May 23, 1847, in Middleboro, Mass; attended school in the old Arnold street grammar school in Providence until 1863, when he began to learn printing on the Journal; initiated into Providence Union April 9, 1870; 1868 to 1870 had ship news "sit" on the Journal; 1870-72 worked on Star and Press and Herald; May, 1872, went to Woonsocket Patriot for a couple of weeks and then went to the Boston Herald; 1873 went with O. Scott Pond, as foreman, Sam K. Head and others, to Worcester to work on the Press, a new paper just starting; remained there six weeks, and then went back to the Boston Herald, remaining there until September, 1894; stayed on his brother's farm in Bridgewater until Feb. 5, 1895, when the Brockton Times was started, and worked until June, 1896, on that paper; tried farming again until August, 1897, when he started in with the Talman Job Print in Brockton, where he was employed in 1905.

GEORGE H. BURROUGHS — Born Worcester, Mass., Nov. 16, 1860; learned printing in office of Windham County (Conn.) Transcript, beginning in 1879; worked in office of Providence Press Co. 1886; at present partner Pawtucket (R. I.) Chroncle Printing Co.

JOHN A. BURROUGHS—Born Lynn, Mass., June 2, 1880; learned printing in Boston, beginning 1898; worked in Providence 1906-07; participated in the effort for the eight-hour day; now located in this city.

JOSEPH L. BURROUGHS—Born Newport, R. I., Feb. 12, 1818; died Middleboro, Mass., July 23, 1889. Oct. 6, 1831, he left Newport for New Bedford to learn

JOSEPH L. BURROUGHS.

the trade of printer. He entered the office of the New Bedford Gazette, published by his brother, William L. Burroughs, and John Thornton, under the firm name of Thornton & Burroughs. In the latter part of 1833 the Gazette was sold to the Democratic party, and J. G. Harris became ostensible proprietor, and P. W. Leland editor. He remained with his brother in New Bedford until March, 1834, to settle the business of the concern. In May, 1834, they left New Bedford for Providence, and Joseph began work for the firm of Knowles & Burroughs, in which William L. had bought an interest. This firm, in August, 1834, became the printers of the Providence Journal, and in July, 1838, bought the paper. In March, 1842, Joseph L. Burroughs was foreman of the Journal and retained that position until 1867. From that time until he removed from Providence, Aug. 19, 1873, he was employed on the Bulletin. He then took up farming in Middleboro, Mass., and spent the remainder of his

life in that town. It is said of Mr. Burroughs that, during his career on the Journal, at one stretch he worked 11 years with a vacation of but one day, and that was to attend a funeral. He was one of the swiftest compositors and most expert foremen of his time. Mr. Burroughs was wounded accidentally during the Dorr War excitement. The Journal of July 2, 1842, said: "Joseph L. Burroughs of this office was wounded Saturday by the accidental discharge of a pistol, which fell from a member of one of the companies. The blow discharged the pistol and the ball entered the leg of Mr. Burroughs. It fell out a few hours afterwards."

WILLIAM L. BURROUGHS — Died Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 6, 1858. He was born in Newport, R. I., and was a brother of Joseph L. Burroughs. In 1830 he was a printer in Providence; the next year and until 1833 he was publisher of the New Bedford Gazette in partnership with John Thornton. Coming to Providence in 1834, he entered into partnership with Joseph Knowles. Aug. 2 of that year they became printers of the Journal, and July 1, 1838, they bought the paper from George W. Jackson. While interested in the Journal, Mr. Burroughs was also a partner in a book and job office at 113 Fulton street, New York city, afterwards sold to Wynkoop, Hallenbeck & Thomas. In this office was set the New York, Southern and Western news of the day and shipped to Providence by the Stonington Line, arriving here in type as soon as the New York newspapers, from which all such news had been clipped. The Journal forms were held for this matter, and the paper gained 24 hours thereby. This was before the telegraph was invented. Feb. 1, 1839, Mr. Burroughs sold his interest in the Journal to John W. Vose. About the year 1844 he made two whaling voyages from New Bedford in the brig Acton, for the benefit of his health. He went the first voyage to learn and the second to command. His death was sudden and unexpected.

LEWIS E. BURTNETT—Born Ohio March 19, 1858; began to learn printing in 1871 at Sedalia, Mo.; was admitted to Providence Union Jan. 30, 1884, by card, and again in July, 1887, when he remained until 1889. At the time of the strike on Charles Corbett's Dispatch he went to Hartford, Conn. At present he is editor of the Labor News of Greensboro, N. C.

CLARENCE E. BURTWELL — Born Fall River (Tiverton), then a part of Rhode Island, July 27, 1851; he learned printing in the office of the Fall River Daily News; came to Providence in November, 1868, and secured employment in the office of the Providence Press Co., remaining there 18 years, until November, 1886, when he went to the Journal, where he was employed at the time of his death, on the night copy desk. Mr. Burtwell was working on the Evening Press Dec. 31, 1868, when fire destroyed the office, and he was one of the men who came down on the chain. He witnessed the September gale of 1869, when the tide rose to such a height that it covered the streets in the vicinity of the Press building and its occupants were transferred from it to the Post Office in boats. Mr. Burtwell was initiated into Providence Typographical Union Jan. 9, 1869, and was treasurer in 1878, when it disbanded. He was initiated again June 28, 1885. In 1904 he wrote: "There are very few connected with the Union now that were members in 1869. The success of an organization depends upon the conservatism of its officers and members. Providence Union has been just to its members and to the master printers, with the result that friction has been avoided." Mr. Burtwell died Dec. 10, 1904, of pneumonia.

WILLIAM A. BUSHMAN—Born 1876; learned printing in office of J. E. Peters & Son, Burlington, Vt.; worked in Providence for Providence Publishing Co., J. A. & R. A. Reid and Fox & Saunders; initiated into No. 33 Dec. 29, 1901; now of the firm of Bushman & Co., printers.

WILLIS H. BUSSEY — Born Hope, R. I., Jan. 12, 1854; learned printing at Chronicle office, Pawtucket; initiated into Providence Union April 29, 1888; worked at Remington's and J. C. Hall's; withdrew from No. 33 to become a charter member of Pawtucket Union, No. 212; participated in the effort for the eight-hour day in 1906 in Pawtucket; now secretary of Pawtucket Union.

JOHN W. BUTLER — Born Birmingham, Eng., 1881; participated in the effort for the eight-hour day in Providence in 1906; now employed at Franklin Press Co.

GEORGE V. BUTTERFIELD — Died Boston Dec. 21, 1900, aged about 65 years. He was admitted to Providence Union May 21, 1864, and was elected secretary that year in June and December. He went to Boston in the early 70's and in his later years was a proofreader on the Boston Globe and Herald.

JAMES BYRNES—Born Bristol, R. I., March 28, 1883; learned printing trade in office of Bristol Phœnix; initiated into Providence Union Sept. 28, 1903; worked on Tribune and Bulletin.

Initiated Into Providence Typographical Union on Dates Named:

FRED BAINTON, April 29, 1888.
WILLIAM S. BAKER, Sept. 8, 1866.
JOHN L. BANNON, March 29, 1896.
CHARLES BARDENS, Jan. 9, 1864.
EZRA A. BAXTER, April 5, 1888.
THOMAS E. BENNETT, Feb. 26, 1893.
C. E. BIDWELL, Oct. 12, 1861.

FRANK BODWELL, July 13, 1872.
DOVER H. BOST, Oct. 10, 1868.
NORVAL B. BOWERS, Aug. 8, 1868.
SAMUEL M. BOWER, April 15, 1883.
GEORGE F. BRADLEY, Jan. 15, 1870.
ELMO G. BRADLEY; withdrew I. T. U. card Dec. 8, 1906.
GEORGE F. BRANNON, Dec. 12, 1868.
JOHN D. BRIDGES, Dec. 11, 1869.
GEORGE N. BROOKS, July 30, 1899.
GEORGE W. BROWN, May 17, 1888.
HENRY BROWN, March 30, 1889.
B. C. BUFFUM, Jan. 31, 1897; also by card April 29, 1900.
WILLIAM F. BURKE, Dec. 30, 1888.

Admitted by Card on Dates Named:

MICHAEL BACHMAN, Jan. 30, 1884.
MAURICE BAIN, May, 1885.
CHARLES BAKER, July 25, 1897.
WILLIAM BAKER, Jan. 30, 1898.
LOUIS BALLIN; deposited I. T. U. card April 19, 1907; withdrew same April 30, 1907.
ALEXANDER H. BARKER, June 26, 1892.
WILLIAM C. BARRINGER, July 13, 1872.
JOHN A. BARWOOD, June 24, 1900.
MORRIS S. BEANE, November, 1888.
F. P. BENNETT, Boston card, May 11, 1872.
W. D. BENT, JR., December, 1883.
JOSEPH F. BEYER, June, 1889.
ARTHUR C. BIERCE, Feb. 27, 1884.
E. M. BILLINGS, Dec. 29, 1895.
JOHN BLACK, April 12, 1871.
WILLIAM H. BLACKHURST, July, 1888.
WILLIAM BLAIR, March, 1888.
JOHN BLANCH, Feb. 28, 1897.
W. R. BLEAKMORE, April 22, 1883.
C. W. BOBO; worked on Evening Tribune in June, 1906; deposited I. T. U. card June 13.
EUGENE BOOTH; from Hartford in 70's.
E. E. BOWERS, January, 1889.
ROBERT T. BOYLE, Oct. 8, 1870.
F. L. BRADEN, July, 1887.
HORACE B. BRADLEY, April 8, 1871.
M. J. BRADY, June 8, 1872.
THOMAS BRAZELL, May, 1886.
E. B. BRECK, December, 1888.
H. C. BREGGEMAN, Feb. 14, 1874.
E. J. BRENNAN, June, 1886; May, 1888.
JOHN F. BRENNAN, Dec. 12, 1868.
THOMAS BRETT, June 9, 1873.
E. BRIMMER, from Harrisburg, Pa., June 13, 1868.
FRED E. BROWN, April 22, 1883 (dead).
J. P. BROWN, Sept. 27, 1891.
WILLIAM BROWN, Dec. 12, 1874.
JOSEPH A. BRYAN, April 30, 1884.
W. P. BRYAN, July 28, 1901.
WILLIAM J. BRYANT, September, 1888.
JOHN C. BURKE, Nov. 27, 1892.
S. H. BURKETT, Dec. 14, 1872.
J. J. BURNS, Oct. 12, 1874.
JOHN BUTLER, from New York, May 13, 1871.

Names from Providence Directory:

AUGUSTUS N. BERRY—1859-61.
MARTIN V. BLY — 1853 and 1854 worked at 29 Market square; 1856 at 3 South Main street.
ALBERT E. BOWERS—1850 worked at 15 Market square; 1855 at Journal job office.
STEPHEN H. BRANCH—1830; in 1832 he was clerk at Post Office and in 1838 agent Cloth Hall Co.
WILLIAM A. BROWN—1828 worked at 9 Market square.
WILLIAM E. BROWN—1850 to 1857.
CHARLES J. BURR—1850 worked on Daily Post.

Printers Known to Have Worked in Providence:

MARY E. BARTON (of Warren, R. I.); granted honorable withdrawal card April 26, 1903.
W. D. BASTABLE; at Journal office in 1884-85.
A. C. BENTLEY; name in 1870 constitution.
H. E. BLANCHARD; January, 1885.
ALFRED BOTTOMLEY; worked in this city fall of 1906.
JOSEPH BOWDITCH; in New York city in 1906.
DANIEL BOWEN; began his apprenticeship with John Carter, April 14, 1774.
FRANK BOWMAN; worked in Providence in 1906.
JOHN BRADY; at Journal office 1860-65; reported dead.
SAMUEL W. BURBANK—Died Providence Sept. 24, in his 33d year.
CHARLES BURRILL (colored); at A. Crawford Greene's in 1862 and later.
H. D. BURRILL; at Journal Office in 1873; belonged in Grand Rapids, Mich.

JOHN H. CADIGAN — Born Springfield, Mass., April 10, 1862; learned printing on Springfield Republican; came to Providence in 1880 to witness the Hop Bitters regatta and worked on the Star and the Sunday papers in that year, and off and on in this city since; now copyholder on Bulletin; admitted by card to Providence Union Sept. 27, 1891.

JOHN CAIRNS — Born Quebec City, P. Q.; learned printing in Toronto, Can., on the Telegraph and Mail, beginning in 1870; admitted to Providence Union by card April, 1886. "I travelled a great deal and have worked in 20 States; am leaving Toronto (1904) for 'Old Virginia,' going into the stock-raising business; quit the 'road' in 1891; expect to spend the rest of my days on the stock farm with a good withdrawal card of I. T. U. hanging framed in my bed room. Address will be 'Cismont P. O., Albemarle Co., Va.'"

W. O. CALDWELL — Died Worcester, Mass., April 11, 1904. He was born in that city in 1851, and learned the printing trade there. His father was also a printer. Mr. Caldwell's card was deposited in Providence Union Oct. 12, 1872, and he worked in the office of the Morning Herald. For 25 years he was in the employ of the Worcester Spy, and was foreman of the composing room for a large portion of the time. He was employed on the Worcester Telegram at the time of his death, and for about six years before. He was a member of Worcester Typographical Union.

ARCHIE CAMERON — Born Almonte, Ont., April 8, 1858; learned printing in Gazette office in that town, beginning in 1872; worked in Providence in winter of 1885-86, and was admitted by card to No. 33 Dec. 27, 1885; at present (1904) employed on the Jersey City Journal.

FRANCIS H. CAMPBELL—Born New York city Feb. 26, 1864; began learning to care for linotype machines in 1891 at Mergenthaler factory, Brooklyn, N. Y.; worked on The Wheel, New York city; Glen's Falls Times, both the Troy Times and the Record, and Meriden (Conn.) Record; admitted by card to Providence Union at the June meeting, 1907; worked on Journal summer of 1907.

JOHN H. CAMPBELL—Born Phenix, R. I., May 27, 1849. The family moved to Providence in 1856, and it was in this city, in the office of the Evening Press, that he learned printing. From a night "sit" on the Star he went to the foremanship of the North Attleboro Chronicle in 1876. Later, in partnership with Reuben E. Capron, he started the Pawtuxet Valley Gleaner in his native town of Phenix. Shortly after he became its sole owner and continued in that connection until his death, Feb. 11, 1904. Mr. Campbell was a representative in the General Assembly from Warwick for three years, 1891-93. He was initiated into Providence Union Nov. 9, 1872, and retained his membership until 1877.

JOHN W. CAMPBELL—Born Alexandria, Va., Sept. 5, 1846; learned printing in office of McGill & Witherous, Washington, D. C., beginning in 1865; worked in Providence in 1868-69; at present (1905) at Union Printers' Home, Colorado.

JOSEPH H. CAMPBELL—Born Natick, R. I., June 18, 1873; learned printing on the Pawtucket Times, beginning in 1888; worked in Providence on the Telegram and News; initiated into Providence Union May 17, 1888; in New York city he worked on the Sun until the strike (Aug. 5, 1899); now employed on Evening Journal of that city.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL—Born Natick, R. I., Dec. 18, 1869; learned printing at E. L. Freeman & Son's, Central Falls; initiated into Providence Union July 30, 1893; worked in Providence from 1887 to 1900, and the two latter years had charge of United States Government Stamp Department at J. C. Hall's; at present employed in Pawtucket police department.

PERCY J. CANTWELL—Born Souris, P. E. I., June 21, 1879; learned printing at Charlottetown, P. E. I., beginning in 1893; became a member of Providence Union June 30, 1901, by card; came out of the What Cheer office in the effort for eight hours in 1906, and for some time was chairman of the strikers; President No. 33 in 1907; at present on Evening Bulletin.

WILLIAM P. CANTWELL—Born Boston, Mass., Nov. 16, 1875; learned printing in Charlottetown, P. E. I., beginning April, 1890; admitted to Providence Union by card at August meeting, 1906; linotype operator on Journal.

FRANK J. CAPRON—Born Providence Dec. 15, 1868; learned printing at Journal office, beginning in 1887; admitted to Providence Union Sept. 29, 1889, as an apprentice; worked in this city until June, 1898, and later on the Boston Herald, Pawtucket Times and Worcester Telegram; returned to Evening Bulletin in 1906.

WILLIAM H. CAPRON—Born Providence Nov. 25, 1849; learned printing on Evening Press, beginning in 1869; initiated into Providence Union Dec. 14, 1872, and admitted by card May 31, 1883, remaining in this city until 1890; now in New York city.

ALFRED H. CAREY — Born 1854; learned printing in Providence; initiated into Providence Union Dec. 30, 1900.

JAMES CAREY — Worked in the Gazette office in Providence in 1826, and from 1832 to 1841 his name appears in the Directory as working at 15 Market square. In 1848 a James Carey was prominent in the formation of the Boston Union. His portrait is in the Boston Souvenir, issued in 1898. He is buried in Mt. Hope Cemetery, in the printers' burial lot.

FRANCIS Y. CARLISLE — In 1825 bought from William G. Goddard the American, and in partnership with H. H. Brown consolidated it with the Gazette. Other papers were absorbed and changes made in the partnership until in 1829 the first daily newspaper printed in Providence was issued by the firm. In the latter part of 1829 Carlisle sold his interest to Daniel Mowry, 3d, and went into the brokerage business. The following reminiscence is interesting in connection with his subsequent career: John L. Clark was engaged in a brokerage business in the city of Providence, selling lottery tickets. He became involved in the affairs of the Burrillville Bank. The bank was incorporated in 1818. Mr.

Clark's connection with it began in September, 1831, when he was made President. Its circulation was then $2000. Seven months later, in April, 1832, its circulation had increased to $56,000, and it then failed. In March, a month before the failure, Clark removed all the books to Providence and cut from them all leaves bearing entries of bills delivered to himself, but these leaves were afterward recovered. Clark ran away, but was arrested in New York in May, 1832, and brought back. He was tried in March, 1834, and sentenced to pay a fine of $5000 and to stand committed until the fine was paid. The General Assembly at the January session (1835) remitted the fine and he was released upon his making an assignment of his property to commissioners who had been elected by the General Assembly to close the affairs of the Burrillville Bank. It took 12 years to finish its labors, but cost only $500, to be divided between three. The principal assets of the bank consisted of notes and indorsements of Francis Y. Carlisle, who was a clerk in the office of Mr. Clark. Long litigation followed with Carlisle, which resulted in the commissioners' obtaining judgment against him for an amount over $100,000. A compromise was finally made with him, he giving bonds to redeem the circulation and pay the other debts against the bank, with the exception of such debts as might be due Clark, he being the only real stockholder. Clark committed suicide July 26, 1836. He was then 31 years old. Carlisle continued for two or three years, endeavoring to grasp the business which Clark had left, and in the meantime purchasing the bills of the Burrillville Bank, which he was bound to redeem. He finally left Providence and travelled through the South and West, writing occasional letters to the Journal.

ROBERT W. CARLISLE—Born Bangor, Me., Feb. 4, 1853; learned printing in office of Whig and Courier of that city, beginning in 1869; first came to Providence in 1873; charter member at the reorganization in 1883; held cases on the Journal and Star and for a time was a "sub" on the Telegram; was employed at the Norwood Press (Norwood, Mass.) in 1904.

CYRIL A. CARPENTER—Died Sept. 3, 1865, aged 52 years; from the Directory of 1832 it is learned that he was a printer, working at 12 Market square; in 1835 he published for a short time the Weekly Visitor; in 1841 ship news collector for the Journal; in 1854-55 marine reporter for Morning Post; became a bookkeeper in 1856.

GEORGE MOULTON CARPENTER—Born Portsmouth, R. I., April 22, 1844; died suddenly from apoplexy at Katwijk aan Zee, in Holland, July 31, 1896. He was educated in the public schools of New Bedford and Providence, graduated from Brown University in 1864 and admitted to the bar of Rhode Island in 1867. He was elected Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the State in 1882, and Jan. 1, 1885, was appointed by President Arthur, Judge of the United States District Court for the District of Rhode Island, which last position he occupied at the time of his death. In November, 1885, Judge Carpenter was the fifth member of the Board of Arbitration which settled a question in dispute between organized labor and the Providence Journal. He had been selected by the four other members, A. D. Chace and Lucian Sharpe for the Journal and John P. Horan and James A. McKay for organized labor. At the December meeting (1885) of Providence Typographical Union Judge Carpenter was elected to honorary membership and later accepted the honor in a letter to the Union. An extended obituary of Judge Carpenter is to be found in Vol. V., 1897, "Publications R. I. Hist Society," p. 62.

EDWARD CARR—Died Newport Aug. 25, 1837, aged 38 years; served his apprenticeship in the office of the Rhode Island Republican, beginning in 1812. The paper was then published by Col. William Simons, at Newport. When Mr. Simons came to Providence Mr. Carr came with him and worked on the Patriot and Republican-Herald, living in his employer's family all the time, as was the custom in those days.

STEPHEN CARR — Died Pawtuxet, R. I., Saturday, March 31, 1832, aged 20 years. He served an apprenticeship in the printing office of the Providence Patriot.

WILLIAM E. CARR — Born Taunton, Mass., in 1880; learned printing in that city; admitted to Providence Union by card Dec. 21, 1902; linotype operator on Tribune.

CHARLES CARROLL — Born Providence June 8, 1876; learned printing in Journal office; joined Providence Union in April, 1903; educated in Providence public schools; at Brown University, whence he was graduated. A. B., in 1898, second in class of 120; and at Harvard Law School, whence he was graduated, LL. B., in 1901; editor of Brown Daily Herald, 1897-98; member of Rhode Island Alpha of Phi Beta Kappa; financial secretary of Union during eight-hour effort in 1906-07; delegate to I. T. U. convention, Hot Springs, 1907; admitted to Rhode Island bar 1901.

HUGH F. CARROLL — Born Providence in 1871; learned printing in J. A. & R. A. Reid's, beginning Nov. 1, 1887; initiated into No. 33 March 27, 1892; was foreman of Remington Printing Co. at time of effort for eight hours in 1906, and soon joined the ranks of the journeymen; in 1907 established the Providence Printing Co., of which he is manager. This firm secured the contract for printing the Fiftieth Anniversary Souvenir of Providence Typographical Union.

JOHN A. CARROLL—Died Pawtucket Jan. 11, 1900, aged 43 years. He was initiated into Providence Union Sept. 26, 1897. He was brother to Hon. Hugh J. Carroll of Pawtucket.

JOHN P. CARROLL—Born Providence March 16, 1880. He began to learn printing in 1898, in the Journal office, where he is now night foreman; initiated into Providence Union June, 1903. He is a graduate of Providence high school and entered Brown University with the class of 1903, but did not graduate.

ROBERT F. CARROLL—Born Providence in 1884; learned printing at E. A. Johnson Co., beginning in 1905; admitted to Providence Union Nov. 26, 1905; participated in the effort for the eight-hour day in 1906; now bank man on Evening Bulletin.

WILLIAM CARROLL — Born Jewett City, Conn., April 27, 1853; began to learn printing in the office of the Press in New London, Conn., in 1868, and afterward worked in Meriden on the Republican as a two-thirder until 1869, when he worked in Norwich, Conn., joining the Union in that city in January, 1870. From Norwich he went to Willimantic, Conn., working there on the Journal, and later to New York city, where he worked on the first issue of John Russell Young's Standard, the New York Herald and Times, and in George Lafaye's office. In the summer of 1871 he made a trip West, stopping to work in the cities of Pittsburg, Pa., Columbus, O., Lafayette, Ind., Chicago, Ill., Milwaukee, Wis., Grand Rapids and Detroit, Mich. He came to Providence Sept. 28, 1872. His card was deposited Dec. 14, 1872. He worked first on the Morning Herald, and later on the Journal, Press and Star and Sunday Dispatch. He was foreman of the Star, and also its city editor, in 1886. Jan. 1, 1887, he began working on the Journal, getting a frame in 1889, and in the same year learned the linotype machine. He was promoted to the foremanship of the Sunday Journal in February, 1890, and shortly after became foreman of the entire composing room. He was recording secretary of the Union in 1876; delegate to the International in 1885, where he introduced and engineered the passage of the Strike Fund Law; President of No. 33 in 1892. He has taken an active interest in politics, and was chairman of the Democratic city committee in 1891-92. In the former year the party elected its candidate for Mayor, the first time in 38 years. He introduced and had passed by the committee during his chairmanship rules for the reform and government of the Democratic caucuses that have since been adopted in principle by the Legislature of the State for the regulation of political caucuses in Providence. At the December (1903) meeting of No. 33 he introduced the resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to prepare for the observance of the 50th anniversary of the institution of Providence Union, and was elected chairman of that committee.

DAVID E. CARTER — Born South Attleboro, Mass., Aug. 30, 1880; learned trade at E. L. Freeman & Son's, Central Falls, beginning August, 1894; worked on Evening Bulletin; now employed on Boston Transcript.

EDWARD A. CARTER—Born Boston, Mass., March 10, 1845. The family removed to Illinois in 1855. Young Edward entered the office of the Urbana Union in 1858, where he worked until December, 1861, part of which time was put in on the Urbana Clarion,, the Illinois Zephyr and a paper called Our Constitution. He went into the Army in January, 1862, joining the 26th Illinois Infantry as drummer, and the regiment went into every Southern State except Texas and Florida. "Ned" saw service at Island No. 10, Corinth, Miss., Vicksburg, Chattanooga, Atlanta, "Sherman's march to the sea," Savannah, the Carolinas, the grand review in Washington at the close of the war, and was mustered out in July, 1865. Then he again took up the "stick and rule," this time in Boston. He came to Providence in 1868, was admitted to No. 33 June 13 of that year, and worked on the Evening Press and the Journal. When the Morning Star was started, Dec. 6, 1869, he became its first foreman. He was afterward foreman of the Providence Herald and Worcester Press, but did his last "typesetting" on the Boston Herald. He went into the wholesale milk business in this city in 1877 and into the ice business in 1890. He is now senior member of the Hughesdale Ice Company (Carter & Hohler), located at 12 Merino street.

GEORGE CARTER — Born England May 23, 1844; came to America in July, 1857; learned printing in Port Hope, Can.; served in the Army during the Civil War; after the war went to Erie, Pa., where he joined the Typographical Union and worked on the Dispatch; admitted to Providence Union by card Aug. 10, 1867; worked on the Evening Press until February, 1870, when he went to New York city, where he has remained since; now on the Times.

JOHN CARTER (a)—Died Providence Aug. 19, 1814, aged 69 years. He was a native of Philadelphia, where he served an apprenticeship to the printing trade in Dr. Benjamin Franklin's office. He came to Providence in 1767 to work as a journeyman in the Gazette office, then owned by Mrs. Sarah Goddard, and on Sept. 19 of that year he became a partner in the business. Nov. 12, 1768, he became sole owner, and continued as such until Nov. 2, 1798, when William Wilkinson was associated with him, and the business was extended to include bookselling, etc. The partnership expired May 9, 1899, Mr. Carter resuming complete control of the printing department

and Mr. Wilkinson the bookselling business. From this date until he finally retired from business, in February, 1814, Mr. Carter was editor and proprietor of the Gazette and owner of the printing business connected with it. He was Postmaster for the town from July 4, 1772, until June 16, 1792. His connection with the Gazette lasted for more than 46 years, and during that time the "paper was remarkable for accuracy of execution and correctness of sentiment and principle." He was buried in St. John's churchyard, North Main street, where later a monument was erected to his memory by his daughters. One son (John) was a printer.

WILLIAM MAGEE CARTER — Born about 1850; learned printing in office of Paterson (N. J.) Daily Guardian; came to Providence in 1872 and while here was identified with the firms of Chapman & Carter and R. I. Printing Co. Died some years ago.

GEORGE F. CARTWRIGHT—Participated in eight-hour effort in 1906; whereabouts unknown.

JOHN P. CASE — Born Kingston, R. I., Jan. 5, 1831; learned printing in Providence, beginning in 1846; worked in this city on the Transcript when it was published by Greene & Shaw; George W. Danielson was foreman of the paper; at present (1905) in the undertaking business at Wakefield, R. I.

WILLET F. CASEY — Born Napanee, Ont., Jan. 4, 1859; learned printing in Toronto, Ont., beginning in 1875; initiated into Providence Union Nov. 30, 1865; worked on the Journal a few months and was afterward foreman of the Sunday Dispatch when published by Remington & Corbett; employed on the Boston Globe (1907).

PATRICK A. CASHMAN—Born Providence June 12, 1878; learned printing in office of Telegram; was obligated in the Union Sept. 29, 1901; at present located on the Evening Tribune.

THOMAS J. CASHMAN — Born Providence in 1886; began to learn printing in 1903 at Remington's; participated in the effort for the eight-hour day in 1906. Now employed in Providence.

JAMES F. CAVENY—Born Riverpoint, R. I., Aug. 12, 1874; learned printing at What Cheer Printing Co., beginning in 1889.

WILLIAM N. CHADSEY—Born Worcester, Mass., 1854; learned printing in Journal job office, this city; was one of the original partners in the printing firm of E. A. Johnson & Co.; member of the firm of Chadsey & Clarke from 1881 to 1893; now in business of drain laying in this city.

GEORGE F. CHAPMAN—Born Oct. 19, 1845, at Euclid, O. (a suburb of Cleveland, O.) His story follows: "Jan. 2, 1859, commenced my apprenticeship on the Ashtabula Telegraph, published by James Reed, at Ashtabula, O. The first year I received a gold dollar for my services besides my board. The second year I got a little spending money and some wearing apparel. Before the expiration of the third year I went to Cleveland, O., and worked in the Ben Franklin job office for a time, and in the newspaper offices of the Herald, Leader and Plaindealer. On the Plaindealer I worked at the frame once held by Artemus Ward. From there I went to Norwalk, O., and worked for a year or more on the Experiment, a rank Copperhead sheet, as it was then considered. About every week the editor was threatened with mob violence. The editor and proprietor, W. W. Redfield, and myself were the only force. I lodged in a little room adjoining the office and was furnished with a battery of two navy revolvers and an old flintlock musket. I was told to shoot to kill the first person that broke in, but the threats were never carried out. I returned to Cleveland in the spring of 1863 and soon after enlisted in the 150th Ohio Volunteers, served for 100 days, was discharged and re-enlisted in the 177th Ohio Regiment and served until the close of the Civil War. Soon after my second enlistment I was on detail service until the end. My first detail was Colonel's orderly. From there I served on the staffs of General Milroy and General Rosseau in Tennessee, and later on the staff of General Schofield. After the war I went to work on the Cleveland Morning Leader for a short time; then in the Leader job room; from there to Evans, Powell & Co., where I became foreman. In the spring of 1868 I left Cleveland and came East, reaching New York city late in the summer. There I went to work for Thitchener & Glostaeter, who were then turning out some remarkable productions of typographical art. Here I met William M. Carter. I left T. and G. for a position with the New York Economical Printing Co., 194 Fulton street, one of the largest printing plants at that time in New York. I was with the Economical until the spring of 1872, the last two years as foreman. In the fall of 1872 William M. Carter and myself started a small printing plant at 60 Weybosset street, Providence, as Chapman & Carter. We met with success from the start. In September, 1873, the R. I. Printing Co. was formed, composed of Chapman & Carter, Bugbee & Hall and Charles C. Gray. Our business increased every day from the start, and it was not long before the R. I. Printing Co. was noted throughout New England for turning out remarkably fine printing. William M. Carter, Jennison C. Hall and John E. Bugbee have all three passed over the divide. Mr. C. C. Gray, now sole proprietor of the R. I. Printing Co., and myself are all that is left of the old firm. I sold

my stock in the concern in 1881 to Mr. Gray and embarked in another business, but not with success. In 1884 I again started in the printing business at 27 Pine street as George F. Chapman & Co.; was in business about three years, and sold out. Since then have been at work on the Evening Telegram and Tribune until April of this year, when I changed to the Evening Bulletin." Mr. Chapman has been a member of Cleveland Union, No. 53, Big Six, and became a member of Providence Union Feb. 24, 1901.

HARVEY CHAPPELL — Born Troy, N. Y., Oct. 21, 1862; learned printing in office of Troy Times, beginning in 1880; worked in Providence a few days in February, 1887; at present a resident of Lynn, Mass., and employed on Boston American.

FRANKLIN A. CHASE — Born Fall River, Mass., May 20, 1835; learned printing on Fall River News; came to Providence in the early 50's and worked on the Morning Mirror and later on the Tribune; left the printing business about 1860 and went into the counting room of the Tribune. In 1861 enlisted in the 4th R. I. Regiment as Second Lieutenant and rose to the rank of Captain (Co. K); was severely wounded in 1864 while the regiment was before Petersburg; mustered out Oct. 14, 1864. Then Mr. Chase took a position as bookkeeper with Potter, Anthony & Denison; has since been in the banking business with Brown & Frieze up to 1872; then teller in Rhode Island National Bank until 1886; then made cashier and continued there until bank was consolidated with others in 1901; now retired.

FRANK B. CHASE—Born Little Compton, R. I., in 1864; learned printing in office of R. I. Printing Co., beginning in 1884, where he is at present employed.

WILLIAM E. CHASE — Born Northampton, Vt., April 22, 1843; learned printing in Elkhart, Ind.; worked in Providence on Journal in 1880; also in every State in the Union except Maine; last employed in Lowell, Mass.; now touring the country.

WILLIAM H. CHENERY — Born Uxbridge, Mass., Sept. 7, 1842; began to learn printing in 1856 in the Journal job office; December, 1861, enlisted in Co. D, 5th R. I. Infantry; participated in the operations of the Burnside expedition and was promoted to the rank of sergeant; in 1863 he was commissioned First Lieutenant in the 14th R. I. Heavy Artillery (colored) and served with that regiment in Louisiana until its return home and disbandment in October, 1865. Mr. Chenery resumed work at his trade after the war, first with the Providence Press Co., and from 1869 to 1874 as member of the firm of Hammond, Angell & Co. In the latter year he became foreman of J. A. & R. A. Reid's book room and remained there 13 years; afterward he was employed by the R. I. Printing Co., and at E. L. Freeman & Son's until 1888, when he became foreman of Snow & Farnham's book room, where he is at present employed. He became a member of Providence Union May 12, 1866; treasurer in 1867-68.

FRANCIS CHESHIRE—Participated in eight-hour effort in 1906.

HARRY CHIPMAN — Participated in effort for eight-hour day in 1906; pressfeeder.

FRANK CHRISTMAS—Participated in effort for eight-hour day in 1906.

AMBROSE H. CHOQUET—Born Montreal, Can., Dec. 13, 1871; learned printing in Plattsburg, N. Y., beginning May 1, 1886; admitted to Providence Union by card Nov. 27, 1892; worked in this city in 1890-92 and 1898-1901 on the Journal, Telegram, News and Olneyville Times; also worked on Pawtuxet Valley Gleaner and in New York city and in Worcester, Mass.; at present located in Pawtucket.

JOSEPH H. CHOQUET — Born Montreal, Can., Aug. 10, 1869; learned printing at Plattsburg, N. Y., beginning in 1888; worked in Montreal, Albany, Troy, Worcester, New York city, Pawtucket and Providence, where he learned to operate a linotype; admitted to Providence Union Sept. 27, 1891; now employed on Providence Journal.

CHARLES R. CHRISTIE—Born Truro, N. S.; learned printing in the office of the News Publishing Co. of that town; initiated into Providence Union April 27, 1902; participated in the effort for eight hours in 1906; at present employed on the Bulletin.

GEORGE CLARKE — Died Newport, R. I. Nov. 15, 1895; he was admitted to Providence Union by card May 29, 1892, and had been employed on the Newport Herald.

JAMES CLARKE — Born Dublin, Ireland, May 1, 1860; learned printing in office of the Dublin Evening Post, beginning in 1874; in the United States he first worked on the Woonsocket Reporter and later on the Providence Telegram during the first year of its existence; in 1880 he went to New Bedford, where he now resides; he is a charter member of New Bedford Union, No. 276.

JOHN W. CLARKSON—Died Roxbury, Mass., March 6, 1901. He was born in Lowell, Mass.; learned printing in Nashua, N. H.; admitted to Providence Union by card April 22, 1883, and again in June, 1888; worked on the Journal and Star; was a linotype operator on the Boston Herald at time of death. Ten bearers and a large delegation of friends accompanied the remains to Nashua, N. H., where he was buried.

GEORGE CLAYTON — Born Hyde, Cheshire, England, Nov. 30, 1862; learned printing in office of the North Cheshire Herald, published in that town, beginning in 1875; was apprenticed for seven years, but in July, 1880, the contract was cancelled on payment of £50, when he came to Providence and has worked here since; initiated into No. 33 March 20, 1885; at present is employed on the Evening Tribune as proofreader.

JAMES L. CLERIHEW — Born Aberdeen, Scotland, April 19, 1880; learned printing on the Aberdeen Journal, beginning in 1895; admitted to the Typographical Society in 1899 and worked in Aberdeen until June, 1906, when he came to Providence; admitted to Providence Union July, 1906.

ROBERT J. CLOWES — Born Alice Town, South Africa, Nov. 28, 1852; began to learn printing in Phenix, R. I., in 1869, and finished his apprenticeship in Pawtucket in 1873; he then came to Providence and was initiated into No. 33 Sept. 12, 1874, and again (after the reorganization) June 28, 1885; he worked on the Journal, Press and Star, Telegram and at Snow & Farnham's; also in Worcester for a short time in the 70's, and at present is employed on the Evening Record in Norwich, Conn.

CHARLES W. CLUGSTON—Born 1876; learned trade in printing offices in Liverpool, England, and Glasgow, Scotland; initiated into Providence Union Feb. 28, 1904.

JOHN COAN—Learned printing with A. Crawford Greene in Providence; initiated into No. 33 on April 9, 1870; worked in Dayton, O.; located in Walla Walla, Wash., in 1905.

ELMER E. COBB—Initiated into Providence Union April 28, 1901; learned printing in Attleboro, Mass., beginning in 1894.

BEDFORD PYM CODRINGTON—Born Kingston, Jamaica, W. I., Jan. 14, 1869; learned printing in De Land, Fla.; initiated into Providence Union Sept. 24, 1889; now located in New York city.

GEORGE COGGESHALL — Probably born Bristol, R. I., where he learned printing; initiated into Providence Union Dec. 15, 1867; admitted by card again Aug. 27, 1884, when he worked on Journal; supposed to be located in Hartford, Conn.

JAMES H. COGGESHALL—Born Bristol, R. I.; learned the printing trade in that town; worked in Providence from 1871 to 1888 as a job compositor; at present publisher of the Standard at Wickford, R. I.

CHARLES A. COLE — Born Sterling, Neb., Nov. 8, 1870, where he also learned the trade of printer; worked in Providence from April, 1896, in the office of the Evening Telegram, until 1906, when he returned to the West; is now located in Seattle.

JOHN COLEMAN—Born Boyle, County Roscommon, Ireland, June, 1878; learned the printing trade on the Roscommon Herald, beginning work in 1892; came to Rhode Island in 1903, having been displaced in Ireland by the introduction of linotype machines; here he worked on the Pawtuxet Valley Gleaner; he was elected a member of No. 33 March 27, 1904.

RHODES T. W. COLLINS—Died Providence March 28, 1882, aged 38 years. He was a native of Warwick, R. I., enlisted in Co. F, 4th R. I. Vols., in October, 1861; discharged October, 1864; initiated into Providence Union Dec. 10, 1870, and on its roll in 1877; he was also a member and Adjutant of Prescott Post, G. A. R., at time of his death; 40 members of the post attended his funeral; interment was at North Burying Ground.

WILLIAM COLWELL—Born Lonsdale, R. I., March 18, 1878; learned printing on Evening Telegram, Providence, beginning Jan. 1, 1900; away from trade 2½ years studying bleaching and dyeing; now employed on Evening Tribune; member of Providence Union.

FREDERICK CONEFY — Born 1872; learned printing in office of Evening News at Taunton, Mass., beginning in 1888; worked in Providence for Albertype Co.; applied for membership in Taunton Union November, 1900.

THOMAS P. CONNERY—Born Bristol, R. I., and learned printing there, beginning in 1890; initiated into Providence Union Sept. 30, 1894, and worked in this city four months; at present located in Bristol.

JOHN F. CONNORS—Died in Providence Feb. 2, 1883, in his 28th year; learned printing on the Morning Herald, beginning in 1872; was a member of Providence Union in 1878; worked on Evening Telegram previous to his last sickness.

JOSEPH CONNORS — Born Halifax, N. S., March 23, 1850; learned printing in office of Providence Journal, beginning in 1870; went to New York city in 1872, where he joined No. 6; admitted to Providence Union by card Oct. 12, 1874; has been a continuous member of No. 6 since 1883 and is No. 633.

BENJAMIN CONWAY — Born Providence Aug. 26, 1884; learned printing at Thompson & Thompson's, beginning 1904; participated in eight-hour effort in April, 1906; now located in Providence.

PATRICK J. COOGAN—Admitted to Providence Union by card at April meeting, 1886; worked on Star and Journal;

President of Syracuse Union in 1897-98, latter convention year; foreman Syracuse Post-Standard in 1901; I. T. U. delegate from Syracuse in 1902; now located at Anaconda, Mont.

ROBERT E. COOKE—Died Charleston, S. C., June 5, 1822, after a short illness, in the 25th year of his age. The Rhode Island American of June 25, 1822, said: "This worthy young man served a long apprenticeship in the office of the Providence Patriot, and subsequently worked as a journeyman with great faithfulness and industry. He had embarked in other business with fair prospects and had the best wishes of all who knew his virtues for success. His early removal is deeply regretted and will long be mourned by numerous relatives and friends."

WILLIAM E. COOK—Born Boston, Mass., March 3, 1839; learned printing in the office of Rand & Avery in that city, beginning in 1857; worked in Providence at A. Crawford Greene's and on the Post, Journal, Press and Star; initiated into Providence Typographical Union Nov. 14, 1863; vice president in 1877. Mr. Cook enlisted in the 2d Mass. H. A. in 1862, and served until April 5, 1865; member of G. A. R. Post 174 of Greenfield, Mass., where he now (1904) resides; has been afflicted with creeping paralysis since 1893.

GEORGE EDWARD COOLEY — Born Norwich Falls, Conn., Feb. 7, 1825. He learned the printing trade in Norwich, Conn., and after finishing his apprenticeship his mother started him in business. From there he went to Newport, where he was married to Cynthia Anna Chapman July 29, 1849. Then he went to Woonsocket, where he worked on the Patriot; thence to Providence as foreman of the Evening Press. Isaac Bromley induced Mr. Cooley to go to Norwich as foreman of the Bulletin, and when Mr. Bromley went to Hartford to take charge of the Evening Post Mr. Cooley went with him as foreman. In the 70's he came back to Providence, first as foreman of the book department of the Evening Press and later as foreman of the paper. When the Press suspended Mr. Cooley worked on the Dispatch, and later, in partnership with George O. Willard, started the Pawtucket Evening Times. He was initiated into Providence Union in August, 1858; President in 1859 and treasurer 1862-63-64-65. He died at the R. I. Hospital Nov. 15, 1893.

HOWARD A. COREY — Born Milltown, R. I., July 3, 1887; learned printing on the Westerly Sun and with J. J. Ryder Co., this city, beginning in 1902; worked in Providence 1903-06; joined the strikers for the eight-hour day at the expiration of apprenticeship and was admitted to Providence Union in March, 1906; now located in Boston.

A. F. CORRIGAN—Born Lansingburg, N. Y., May 30, 1873; began learning printing in 1887 at E. L. Freeman & Son's, Central Falls, R. I.; left Freeman's in January, 1906, in effort for eight-hour day; admitted to Providence Union by card November, 1906; now employed on Tribune.

JOHN CORT—Born March 9, 1836, at Littleboro, Lancashire, England. At an early age he entered the printing business, being apprenticed for seven years. He came to America in October, 1863, and after working in New York city for some time, eventually located in Providence. Here he worked on the Journal and joined Providence Typographical Union Oct. 14, 1864. In 1874, in company with Charles R. Stobbs, he purchased the Webster Times. The same year Mr. Stobbs withdrew, leaving Mr. Cort in possession. He published the paper up to his death, which occurred in Worcester March 4, 1903, aged 66 years, 11 months and 27 days. Six years previous to his death his nephew, Arthur H. Rossall (also a former member of Providence Union), was editor and manager of the Times. Mr. Cort always led an upright life and was generous to a fault, and his death was deeply regretted by the many tourists who passed through Webster in their wanderings, and the writer of this brief biography never knew him to turn down a printer with a card—always giving them enough work to put them on their feet again, or a meal or railroad ticket. In closing, I think the following words, written by Albert Tyler, editor of the Oxford (Mass.) Mid-Weekly, and a lifelong friend, briefly characterize the deceased: "He published a clean paper, which carried no immoral taint into the homes it visited. In all his work he exhibited tact and discretion. . . . Those who know me will not be surprised when I declare my conviction that so long and so useful a life will not lose the award of God's eternal favor."

JEREMIAH F. COURTNEY — Died New York city April 12, 1906, aged 42 years. He was born in Lowell, Mass.; while employed in Providence on the Journal he was initiated into No. 33 May, 1887; soon after he went to New York, where he worked on the Sun, Times and Journal.

JAMES E. COX—Born Providence Feb. 23, 1879; learned printing in Evening Telegram office, beginning in 1896; initiated into Providence Union Feb. 24, 1901; at present employed on the Tribune.

HOWARD A. CRAM—Born Providence Aug. 21, 1877; learned printing in Journal office, beginning in 1894; initiated into No. 33 Nov. 30, 1902; worked in Boston on the Journal and Herald; one of the organizers of the Providence Linotype Co.

FELIX CRANE—Born Boston, Mass., in 1887; learned printing in office of Olneyville Times, 1900-03; worked in various offices in Providence; participated in the effort for the eight-hour day in 1906.

MAURICE HENRY CRANE — Born Providence Sept. 13, 1854; died there Nov. 25, 1905; learned printing in office of Henry Tilden, beginning in 1870; initiated into Providence Union May 17, 1888; with the exception of about four years spent in Boston he worked in this city during his life; was in the 1st R. I. Regiment in the Spanish-American War.

AMOS B. CRANSTON — Died Providence April 6, 1880. His name appears in the 1854 Directory as working on the Post and in 1855 at A. Crawford Greene's For more than 20 years before his death he was a compositor on the Press and Star. He was a charter member of Providence Union in 1857 and continued his connection with that body until its dissolution in 1878, holding many important offices in it. His funeral was most impressive. About 50 of the compositors and pressmen of the city assembled at the business office of the Press on Sunday, April 11, where J. E. C. Farnham addressed them. Then, under the marshalship of Capt. C. C. Gray, they marched in a body to the house, No. 274 High street. Rev. Henry W. Rugg conducted the services at the house. The floral offering from the Press and Star was a "Star" of white pinks and roses, across the centre of which was the word "Press" in blue immortelles. That from the Journal was a large pillow of fragrant white buds and blossoms, bearing at the top the figure 9, the "slug" the deceased had been using, while below this was a composing stick, made of green leaves, in which was a single white rosebud, typical of a "full stop." The bearers were A. P. Brown of the Star, H. A. Barnes of the Press, J. E. C. Farnham of the book department and Nathaniel Brown of the job department of the Providence Press Co. The following appears at the close of the description of the funeral, probably written by George O. Willard: "Amos B. Cranston's page of life is finished, the last column has been made up, the proof drawn and in the hands of his Maker for correction and revision preparatory to the final adjustment. His slips are pasted up, the stick laid aside and the rule turned; let us hope his string will measure well."

BARZILLAI CRANSTON—Died Providence Oct. 26, 1867, aged 74 years, 7 months and 14 days. He was born in Foster, R. I., in 1793; came to this city when 14 years old, and learned the printing trade with Jones & Wheeler. In 1819 he entered the firm and engaged in the publication of the Patriot and Columbian Phenix. This partnership lasted one year. During the year 1824 he did the printing for the Christian Telescope, after which he continued in the printing business in the firm of Cranston & Marshall, and later in that of Cranston & Hammond. He was also in partnership with S. R. Weeden and John W. Cory, booksellers and publishers. He was one of the best workmen of his day. During his life he held many positions of honor and trust. Was a member of the school committee and of the Common Council many times, President of the Mechanics' Association, treasurer of the Rawson Fountain Society and treasurer of the Citizens' Savings Bank.

GEORGE H. CRANSTON—Died Providence Dec. 4, 1867, aged 35 years. The Evening Press, on which he was employed at the time of his death, said: "Originally possessed of a strong constitution, it was undermined in the public service, and our friend may be numbered among those who gave life for country and liberty." In 1860 he was employed on the Post. He was a charter member of Providence Typographical Union in 1857. Its members attended his funeral in a body.

E. FRANK CRAPON—Died Woonsocket Sept. 7, 1872, aged 25 years, 11 months and 14 days. He learned printing in the office of the Woonsocket Patriot; was initiated into Providence Union April 11, 1868.

WILLIAM CRAVEN—Born Providence Dec. 9, 1873; learned printing on the Pawtucket Times; worked in Providence since 1894; initiated into Providence Union July 26, 1903.

GEORGE M. CRAWFORD—Born Pictou, N. S., Jan. 14, 1882; learned printing in offices of Pictou Advocate and Remington Printing Co., this city; came to Providence in 1901; initiated into No. 33 Dec. 27, 1903.

JAMES E. CRAWFORD—Born Pictou, N. S., Dec. 4, 1879; learned trade in the Advocate office of that town; worked in Providence since 1898; initiated into No. 33 April 29, 1900.

FRANCIS V. CREAMER—Died Providence July 7, 1892, aged 30 years. He learned printing in this city and was admitted to Providence Union April 30, 1884.

ALBERT A. CRIST — Born 1878; learned printing at office of Anoka Times and at Snow & Farnham's; initiated into Providence Union March 25, 1900.

JAMES B. CROFWELL—Born South Coventry, Conn.; learned printing in Providence at George F. Chapman's and Evening Telegram, beginning in 1888; initiated into Providence Union Nov. 30, 1891; worked on Journal in this city and on the Herald, Post and Transcript in Boston; at present practicing dentistry in Boston.

MARTIN J. CROFWELL—Born Norwich, Conn., in 1875; served apprenticeship on the Evening Bulletin, beginning in 1895, where he is at present employed, operating a linotype machine. He became a member of No. 33 Sept. 30, 1900.

ASA M. CROWELL—Born Providence Jan. 20, 1857; learned the newspaper pressman's trade in Journal pressroom, beginning July 15, 1878. He tells his story as follows: "Started as engineer and fired the boilers and had charge of ice water and ink fountains, and was head devil of the pressroom; then learned to feed on the four and six-cylinder presses and to make rollers; then appointed assistant foreman, and on the death of John J. Dwyer in 1893 was made foreman of the pressroom." This latter position he held 10 years; initiated into No. 33 April 29, 1888; from 1903 until 1906 he was in the employ of the New York World. In February of the latter year he returned to the Journal as foreman of its pressroom.

IDA C. CROWELL—Born Providence Dec. 11, 1869; learned printing in office of E. A. Johnson & Co., beginning in 1886; worked at the business until 1891, when she married Henry N. Burrett of the Evening Bulletin.

WARREN E. CROWELL—Born March 7, 1875; learned printing in Brooklyn, N. Y.; worked in Providence on the Telegram for a short time in the spring of 1905.

JOSEPH CROWLEY—Born Providence Jan. 13, 1878; learned printing on Journal, beginning in 1896; initiated into No. 33 Aug. 26, 1900; at present linotype operator on Journal.

JOSEPH P. CULLEN—Born Westfield, Mass., Aug. 24, 1869; learned printing in Springfield, Mass., beginning in 1885; worked on Boston Post 1893-96 and 1905-06; Pawtucket Times 1905; now employed on Providence Journal; member Providence Union.

MATTHEW J. CUMMINGS — Born Providence 1862; learned printing in job office of Evening Press; initiated into Providence Union May 30, 1886; started small job office on Dorrance street in 1887; elected Overseer of the Poor of the city of Providence in 1889, and has been re-elected each year since.

MATTHEW J. CURRAN—Born 1881; learned printing on the Telegram, beginning in 1899.

WILLIAM P. CURRAN—Born Providence March 16, 1875; learned printing in office of Journal, beginning in 1892; worked on the Providence News and on Newport Herald; at present linotype operator on Woonsocket Call; initiated into Providence Union April 26, 1896.

FRANK A. CUSHMAN — Born Pawtucket, R. I., June 30, 1860; learned printing in office of Pawtucket Gazette and Chronicle, beginning in 1877; initiated into New York Union in 1883; admitted by card to Providence Union October, 1886; worked in Taunton, Mass.

CORNELIUS C. CUSICK—Born Providence Aug. 4, 1887; learned printing in office of Journal, beginning in 1902; initiated into Providence Union December, 1906; linotype operator on Journal.

GEORGE G. CUTTING — Claims the distinction of being the first tourist printer on a bicycle. He was born in Warwick, R. I., June 22, 1865; learned the printing trade on the Westerly Tribune; worked at E. A. Johnson & Co.'s 1885-89; initiated into Providence Typographical Union May 11, 1888; has been on executive committee and other committees; delegate to Allied Printing Trades and to Central Labor Union for four years; worked in New York and Boston.

Initiated Into Providence Union on Dates Named:

JOHN A. CALLAN, April 24, 1887.
JOSEPH C. CAMPBELL, Jan. 29, 1893.
P. W. CARD, Oct. 27, 1895.
RAYMOND A. CARD, March 27, 1892.
THOMAS P. CARNEY, Dec. 18, 1887.
E. CAWLINS, Oct. 10, 1868.
EUGENE F. CHASE, Oct. 29, 1887; by card April, 1888.
LAWRENCE CHASE, July 11, 1868; now a proofreader on Boston Globe.
EDWARD F. CLARKE, April 29, 1888.
PHILIP S. COFFIN, April 8, 1871.
MOSES W. COLLINS; before 1865.
THOMAS J. CONNER, Aug. 8, 1857.
GEORGE COOPER, Jan. 11, 1868.
JAMES J. COSTELLO, July 31, 1887.
JOHN F. COYLE, Sept. 11, 1869.
GEORGE E. CRANDALL, Nov. 30, 1891; by card Nov. 25, 1893.
W. C. CRANGLE, Nov. 27, 1892.
T. E. CURRAN, Sept. 26, 1886.
DAVID CUSHING, Nov. 9, 1873.
GEORGE W. CUSHING, July 9, 1859.

Admitted by Card on Dates Named:

ALBERT A. CADY, February, 1885.
W. H. CALKIN, July, 1888.
THOMAS G. CALLEN, April, 1887.
C. S. CAMPBELL, January, 1889.
W. H. CAMPBELL; from New York Sept. 14, 1867; June 8, 1872.
D. S. CAPUL; from Louisville, Ky., Sept. 14, 1867.
J. R. CARPENTER, April, 1889.
JOHN A. CARR, March 29, 1896.
W. R. CARRIGAN, September, 1887.
MICHAEL CARY, Nov. 12, 1870.
F. S. CASSELMAN, May, 1887.
JAMES E. CHANDLER, April, 1888.
H. P. CHAPLINE, November, 1888; reported dead.
ALBERT W. CHAPPELL, 1874.
DANIEL CHARLTON, Sept. 14, 1872.
JOHN CHERRY, Oct. 14, 1865.

JAMES A. CLARKE, April, 1886; February 1887.

L. O. CLIFTON, March, 1886.

THADDEUS S. CLINCH; from Norwich, Conn., Sept. 11, 1869.

JAMES H. COLLINS, Sept. 30, 1883; August, 1886.

JOHN COLLINS, Nov. 12, 1884.

MICHAEL COLLINS, New York, May 11, 1872.

R. E. COLLINS, 1874.

WILLIAM COMYN, Sept. 30, 1883.

JOHN CONNELLY, March, 1886; reported died in Albany, N. Y.

T. J. CONNOLLY, January, 1885.

CHARLES COOL, February, 1887. C. A. Cool died at Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 20, 1905, aged 50 years.

JOSEPH CORBEIL—March 26, 1893.

CLARENCE L. CORD, May 28, 1899.

JAMES COTTER, Aug. 12, 1871.

HENRY COURTNEY, September, 1886.

H. CRAIG, June 9, 1873.

ARTHUR J. CRAWSHAW, December, 1889.

J. C. CRESS, June, 1887.

CHARLES L. CROCKER, June 24, 1900.

JOHN CRONIN, April, 1886. Reported dead.

J. F. CROWLEY, April 12, 1871.

P. CROWLEY, December, 1883.

JOHN E. CULLEN, Aug. 12, 1871.

JOHN CURLEY, June, 1887.

Names Found in the Providence Directory:

JESSE CALDER—1850-54; 1856-57 and 1863 clerk in Post Office.

JOHN CARTER—1855, at 24 Westminster street; by card Sept. 10, 1870.

GEORGE CARY—1857.

CHARLES N. CASWELL—1844 over 15 Market square, 1850 at Journal Office.

DANIEL R. CASWELL—1841 at 25 Market square.

CHARLES F. CHARNLEY—Learned printing trade in Journal office; now in jewelry business in this city.

EDWARD B. CHEEVER—1850 on Daily Post and Journal; 1855 on Journal.

GEORGE P. CHOAT—1847 at B. T. Albro's, 5 Canal street.

EDWARD CODDINGTON—1824 at 3 South Main street.

HENRY R. COOKE—1855 at 24 Westminster street.

EDWARD CORY—1830-32 at 9 Market square (E. and J. W. Cory).

JOHN W. CORY—1832-36 at 9 Market square; 1838 bookseller and publisher; 1847 at Journal Office.

WILLIAM H. CORY—1856; 1857 at Journal office.

JOHN COTTON—1838.

WILLIAM CRANSTON—1857.

CHARLES F. CURTIS—1826 at American office; 1828 at Journal office.

CALEB CUSHING—1826 at 3 South Main street. Caleb Cushing, publisher of the Salem (Mass.) Gazette, sold the paper in 1823.

JOSHUA CUSHING—1828.

Printers Known to Have Worked Here:

FRANK CAPRON (Long Frank); died about 1892.

WILLIAM CARROLL (Red); early 80's; died in New York city.

D. CASHEN; withdrew card in 1877.

JOHN CONLON; was in "News" strike.

J. F. COLLINS—1853; worked on Journal.

WILLIAM C. CROSMAN—1902.

THOMAS J. CREIGHTON; early 80's; now in Hartford, Conn.

CHARLES M. CLARK was foreman of the Providence Evening Telegram for a number of years, while it was out of the Union. Afterward he was foreman of the New York Sun.

THOMAS WAYNE DALLING—Born West Chester, Pa., Sept. 20, 1870; learned printing in that city, beginning in 1887; came to Providence Journal shortly after the introduction of the linotype machines; initiated into No. 33 Dec. 28, 1890; now employed on Philadelphia Record.

CHARLES A. DALTON—Born Salem, Mass.; learned printing at the University Press, Cambridge, Mass.; has worked in Providence since 1901; admitted by card to Providence Union May 31, 1903; now superintendent Franklin Press.

FRANCIS LIPPITT DANFORTH—Died Providence April 30, 1867, aged 55 years. He was a son of Walter R. Danforth and grandson of John Carter. The Directory of 1856 gives his occupation as printer.

GEORGE DANFORTH—Died Taunton, Mass., Feb. 10, 1851; employed on the Providence Journal in 1836, and from 1841 to 1850; on Morning Courier in 1838.

GEORGE WHITMAN DANIELSON—Born Killingly, Conn., April 25, 1829; died Providence March 25, 1884. In his 15th year he began to learn printing in the office of E. B. Carter at Danielsonville, Conn., but remained there only one year. He then came to Providence, working here as a journeyman printer, and also tried New York city for a while, after which he returned to Providence and for a short time published the Daily Sentinel. He was also for a time editor of the Daily Transcript. July 26, 1848, he became editor and publisher of the New England Arena at West Killingly, Conn., but was back in Providence in a little more than a year. In May, 1851, he was marine reporter for the Daily Post, and while connected with that paper also occupied the positions of foreman of the composing room and assistant editor. March 14, 1859, in partnership with Albert R. Cooke, he established the Evening Press. In October, 1862, on retiring from the firm, the employes presented to him a silver goblet and a four-volume set of "Carlyle's Critical and Miscellaneous Essays." Jan. 1, 1863, he became business manager and managing editor of the

Journal, and on Jan. 26 started the Evening Bulletin. His hours of work were those of the morning newspaper compositors of that period—14 or 15 hours between 10 A. M. of one day and 4 A. M. of the next. He was a tireless worker and the natural growth of the newspapers in his charge weighed upon him, perhaps imperceptibly, until he succumbed. For a number of years he was President of the New England Associated Press, and he was also interested in many business concerns in Providence. In 1854 he was President of the Providence Printers' Union, the first organization known to the craft in this city. It met at 24 Westminster street Saturday evenings, according to the Directory of that year.

HERBERT A. DARLING — Died Boston Feb. 12, 1896; he was initiated into Providence Union May 9, 1868, and worked in this city on the Press until 1872; worked in Boston 1872-1880; in Providence 1880-1887; in Boston 1887-1896; he was foreman of the Providence Star in 1887.

HENRY FIELD DAVIS—Born Providence March 21, 1869; died here Feb. 4, 1906; learned printing in the office of the Evening Bulletin, beginning in 1886, and continued to work there during the rest of his life; he was initiated into Providence Union Feb. 26, 1889; was one of the first in this city to learn to operate the linotype. Burial was at Swan Point. Henry R. Davis, for more than 50 years connected with the Journal, was his father.

WALTER B. DAVIS—Born Providence May 6, 1884; learned printing in office of Journal, beginning December, 1901; joined No. 33 Dec. 31, 1905; now employed on Tribune.

ARTHUR DAWSON—Born Todmorden, Lancashire, England, April 13, 1868; began to learn printing there in 1878; admitted to Providence Union at the August meeting, 1888; has travelled extensively in the United States.

JAMES R. DAY — Born Washington, D. C., Aug. 10, 1860; started to learn printing in the office of Nickerson & Sibley, Pawtucket, in 1872, and finished his apprenticeship in the Evening Press job office, Providence, where he worked 13 years; he then went into business for himself and has been very successful; he joined Providence Union December, 1886.

MARTIN C. DAY—Born Providence May 7, 1853; learned printing in Dover, N. H., beginning in 1870; reporter on the Providence Journal from 1876 to 1882; city editor from 1882 to 1894; author of the book, "Death in the Mail," a report of the Barnaby-Graves poisoning case; for a time was city editor of the News. Mr. Day was initiated into Providence Typographical Union Aug. 27, 1905; now located in New York city.

ITHIEL DEARDEN — Born England Sept. 24, 1870; learned printing in Providence at Reid's, and later was employed on the Evening Telegram; was initiated into Providence Union May 31, 1896; now employed on the Brockton Times.

VINCENT DE FINA—Born Italy Dec. 2, 1864; learned printing in Italy, coming to Providence in 1895; initiated into Providence Union Aug. 29, 1897; participated in the effort for the eight-hour day in 1906; now employed on Evening Bulletin.

WALTER DE HOFF—Reported died in Jersey City, N. J.; admitted by card to Providence Union Feb. 23, 1900; was a linotype operator, employed on the Journal.

RUDOLPH DE LEEUW—Born Hartford, Conn., May 17, 1858; learned the printing trade in that city in the office of the Evening Post, beginning in 1876; has worked in Providence on the Journal since 1880, most of the time in the proofroom. Mr. De Leeuw was secretary of Hartford Union in 1881, vice president of Providence Union 1901-02, treasurer 1903-04-05-06 and 1907, delegate to I. T. U. conventions at Atlanta, Ga. (1890), and Detroit, Mich. (1899), delegate to R. I. Central Trades and Labor Union 1902.

ALFRED A. DEVENISH—Born Providence 1858; learned printing in office of J. A. & R. A. Reid, beginning in 1876, and has worked in this city all the time since with exception of three years in Boston; initiated into Providence Union April 15, 1883; now foreman for J. C. Hall Co.

JOSEPH E. DEVENISH—Born Providence Feb. 28, 1881; began apprenticeship at Lufkin Press, Boston, in 1899, and finished at J. C. Hall's, in Providence; initiated into Providence Union Aug. 30, 1903; now employed on Evening Bulletin.

W. H. DEVINE—Born Waterford, Ireland, May 14, 1880; learned printing with Harrigan & King, Worcester, Mass.; admitted to Providence Union at the December meeting, 1905, by card; was employed at Remington's, operating a monotype; came out on strike for eight-hour day Jan. 1, 1906; left the city Jan. 3, 1906.

JOHN J. DEVLIN — Born Providence Sept. 12, 1860; learned printing at office of Angell & Co., beginning in 1874; initiated into No. 33 May 17, 1888; worked in most of the printing offices in this city, both as printer and reporter; was the first police messenger appointed in Providence, and served as such under Chiefs of Police Charles H. Hunt and Benjamin H. Child; since leaving Providence in 1895 has worked in various New England cities, and is now (1904) in the stationery business in Winsted, Conn., but retains his connection with newspaper work as correspondent for State papers.

GREGORY DEXTER — Born Olney, England, about 1610; died Providence, R. I., 1700; learned printing at London, England, where he set up in business. He also ministered to a Baptist society in that city. He came to Providence about 1638 and was the first practical printer to live here, but did not work at his trade in this colony. It is said that Mr. Dexter once visited Cambridge, Mass., to help the printer in that town put his office in order. For many years he was one of the colony assistants under the charter of Charles II.; also served as town clerk and held other public offices. He was the fourth minister of the First Baptist Church in Providence. His residence was built of logs and stood on the east side of what is now Benefit street, near its junction with North Main street. During King Phillip's war Mr. Dexter, with his wife, went to Long Island and remained there until apparent danger had passed. He returned to find his home desolate and two of his sons numbered with the dead. He rebuilt his house on the site opposite the city watering place at the summit of Constitution Hill. He was the progenitor of the Dexter family, one of whom (Ebenezer Knight Dexter) gave to the city the Dexter Asylum and Dexter Training Ground.

MYRON W. DIBBLE—Born Cornwall, Conn., in 1849; learned printing in Litchfield, Conn., beginning in 1861; admitted to Providence Union by card May 11, 1872, and again at the April meeting, 1888; worked on the Journal and other newspapers in this city.

MASON DICKEY—Died at Alexandria, Va., May 3, 1803, Mr. Mason Dickey, printer, late of this town.—Providence Gazette, May 21, 1803.

JOHN JAMES DIGGINS—Born Providence Oct. 15, 1879; learned printing with J. J. Ryder Co., beginning in November, 1895; initiated into Providence Union Sept. 28, 1903; participated in the effort for the eight-hour day in 1906; now employed on Tribune.

JOHN J. DILLON — Born Providence Nov. 16, 1858; learned printing in office of E. A. Johnson & Co., beginning in February, 1879; initiated into Providence Union Aug. 26, 1888; always worked in this city in the various job offices.

EUGENE T. DION — Born Central Falls, R. I.; learned the printing trade in the office of the Chronicle Printing Co., Pawtucket; now employed on Tribune.

HENRY R. DIX—Born Pictou, Pictou county, Nova Scotia, in 1854; learned printing in Providence and is at present employed at Rumford Chemical Works.

CALEB S. P. DODGE—Born Lempster, N. H., May 29, 1838; died Cambridge, Mass., 1906; learned printing in the office of the Watertown Sentinel; worked at the business in many of the large cities of the country and in the early 80's on the Journal in this city. Since 1883 he was employed on the Boston Globe. He was President of Boston Union in 1892, and was connected with the Masons, Odd Fellows, Cadets of Temperance and the Franklin Typographical Society of Boston.

BERNARD DOHERTY — Died Providence July 24, 1884, aged 45 years; initiated into No. 33 March 12, 1864; for many years he was employed in the Press job office as book pressman; brother of Henry F. Doherty.

HENRY F. DOHERTY—Died Providence July 31, 1907, aged 57 years; learned printing in book room of the Providence Press Co.; was foreman of that department for a number of years until 1882, when he accepted a position with the Davol Rubber Co. as salesman, remaining with that firm until his death; initiated into Providence Union Nov. 13, 1869. He is buried in Pocasset Cemetery.

PATRICK J. DOHERTY — Born St. John, N. B., 1840; worked in Boston before the Civil War and until 1867 on the Herald, Bee, Journal and Advertiser; come to Providence in 1867 and was foreman of Journal until 1871; name is on records of Providence Union; died in this city May 4, 1889.

HUGH F. DOLAN — Born Providence April 8, 1864; learned printing on Evening Telegram, beginning in 1883; worked on the Journal and in Boston, Worcester, Fall River and other New England cities; initiated into Providence Union Jan. 31, 1886.

JOHN P. DOLAN — Born Danbury, Conn., Feb. 20, 1854; learned printing in Woonsocket, R. I., on the Reporter, beginning in 1872; came to Providence in 1879, and worked on the Telegram, Sunday Dispatch and Morning Star until 1882, when he went to the Journal, remaining on that paper until 1889; he was initiated into Providence Union April 8, 1883, the meeting at which the Union was reorganized; served on the executive committee for several years; recording secretary 1886-87, and President 1888. Since leaving this city Mr. Dolan has worked in Boston, on the Globe until the American started, when he went to that paper and is at present employed there.

PATRICK DOLAN—Lost his life in the Mississippi river in April, 1865. He was an apprentice on the Providence Journal in 1860; enlisted as a private in Co. G, 11th R. I. Vol., in September, 1862; after expiration of his term of service he reenlisted in the 3d R. I. Cavalry, Troop H; was discharged for disability on account of wounds received, and was returning home on the Sultana when the accident occurred. The telegraphic dispatch printed at the time said: "Steamer Sultana, from New Orleans April 21, arrived at Vicksburg with boilers leaking badly.

She remained 30 hours repairing and taking on 1996 Federal prisoners and 35 officers, lately released from Cahawba and Andersonville prisons. She arrived at Memphis April 27, and after coaling proceeded. About 2 P. M., when seven miles out, she blew up and immediately took fire and burned to the water's edge. Of 2106 souls on board, not more than 700 can be rescued; 500 are in hospital and two or three hundred uninjured ones are at the Soldiers' Home."

JOHN H. DONAHUE — Born 1860; began to learn printing in 1882; initiated into Providence Union Jan. 25, 1893.

MICHAEL AMOS DONAHUE — Born Clyman, Dodge county, Wis., Jan. 1, 1868; learned printing in the office of the Providence Evening Telegram, beginning in 1885; after the strike on that paper he went to Worcester, Mass., remaining there two years, and then worked in Boston and New York. Went West in 1901, visiting Buffalo, Chicago, St. Louis, Denver, Leadville, reaching San Francisco in 1903, where he is now located on the Examiner; initiated into Providence Union March 31, 1889.

THOMAS H. DONAHUE — Born Pascoag, R. I., Feb. 24, 1863; learned stereotyping on the Providence Journal, beginning in 1886, and continued there until 1890; Woonsocket Reporter 1890-91; Providence Telegram 1891-96; Brockton Times 1896-97; Providence Journal 1898 to present time, and is foreman of the room; initiated into Providence Union Feb. 26, 1889.

JAMES H. DONOVAN — Born Providence April 20, 1883; began his apprenticeship in the office of the Evening Press in 1883, and finished on the Star; admitted to the Union Aug. 30, 1885, as an apprentice member, probably the first apprentice admitted in that way; has worked in New York, Boston and Cambridge.

J. J. DONOVAN — Admitted to Providence Union by card Sept. 14, 1872; worked for a time on the Journal.

PATRICK J. DONOVAN—Admitted by card to Providence Union Nov. 9, 1873; worked on Star and Press; served in the U. S. Regulars and in a Massachusetts regiment during the Civil War; belonged in Boston, Mass., where he probably died.

WILLIAM DONOVAN — Born Providence, R. I., in 1858; learned printing with J. A. & R. A. Reid, beginning in 1879; initiated into Providence Union April 15, 1883; treasurer 1883; President 1901-02; delegate 1902. With the exception of six months in New York city, has worked continuously in this city; at present in ad department, Evening Bulletin.

EUGENE AUGUSTUS DORAN — Born Pawtucket Oct. 29, 1881; learned printing on the Pawtucket Times, beginning in 1900; worked in Providence on the News.

WILLIAM H. DORAN—Born Fall River, Mass., Oct. 3, 1860; learned printing in office of Fiske & Munroe in that city, beginning March 8, 1875; admitted to Providence Union by card Dec. 30, 1900; worked at Livermore & Knight's and at present in ad department of Bulletin; was foreman of Block Island Wireless in summer of 1903.

JOHN P. DORL—Born New York city Jan. 28, 1897; started to learn the printing trade in Haverstraw, N. Y., in 1885; admitted to Providence Union in July, 1888, and has worked in this city at different times since; has been President, vice president and secretary-treasurer of Pawtucket Union, and held the latter office during the first strike ever ordered by that Union; delegate to N. E. A. P. T. in 1907 and elected vice president of that body; now employed on Tribune.

JOSEPH DOVE—Born Providence Feb. 26, 1869; began to learn printing on the Pawtuxet Valley Gleaner in 1883, and finished apprenticeship at What Cheer Print in Providence; initiated into No. 33 as apprentice member July 25, 1886; learned to operate a linotype on the Providence Journal and worked in that office until 1894; from 1894 to 1906 employed on Boston Herald; now linotype operator on Journal of this city.

WILLIAM W. DOW—Born Hampden, Me., Jan. 2, 1853; learned printing in office of Piscataquis Observer at Dover, Me., beginning in 1875; came to Providence in 1878 and worked in the Evening Press job office; at present employed in the water department of the city.

ALBERT E. DOYLE—Born Providence Aug. 3, 1873; learned printing with E. A. Johnson & Co., beginning December, 1889; also worked with J. A. & R. A. Reid; at present located in Washington, D. C.

GEORGE F. DRAPE—Born Pawtucket, R. I., May 10, 1870; learned printing at E. L. Freeman's, Central Falls, and at John W. Little's, Pawtucket, beginning Jan. 15, 1886; initiated into Providence Union Jan. 27, 1889, and worked here at Snow & Farnham's, Casey Bros.', Franklin Press, E. A. Johnson's and on the News; in 1904 employed on the Brockton Times.

CHARLES W. DRINKWATER — Born Eastington, Gloucestershire, Eng., Feb. 28, 1855; learned printing at Strond, Gloucestershire; came to Providence in 1883; was initiated into Providence Union April 22, 1883; worked for many years at Reid's and at Livermore & Knight's; participated in the effort for the eight-hour day in 1906; now employed on Tribune.

SAMUEL A. DRISCOLL — Died Warren, R. I., Oct. 30, 1886, aged 76 years; learned the trade of a printer and for a time worked on the Journal in this city. He made a whaling voyage and on his return, when nearing home, while engaged

in firing a salute, by a premature discharge of the cannon he lost both hands. During the remainder of his life he wore artificial hands. Notwithstanding his infirmity, he was very successful in business. A cataract deprived him of sight a few years before his death.

HUGH DRUMM—Died Providence Nov. 7, 1901; learned stereotyping on the Morning Star; initiated into Providence Union Feb. 26, 1889.

J. H. DUFFY — Came to Providence from England in 1886 and worked on the Star until March, 1887, when he returned to England. Later he went into the hotel business in Manchester, Eng.

ANDREW J. DUGGAN—Born Niagara Falls, Ont., March 24, 1865; learned the printing trade on the News at St. Catharines, Ont., beginning in 1881, and is at present located in Worcester, Mass. He says: "Arrived in Providence with P. J. Coogan on the day Rhode Island voted for prohibition, and it was raining like ——. Worked on Star, Item, Telegram and Evening Call. Left after the Telegram strike in 1889." His card was received April, 1886.

WILLIAM W. DUNHAM—In partnership with T. A. Foster he founded the Providence Phenix, May 11, 1802; was editor of the Phenix the second year, after which it was purchased by William Olney; May 24, 1806, Mr. Dunham issued proposals for printing a weekly paper in New Bedford, The Gazette; in 1816 he resided in Zanesville, Ohio.

ALBERT B. DUNWELL—Born Derby, Conn., Oct. 8, 1862; learned printing at Ansonia, Conn., beginning in 1876; admitted to Providence Union by card December, 1905; was a participant in the eight-hour strike of 1906.

JAMES P. DUNWELL — Name in Directory as printer in 1836; in 1874 as music teacher and 1856 as organist. He read proof in job office of Knowles, Anthony & Co. for many years; died in 1891, aged 79 years.

W. N. DURAND—Admitted to Providence Union by card Nov. 11, 1871; was well known in the central part of Connecticut; now supposed to be dead.

SARAH G. DUFFRY—Born Newport Oct. 7, 1870; learned printing in office of Newport Daily News; worked in Woonsocket and on the Providence News; is employed in the latter office at present as a linotype operator; initiated into Providence Union July 25, 1897.

JAMES F. DUVALLY — Born Fall River, Mass., Oct. 5, 1873; learned printing in that city; worked in Providence two years in 1900-1901 at Snow & Farnham's and on the Telegram; initiated into Providence Union Feb. 24, 1901; now employed on the Boston Herald.

JOHN J. DUVALLY—Born Fall River, Mass., Jan. 14, 1870; learned printing on the News in that city, beginning in 1887; admitted to Providence Union by card June 26, 1892; foreman Newport Herald in 1892; participated in the struggle for eight hours in 1906; now located in New York city.

DANIEL J. DWYER—Born Providence in 1866; began to learn printing in Journal composing room in 1882; initiated into No. 33 October, 1886; for a number of years had charge of mailing room of Journal; now superintendent circulation department of Tribune.

JOHN H. DWYER—Learned printing on Evening Bulletin; initiated into Providence Union Jan. 29, 1893; worked as linotype operator on Bulletin until March, 1906; now on Evening Tribune.

JOHN J. DWYER (a) — Died Providence July 13, 1892, aged 39 years; began work in the Journal pressroom in 1882, and in July, 1886, became foreman, succeeding John Holiday, who had been pressman since December, 1848, when S. S. Wilson retired; May 17, 1888, Mr. Dwyer was initiated into Providence Typographical Union, but at the time of death was a member of Boston Pressmen's Union; in the State militia he rose to be captain of Co. B, 5th Bat. Inf.

JOHN J. DWYER (b)—Born Providence in 1872; learned printing on Journal, beginning in 1893; became a member of No. 33 June 27, 1897; now linotype operator on Journal.

OLIVER DYER—Died Windham, Conn., Friday. March 10, 1809, in the 28th year of his age; he had been a printer, residing in Providence, according to the American of March 14, 1809.

Initiated Into Providence Union on Dates Named:

WILLIAM DAME, Oct. 10, 1868.
BENJ. DAVIS, Aug. 12, 1871.
JOHN DIO, March 31, 1901.
CHARLES EDWIN DOBSON, Feb. 26, 1893.
FREDERICK M. DOBSON, Feb. 26, 1893.
S. K. DOLPHIN, Dec. 18, 1892.
J. H. DONNELLY, Aug. 29, 1886.
MICHAEL DONNELLY, April 11, 1863. Probably served in Cos. B and F, 2d R. I., during Civil War.
JOSEPH F. DOYLE, April 8, 1883.
JAMES DUFFY, March 28, 1897.
JAMES J. DUFFY, May 17, 1888.
HERBERT M. DUNHAM, Dec. 11, 1869.
WILLIAM A. DYER, April 5, 1888.

Admitted by Card on Dates Named:

W. H. DAVIDSON, Oct. 30, 1892.
B. F. DAVIS, Feb. 26, 1893.
D. W. DEAN, October, 1886.
J. M. DEAN, March 27, 1884.

B. DETWILER, June, 1887.
W. J. DICKSON, August, 1886; July, 1888.
JAMES DIXON, April, 1888.
JAMES A. DOHERTY, Montreal card, Nov. 9, 1872.
JOHN F. DONNELLY, April, 1884.
W. F. DOUGLAS, Dec. 14, 1872.
EDWARD J. DOUTNEY, Nov. 11, 1871.
JOHN D. DOYLE, Aug. 13, 1870; August, 1888.
T. T. J. DOYLE, Boston card, July 8, 1871.
WILLIAM S. DRAKE, November, 1887.
THOMAS DUBE, May 30, 1897.
E. J. DUFFIN, May 28, 1884.
WALTER DUNKERLY, Dec. 18, 1892.
M. C. DUNN, September, 1886.
JOHN DUNPHY, March 27, 1884.
MERTON A. DUMPHY, Aug. 28, 1898.

Printers Known to Have Worked Here:

JOHN P. DAVIS — Charter member 1857.
JOSEPH DeBARTHE — Member in 1877.
D. DOLAND—Worked on Journal in 1851.
WILLIAM DUFF—Directory, 1844.
HARRY DUGAN — Worked at R. I. Printing Co. in 80's.
LOUIS H. DeCRANEY, Hartford card, May 11, 1872.

WILLIAM EAGAN—Born 1871; learned printing in New Haven, Conn., beginning in 1889; worked in New Hampshire; applied for admission to Providence Union in December, 1899; worked on the News.

CHARLES E. EARL — Admitted to Providence Union by card Feb. 10, 1872; worked on the Journal until 1875; then removed to Norwich, Conn.; I. T. U. delegate from Norwich in 1879.

FRANKLIN PIERCE EDDY — Died Providence, March 11, 1901, and was buried in Pocasset Cemetery; learned printing at A. Crawford Greene's; initiated into Providence Union July 13, 1872; delegate to I. T. U. in 1891; also financial secretary for several years; worked mostly on the Journal, the last years of his life as proofreader.

JOSEPH EHRLICH—Born Lodz, Russian Poland, in 1884; learned printing there, beginning in 1895; participated in effort for eight-hour day in 1906; now located in Providence.

JOHN E. ELLIOTT—In 1844 worked in Providence at 41 Market square and in 1850 kept an intelligence office at 12 Exchange street. The Journal of Sept. 23, 1863, contained the following: "John E. Elliott, who was formerly employed in this city as a printer and whose wife now resides in Pawtucket, is said to have been captured at Port Hudson as colonel of an Alabama regiment."

EDWIN H. ELLIS—Applied for admission to Norwood (Mass.) Union in January, 1902; born in 1876; learned printing at Ryder & Dearth's and J. A. & R. A. Reid's, Providence, and had worked in Pawtucket; in 1904 he was employed on the Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

JAMES H. ELSBREE—Born Newport, R. I., where he also learned printing; he was employed on the Providence Journal in November, 1857, and from that time until his death, which occurred in Boston, worked on most of the newspapers in this city, Boston and Norwich, Conn.; he was a member of No. 33 before 1865. When a youth Mr. Elsbree made a voyage in a merchant ship around the world, sailing from Newport. Served in 3d R. I. Heavy Artillery during the Civil War. Brother of William F. Elsbree.

WILLIAM F. ELSBREE—Born Newport, R. I., May 14, 1844; learned printing at E. L. Freeman's office in Central Falls, beginning in 1863; was foreman of the Norwich Advertiser for a short time; worked in Providence on the Herald, Press, Star and Journal, and was best known as "the Distributor;" initiated into No. 33 April 13, 1867; worked in Boston on the Herald and Globe; at present employed on the Globe. Mr. Elsbree is an accomplished vocalist and was for about 15 years on the musical stage—two seasons with Barlow, Primrose & West's Minstrels, nine weeks with Boston Museum Operatic Co. and six weeks with the Bijou. He is a brother of James H. Elsbree.

EDWARD A. EMERY — Born South Yarmouth, Mass., Sept. 18, 1872; learned printing trade in office of Eastern Adv. Co. of Pawtucket, beginning in 1888; became member of Providence Union Sept. 29, 1901; now ad man on the Evening Bulletin.

VIRGILIO ESCOBAR — Born Azores Islands May 13, 1881; learned printing at Azores, beginning 1895; worked in this city since 1904; joined effort for the eight-hour day August, 1906.

DAVID EVANS—Born Alloway, N. J., Aug. 28, 1853; learned trade on Salem (N. J.) Standard; in 1890 had charge of the advertisements on Providence Telegram; in the spring of 1892 took charge of Wm. R. Brown's plant, 45 Eddy street, remaining there four years, and with the assistance of P. H. Quinn unionized the office; started in job printing business Sept. 16, 1895, and continued a master printer for about three years; in that time had for partners P. W. Card, M. G. Selbing and Franklin Hussey; later worked on the Journal and News in Providence; was business manager of The Financial Inquirer of New York city; in 1904 superintendent of the New York Labor News Co.; now in business in Brooklyn, N. Y.; initiated into Providence

Union Dec. 18, 1892; was vice president and also recording secretary.

D. OTIS EVANS—Born Seymour, Conn., March 5, 1875; began to learn printing on the Philadelphia Sunday Dispatch in 1888, and finished on the Providence Telegram; initiated into Providence Union Jan. 29, 1893; worked on the News, Telegram and Evening Bulletin in Providence and in most of the large cities east of Chicago; vice president of No. 33 in 1905.

Initiated Into Providence Union on Dates Named:

CHARLES K. ENGEL, Feb. 26, 1893.
WILLIAM ETCHELLS, April 29, 1888. (Pressman.)
MABEL F. EVANS, May 29, 1892.

Admitted by Card on Dates Named:

THOMAS EAGIN, Boston, Nov. 13, 1869.
H. C. EARLE, July 30, 1884.
H. E. EARLE, Oct. 13, 1874.
E. W. EDWARDS, April, 1888.
G. G. ESKRIDGE, Dec. 9, 1871.
W. B. ESTEY, March 30, 1890.
GUS EVANS, Aug. 27, 1884.
G. W. EVANS, November, 1886.

Names Found in Directory:

SAMUEL B. EASTMAN — 1828 at 15 Market square (Eastman & Hall).
JAMES ELLIS—1824-26 at 39 Market square; 1828 at Canal Market.
ISAAC W. ENGLAND — 1850 at 24 Westminster street; afterwards publisher New York Sun.

Printers Known to Have Worked Here:

BENJAMIN F. EVANS—1891 publisher of R. I. Democrat; also published weekly papers in Olneyville and East Providence.
FRANK F. EVANS—1882 to 1886, when he removed from the city.

JAMES H. FAIRBROTHER — Died Providence Dec. 11, 1888, in the 46th year of his age; he was initiated into Providence Union Dec. 10, 1870, and continued his membership until 1878, when the charter was surrendered; also a member of Prescott Post, G. A. R., and Assistant Quartermaster General of Dept. R. I., G. A. R.; also member of Battery D, 1st R. I. Light Artillery.

DANIEL W. FARNHAM—Died Providence Nov. 4, 1875, aged 29 years, of typhoid fever; he was initiated into Providence Union Jan. 12, 1867; at time of death was employed in the Journal office. Unity Lodge of Odd Fellows conducted the funeral. He was buried in Riverside Cemetery. Mr. Farnham was a native of Nantucket, Mass., and brother of J. E. C. Farnham.

JOSEPH E. C. FARNHAM—Born Nantucket; learned printing with A. Crawford Greene; initiated into Providence Union Feb. 12, 1870; worked in the book office of the Providence Press Co. for many years; with E. M. Snow he founded the firm of Snow & Farnham and purchased the book and job business formerly owned by the Providence Press Co.

HENRY W. FARRELL—Initiated into Providence Union Oct. 31, 1886; worked at E. A. Johnson's and in Wakefield; now practicing medicine in this city.

THOMAS F. FARRELL—Born Providence May 10, 1880; learned printing on the Telegram, News and Pawtucket Times, finishing his apprenticeship in 1900; initiated into Providence Union July 28, 1901; has worked in Taunton, Boston and Brockton; now make-up on the Evening Bulletin.

RICHARD J. FAULKNER — Born Guernsey, Channel Islands, England, in 1852; served a six years' apprenticeship in the office of the Guernsey Comet, beginning Jan. 5, 1865; arrived in New York city Sept. 14, 1872, and joined New York Union in October of the same year; came to Providence in November, 1880, and worked in this city 2½ years on the Star and six years on the Telegram. Mr. Faulkner was active in the reorganization of Providence Union in 1883, depositing his card at the first meeting, and was elected President unanimously at the meeting for permanent organization, April 15, because of the work he had done to perfect the reorganization; was secretary in 1884, '87 and '88; delegate in 1886, and served on various important committees. Since leaving this city he has worked in Boston, Brockton and New York; now located in New York.

FRANK G. FERRY — Born Chicopee, Mass., April 12, 1873; learned printing in office of George V. Wheelock, Chicopee, beginning in 1870; came to Providence in April, 1874, and worked in various book and job offices until 1882; since 1882 Mr. Ferry has been with the Narragansett Times, at Wakefield, R. I., and during the summer season with the Daily Times at Narragansett Pier.

A. E. FESSENDEN — Born Boston, Mass., Nov. 9, 1862; learned printing in Woburn, Mass., beginning in 1879; worked in Providence two weeks in 1888, depositing card at the July meeting; in 1904 was employed on the New York World.

ALFRED G. FIELD — Born at Port Elizabeth, South Africa, March 6, 1868; learned printing on the Port Elizabeth Telegraph, 1880-1885, after which worked in Melbourne, Australia, six months, and then sailed for the United States, arriving here in 1887; deposited travelling card with Providence Union April 23, 1892; worked on the News and at W. R. Brown's in Providence and as Instructor of Printing on the Howard Times at the Sockanosset School for Boys; now employed on the Evening Bulletin.

BARNUM FIELD — Born Taunton, Mass., June 11, 1796; died in Boston, Mass., May 7, 1851; graduate Brown University 1821; Aug. 28, 1823, to Sept. 1, 1825, publisher Independent Inquirer in Providence; on latter date sold the Inquirer to Journal; grammar school principal in Boston, Mass.; author School Geography.

CHARLES H. FINLEY — Born Providence, R. I., June 17, 1875; learned printing on Boston Traveler, beginning in 1887; admitted to Boston Union Nov. 27, 1892; now employed on Boston Globe; carried route on Providence Journal in 1885-86; grandson of Hon. Sidney Dean, former editor Providence Evening Press and Morning Star.

THOMAS F. FINNEY — Born Conshohocken, Pa., Dec. 5, 1869; learned printing in Recorder office in that town; worked throughout the East; came to Providence in 1904.

ERNEST BERTRAND FIRTH — Born Kettering, England, March 24, 1874; learned printing with W. E. & J. Goss in that town, beginning in 1888; worked in Providence on the Journal in 1899; Toronto Union was given permission (Oct. 28, 1900,) by No. 33 to initiate Bertrand; in 1906 in New York on Times.

E. W. FISHER—Born 1870; learned printing at Danville, N. J., beginning in 1896; worked at Biddeford, Me., and Ophir, Col.; initiated into Providence Union July 28, 1901; in 1904 was located in Boston.

WALTER B. FISKE—Died Pawtucket May 4, 1874, in the 41st year of his age; was initiated into Providence Union in 1861, and his name appears in the circular of 1866.

JOHN H. FITZ—Born Providence Oct. 26, 1864, in a building located on the present site of the Journal building; learned printing in office of Evening Press, beginning in 1880; located in New York city on the Herald since 1883.

JAMES O. FITZGERALD—Born Providence Dec. 3, 1874; learned printing at Journal office, beginning in 1892; initiated into Providence Union May 29, 1904; now located in Manchester, N. H.

MICHAEL FITZGERALD — Born Ireland; learned stereotyping on the Providence Journal; initiated into Providence Union Dec. 25, 1887; now employed on Boston Globe.

PETER J. FITZGERALD—Born Providence July 3, 1855; began in 1866, in the Journal job office, to learn the printing trade, and worked in Providence until 1882, when he became a merchant; he has been Grand Secretary of the Foresters of America in Rhode Island for a number of years.

FRANK FRICHE—Born Terre Haute, Ind., May, 1873; learned printing in ad room of Terre Haute Tribune; admitted to Providence Union by card May, 1886, and worked in this city that summer. "Celebrated the night of 31st of June, last day of license; put in a dry Fourth with 'Gedge' Hughes and Ownie Hamill at Roger Williams Park." Now on Terre Haute Express.

ALEXANDER FRICKER—Born Warren, Mass., in 1876; learned printing in office of Olneyville Times, beginning in 1894; was initiated into Providence Union Nov. 25, 1900.

JAMES S. FRIEND (Bristol Bill)— Born Glasgow, Scotland, Feb. 16, 1871; learned printing in Phoenix office, Bristol, R. I., beginning in 1887; admitted to Providence Union by card May 29, 1892; participated in the effort for the eight-hour day in 1906.

GEORGE F. FULLER—Directory, 1847, at 29 Market square; went to New York city and became interested in the Mirror of that city.

JOHN FITZPATRICK — Born Fall River, Mass., April 9, 1875; began to learn printing on the News of that city in 1880; worked in various cities of New England; admitted to Providence Union by card April 27, 1902.

CHARLES H. FLAGLER — Born St. John, N. B., Sept. 25, 1873; initiated into Providence Union April 5, 1888. Supt. Charles Deacon of the Union Printers' Home, Colorado Springs, Col., in a letter dated Aug. 30, 1904, furnishes the following: "Mr. Flagler was admitted from Denver Typographical Union, No. 49, March 20, 1897, suffering with pulmonary tuberculosis. He continued to fail, and Dec. 30, 1899, at the request of his father, we started him home, accompanied by a trained nurse. When about 100 miles east of Chicago it became necessary to call a physician aboard the train, who was unable to save the sufferer, and he never reached Boston alive. The remains were taken off the train by the nurse, properly prepared for burial, and taken to Boston, where interment was made."

EDWARD L. FLANAGAN—Died New York city; admitted to Providence Union by card Feb. 27, 1884; worked for several years on the Providence Journal.

GEORGE WILLIAM FLYNN — Born Providence Aug. 4, 1855; learned printing in George H. Whitney's job office, beginning in 1869; afterward worked for Reynolds & Mackinnon and on the Evening Telegram; in New York city from 1886 to 1889; in Pawtucket for two years on the Evening Times, and has been foreman of the Providence Visitor; now employed in proofroom of Providence Journal; obligated at the first meeting of the reorganized Union, April 8, 1883, and his name is on the charter.

GEORGE M. FORBES—Killed by a trolley car in Crawford, N. J., Oct. 19, 1906, aged about 60 years; had been employed by the Standard Printing Co. of this city.

ALEXANDER W. FORSYTH — Born Providence, R. I., Feb. 4, 1850, and died here June 20, 1887; initiated into Providence Union Dec. 11, 1869, and worked on the Herald, Press, Star and Journal. He was a member of the United Train of Artillery.

WILLIAM FOSTER — Died Warwick, R. I.; initiated into Providence Union June 20, 1857; secretary 1858, '59, '60 and '61; reporter on Evening Press in the 70's; candidate for Governor of the State on Greenback ticket 1877-'78; for several years had charge of the city wood yard in Providence.

ROBERT FOULKES — Born Manchester, England, Sept. 7, 1873; learned printing with Dean & Co., Stockport, England, beginning 1889; came to Providence August, 1893; worked on Telegram, News-Democrat and Evening Tribune; initiated into Providence Union Sept. 29, 1901.

EDWARD LIVINGSTON FREEMAN—Born Waterville, Me., Sept. 10, 1835; died Central Falls, Feb. 25, 1907; began to learn printing in the office of A. W. Pearce, Pawtucket, R. I., in June, 1850; worked in Providence from 1854 to 1863, in the office of Hammond, Angell & Co., and was part owner for a time. In 1863 he removed to Central Falls and established the printing office of E. L. Freeman & Sons. The firm has done a very large business and since 1877 all of the official printing of the State. Mr. Freeman was a member of the Legislature for nearly 25 years and was Railroad Commissioner from 1888 until his death. He published the Central Falls Weekly Visitor for 21 years. He was elected a member of Providence Typographical Union at its first meeting, April 18, 1857, but never qualified by signing the constitution, going to Washington, D. C., to work before the next meeting. He had a splendid reputation among printers for his liberality to his employes and fair dealing. In the Masonic order he had held nearly every position of importance in the State.

RALPH FREEMAN — Born Central Falls, R. I., Feb. 8, 1877; learned printing at E. L. Freeman & Sons, beginning in 1881; admitted to Providence Union by card at the October meeting, 1905; participated in the effort for the eight-hour day in 1906.

Initiated Into Providence Union on Dates Named:

JOHN P. FALLON (pressman), Sept. 28, 1890.
CHARLES W. FARNHAM, Dec. 8, 1866.
SAMUEL C. FARRON, March 28, 1886.
JOHN W. FIFE, June 12, 1858.
LUKE H. FLOOD, April 29, 1888.
J. H. FOLEY, Jan. 31, 1897.
MILTON C. FOSS, July 11, 1863.
JOHN FRATER, April 29, 1893.
DANIEL B. FULLER, June 24, 1888.
FRANK E. FULLER, Feb. 26, 1893.

Admitted by Card on Dates Named:

R. V. FAIRLAMB, March 27, 1884.
C. A. FALLER, April 15, 1883. Reported dead.
THOMAS J. FALLON, February, 1886.
HENRY M. FARNHAM, October, 1873.
JOHN P. FARNHAM, Oct. 27, 1895.
JOSEPH P. FARWELL, Sept. 30, 1883.
J. F. FEDRO, Aug. 27, 1884.
R. S. FERGUSON, February, 1886.
CHARLES FEUCHTER, July 10, 1870.
F. W. FINLEY, June, 1886.
T. FINNEY, June 26, 1904.
EDWIN FITZGERALD, August, 1886; November, 1888.
J. N. FITZGERALD, April 22, 1883.
SAMUEL FLEMING, May 8, 1869.
OWEN FLOOD, Dec. 14, 1872.
MICHAEL D. FLYNN, July, 1888.
M. FLYNN, October, 1886.
E. P. FRANK, June, 1886.
ISAAC FREUDENTHAL, January, 1887.
J. J. FULLERTON, August, 1886.
FRANK L. FOSMIRE, October, 1883.

Names Found in Directory:

PATRICK H. FANNING—1863 to 1870.
M. F. FARRELL—1860.
WILLIAM FISHER—1859.
JAMES F. FORSYTH—1841; worked at Journal office.
HENRY W. FOSDICK—1844; worked over 15 Market square.

Printers Known to Have Worked Here:

ORRA H. FELLOWS—Name in 1870 constitution.
THOMAS FITZPATRICK — Learned trade in Providence; worked at Albertype Co.
J. HARRY FOSTER — Born in New York and learned trade there; worked in Providence.
E. H. FRICKER—Born in 1875; learned printing in Olneyville.

EZEKIEL C. GARDINER—Born Exeter, R. I., Feb. 1, 1839. When 15 years old he came to Providence and began an apprenticeship to the printing trade in the office of A. Crawford Greene, with whom he remained five years. Later he went to North Attleboro to work, where he remained two years, when he again returned to Providence to re-enter the employ of Mr. Greene. At the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted in Co. D, 2d R. I. Vols. After 28 months in the field he became ill, and on his recovery was put into the invalid corps, serving for some time as clerk in the hospital at Portsmouth Grove, R. I. He was honorably discharged at Fort Wood, New

York harbor, June 6, 1864. After his discharge from the army he entered the mill business for a while at Ashaway, R. I. He soon returned to his trade as printer, and was initiated into Providence Union Aug. 13, 1864. He then went to Fall River to assist S. Angier Chace in printing the Fall River Monitor. In 1865 he removed to New Bedford, where he died Aug. 10, 1901. He was employed on the Evening Standard for a period of 25 years. He served the city of New Bedford as Councilman and Alderman, and for two years was Chief of Police, and later a member of the Board of Overseers of the Poor. He was a Past Master of Star in the East Masonic Lodge, a member of Adoniram Royal Arch Chapter and a Past Commander of Sutton Commandery. He was also a member of Post 190, G. A. R., and a charter member of the New Bedford Printers' Benefit Association and chairman of the board of trustees of Bay State Lodge, N. E. O. P., for many years.

PHILIP GILLARD GAIR—Born Toronto, Can., June 20, 1869; learned printing on the Advance at Dutton, Ontario, Can.; worked in Providence from July 6, 1893, to Feb. 13, 1901; two years on the News and five years on the Telegram; also was in the job printing business at 741 Westminster street for a while with Fred A. Manson; initiated into Los Angeles Union in 1902; in 1905 was located at Santa Barbara, Cal.

MICHAEL GARVEY — Admitted to Providence Union by card at the November meeting, 1905; came out of the Standard Printing Co. Jan. 1, 1906, for the eight-hour day; left the city shortly after.

HOWARD P. GATLEY — Born Portland, Me., Feb. 17, 1883; learned printing in Portland, beginning in 1898; worked in Providence in December, 1903; in 1904 was located in Washington, D. C.

HARRY E. GATRELL—Born at Fordingbridge, England, and learned printing trade there; worked in Providence from 1892 to 1906; for several years was foreman of the Evening Telegram; initiated into Providence Union Feb. 24, 1901.

CHARLES C. GAUVIN — Born Ste. Rosalie, P. Q., Sept. 29, 1862; learned printing on a French newspaper in Woonsocket; worked in Providence for about one year in 1881; since then has lived in Woonsocket; eight years in job offices, seven years with Evening Reporter, five years manager of La Tribune, and four years as an insurance broker; represented Woonsocket three years in the Common Council and three years in the General Assembly.

THOMAS CARLETON GAWLEY — Born Chatham, Ont., Feb. 24, 1850; learned printing in that town, beginning in 1863; admitted to Providence Union by card Aug. 13, 1870; worked in this city on the Morning Herald in 1870 and 1872, and on the Journal in 1881. In 1904 he wrote: "Having worked all over the United States, Canada and Mexico, I can truthfully say that Providence, in the early 70's, was the ideal town for 'birds of passage.'" For the last ten years of his life he was a proofreader on the New York Herald. He died in New York city June 25, 1905.

E. F. GEBHARDT—Died at Syracuse, N. Y., April 18, 1898, aged 34 years; he visited Texas in Februray of 1898 for the benefit of his health; admitted to Providence Union by card Feb. 27, 1884.

ROBERT H. GEBHARDT—Born New York city Feb. 25, 1878; learned printing on the New York Weekly, beginning in June, 1892; worked in Providence on the News in 1898. "The two features I enjoyed while in Providence were the shore dinners and good fellowship of the members of No. 33." Located in New York city in 1904.

FAYETTE U. GEER — Initiated into Providence Union May 17, 1888; President of Pawtucket Union in 1898; President Providence Union in 1904, but did not finish term, going to Boston, where he has since been employed on the Globe as a linotype operator.

JOSEPH GERHARDT — Born East Providence Jan. 7, 1887; learned printing in office of Providence Journal, beginning Feb. 16, 1903; initiated into Providence Union at February meeting, 1907; night linotype operator on Journal.

WILLIAM J. GHENT — Born Frankfort, Ind.; began to learn printing in that town August, 1879; worked in Providence May-November, 1884, on Star and Press; April-June, 1886, on Star and Telegram, on both visits depositing a card with No. 33. Mr. Ghent is now secretary of Rand School of Social Science, New York city, and also lecturer. He is the author of "A Benevolent Feudalism," "Mass and Class" and other works.

EZRA GIFFORD—Born 1871; began to learn printing in Providence in 1886; initiated into Providence Union Dec. 28, 1900; now located in Boston.

DAVID L. GILBERT — Born Andes, N. Y., May 15, 1856; learned printing at Delhi, N. Y., on the Gazette, beginning in 1873; his home was in Albany, N. Y., for about 27 years, but worked also in the New England States, New York and New Jersey; first came to Providence in 1900; admitted by card from Rutland (Vt.) Union in January, 1906, during the strike.

WILLIAM E. GILLESPIE—Born Pictou, N. S.; died Boston, Mass., Dec. 3. 1906, aged 48 years; learned printing on

Pictou Standard, beginning in 1872; admitted to Providence Union by card July 30, 1884; worked about six months on Journal; last five years of his life he was employed on the Boston Post.

MARTIN F. GILLOON—Born Boston March 16, 1862; learned printing at Rand & Avery's, Boston, beginning in 1878; initiated into Providence Union Dec. 26, 1883; died in Chattanooga, Tenn., March 10, 1907, of tuberculosis.

SABINO GIORDANO—Born Italy Nov. 27, 1871; learned printing in his native country; was a member of Chicago Union, No. 16, in 1893, and of New York Italian Branch, No. 261, in 1897; has been in Providence since 1898; was initiated into Providence Union May 27, 1900; at present employed at Livermore & Knight's.

BENJAMIN L. GLASBY — Name in Directory 1844-'47, former year at Daily Gazette office; enlisted in 5th R. I. H. Artillery Oct. 16, 1861, Corporal of Co. E; Jan. 30, 1863, discharged for disability; in 1859 vice president New York Union, No. 6.

HARRY G. GLASBY — Born West Chester, Pa., Aug. 24, 1862; learned to operate linotype machine in the office of Providence Journal, beginning in 1889, and has worked in that office since; became member of No. 33 Jan. 29, 1893.

ALFRED W. GLEASON—Born Manchester, Conn., March 29, 1855; learned printing on the Hartford Courant, beginning Dec. 2, 1871; initiated into Providence Union Dec. 18, 1892; was for six months foreman of the Meriden Republican; also worked on the Springfield Republican; at present located in Woonsocket.

MALVERN E. GLEASON—Born March 27, 1863, at Thompson, Conn.; learned printing in Danielson, Conn., beginning in 1877; initiated into Providence Union March 27, 1887, and worked at the business in this city from June 17, 1882, to July 24, 1888; has since been connected with F. A. Chase & Co., mill supplies, in this city.

OWEN M. GLEDHILL—Born Woonsocket and died there June 6, 1888, aged 28 years, 11 months and 25 days; initiated into Providence Union April 8, 1883; financial secretary in 1886-'87; worked on Evening Telegram.

WILLIAM GODDARD — The first printer to establish that trade in Providence, was born in New London, Conn., in 1740, the son of Dr. Giles Goddard and Sarah Updike. On his mother's side his ancestry extended back to the first settlers of Rhode Island and Connecticut. Lodowyck, her father, was the son of Gysbert Opdyck, the Dutch commander of Fort Hope at Hartford, Conn., in 1638, and Catherine, wife of Gysbert, was a daughter of Richard Smith, 2d, whose father, in 1639, purchased 30,000 acres of land from Narragansett sachems. The purchase included "all the land on the west side of Narragansett bay, north of Annaquatucket river, east of the 'Pequot path' and south of Allen's harbor." Upon this tract, called "Cocumscussuc," the first Richard Smith erected a block house for trading with the Indians. At this block house the expedition that defeated the Indians in the Great Swamp fight rendezvoused, and to it the remnants of that party returned after the victory over the savages. William Goddard, through the influence of his mother, served an apprenticeship to the printing trade in the office of James Parker in New York city. His father had been postmaster in New London, and possibly that experience was the means of attracting Mrs. Goddard's attention to the printing craft, as many of the postmasters of those days were also printers. About the 1st of July, 1762, Goddard opened his printing office in Providence, and in October following issued the first number of the Gazette. After a short experience he abandoned the enterprise and went to New York city to work at his trade as a journeyman printer. He was an ardent Revolutionary patriot. It was at that time that the following incident described in "Hudson's Journalism in the United States" took place:

"There was published in Burlington, N. J., Saturday, Sept. 21, 1765, a paper under the title of the Constitutional Courant. It was printed by 'Andrew Marvel, at the sign of the bribe refused, on Constitution Hill, North America.' The real printer was William Goddard. With its title it had for a device a cut representing a snake divided into eight parts, each part denoting a section or colony—the head and neck representing New England and the body New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina, with the motto: 'Join or Die.'

"The Constitutional Courant was sold in the streets of New York and produced a sensation. It was noticed by the Government. There was a 'council of war' on the paper. One of the 'newsboys' of that time, Samuel Sweeney—there are many of that name nowadays—on being asked by the council 'where that incendiary paper was printed, answered, 'At Peter Hassenclever's Iron Works, please your honor.'"

Goddard started the Pennsylvania Chronicle and Universal Advertiser in Philadelphia in 1767. In August, 1773, in Baltimore, he started the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser. At one time after the Revolution he held the position of Surveyor General of Post Roads from the National Government. He was married to Miss Abigail Angell, eldest daughter of Gen. Israel Angell, in Cranston, R. I., on May 25, 1785. The

last years of his life were spent in farming in Providence. He died here Dec. 23, 1817, at the age of 77 years.

BERT A. GOODRICH—Born in 1863; applied for membership in Burlington (Vt.) Union July, 1901; learned printing in Herald and News office at Randolph, Vt., beginning in 1880; had worked in Providence, R. I.; in 1901 was employed at Middlebury, Vt.

F. W. GOODSON—Admitted to Providence Union by card June 27, 1897; brother to the inventor of the Goodson typesetting machine; in 1904 was No. 4430 in New York Union.

EBEN GORDON—Was a charter member of Providence Union in 1857; initiated again May 21, 1864, after his return from the Civil war; vice president of the Union in 1857 and 1859; President in 1870; worked on Herald in 1872; went to Boston that year and worked on Herald there; died in that city in 1888. He enlisted June 5, 1861, in Co. C, 2d Inf.; discharged for disability Oct. 3, 1863.

WILLIAM S. GORDON—Initiated into Providence Union Aug. 27, 1893; he was foreman of the Telegram for a short time; also worked on the News; in 1904 was employed on the New York World.

JOHN R. GORE—Died by suicide at Syracuse, N. Y., June 20, 1904, aged 45 years; he was admitted to Providence Union by card at the January meeting, 1886.

JAMES M. GOULD—Died Grosvenordale, Conn., April 5, 1904; born in Allegheny, Pa., and learned printing in the office of the Pittsburg Dispatch; was a compositor on the Providence Telegram in 1880; admitted to No. 33 by card May 27, 1883; later he worked in New York and Philadelphia, and was foreman of the Windham County Standard, published in Putnam, Conn.

GEORGE GRAHAM—Died by suicide in Newark, N. J., March 9, 1902, aged 46 years. He was born in Scotland and came to this country with his father when a boy. He received a good education and then learned printing. He was one of the fastest hand compositors in the country. In a contest in Boston he won a diamond-studded watch. He was employed as a writer on a New Haven paper and also on the New York Star. As a printer he travelled extensively, stopping in Providence in 1887, when he deposited his card in December of that year.

JAMES H. GRAHAM—Born Lebanon, O., Jan. 13, 1864; learned printing there, beginning in 1883; worked at the business in Milwaukee, Chicago, New York and Cincinnati; located in Providence in 1892; initiated into No. 33 Feb. 24, 1901; member of executive committee several years.

THOMAS GRAHAM—Born Providence April 26, 1861; learned printing at What Cheer office, beginning in 1878; initiated into Providence Union Dec. 26, 1883; was a master printer for about four years; participated in the effort for the eight-hour day in 1906.

JOHN ALLAN GRANT—Died Boston Jan. 23, 1903, aged 41 years; initiated into Providence Union Nov. 12, 1884; his body was cremated at Forest Hills.

EDWARD GRATTON — Was in partnership with John Miller for a short time in 1826. He was a job printer.

CHARLES C. GRAY — Born Little Compton, R. I., Dec. 27, 1841; removed to Providence in 1854. He was working as a printer when the Civil war began; enlisted May 2, 1861, in 1st R. I. Light Battery, serving three months; re-enlisted Sept. 4, 1861, in Battery D, 1st R. I. Light Artillery; re-enlisted again Jan. 31, 1864; received a commission as Second Lieutenant May 26, 1864, and served until the close of the war. He was one of the bravest soldiers from Rhode Island. At Antietam 39 men were lost from his battery and but one comrade and himself remained with one of the guns; again at Knoxville, Tenn. (Nov. 29, 1863), he distinguished himself. The following from Harper's Magazine of February, 1865, tells how a rebel battery was captured after the defeat of Early's army Oct. 19, 1864: "Lieut. Gray of Battery D galloped up to a retiring battery and ordered it to face about and turn into the pike. 'I was told to go to the rear as rapidly as possible,' remonstrated the captain in command. 'You don't seem to know who I am,' answered Gray. 'I am one of those d—d Yanks. Countermarch immediately.' The battery was countermarched, and Gray was leading it off alone when a squadron of our cavalry came up and made the capture a certainty." Since the close of the war he has been prominent in the G. A. R. and was Chief Marshal of the ceremonies on Battle Flag Day, Oct. 17, 1903. He was for several years a member of the House of Representatives from Providence; State Auditor from 1899 to 1907; also Insurance Commissioner for the State. Mr. Gray was a member of the printing firm of Millard, Gray & Simpson and owner of the Rhode Island Printing Co. He was initiated into Providence Union March 9, 1867; vice president in 1867 and 1868; President in 1869 and treasurer in 1870.

WILLIAM F. GRAY — Born Bristol, R. I., March 16, 1866; learned printing in that town, beginning in 1881; initiated into Providence Union May 30, 1886, and worked in this city until the fall of 1889; in 1905 was employed on the Boston Herald.

A. CRAWFORD GREENE—Born North Kingstown, R. I., April 10, 1824; learned

printing in Woonsocket, in his uncle's office (William N. Sherman); in 1845 established a printing office in Providence, which he conducted until his death, July 29, 1881, in his 57th year. Captain Co. G, 10th Inf., in the Civil war.

BENJAMIN GREENE — Born Providence, R. I., Nov. 1, 1879; learned the printing trade in the office of the Evening Telegram; initiated into Providence Union Jan. 26, 1902.

CHARLES A. GREENE—Born Natick, R. I., Dec. 8, 1823; began to learn printing in the office of the Bristol Phœnix in 1837; worked in Providence and New York city; bought the Phœnix in 1862 and conducted it until his death, which occurred in Bristol May 14, 1899; he was prominent in the political and militia circles of Bristol.

JOHN FLAVEL GREENE—Born North Kingstown, R. I., June 19, 1833; learned printing in his brother's (A. Crawford Greene) office, and in 1856 was in partnership with him at 24 Westminster street; from 1867 to 1891 was in business for himself, and his successors have continued his name to designate their office.

ROBERT GRIEVE — Born Sept. 16, 1855, at Linwood, Renfrewshire, Scotland; came to America autumn of 1866; lived in Fall River a few months; Warwick, R. I., four years; New Bedford, eight years; Boston and Providence. Learned trade: Providence Press Co., for a few months in 1869; then in book and job office of the Morning Mercury, New Bedford, Mass., 1876-'78, going from there to Boston and shortly after coming to Providence, where he has since remained. Worked in Providence for A. Crawford Greene; J. A. & R. A. Reid (as compositor, collector, clerk and confidential secretary, assistant manager and editor and writer); Providence Press Co., Providence Journal, News (compositor and reporter), Telegram (compositor and proofreader); also in some smaller printing offices at various times. Publisher and editor of The People, labor paper, 1885-'87; The Times, a fortnightly railroad guide and business paper, 1888-'89; wrote guide books and specials for J. A. & R. A. Reid, also history of "Cotton Centennial," 1890. Wrote Illustrated History of Pawtucket, 1896. During this period likewise wrote many specials for Providence Journal and other publications. Editor Journal of Commerce 1897-1900; manager Journal of Commerce 1898-1902. Has published many smaller and fugitive publications, pamphlets, etc. Executive secretary to Gov. Garvin, 1903-'04. Studied law and was admitted to R. I. bar 1906. Mr. Grieve was initiated into Providence Union March 27, 1884, and served as President for a portion of that year.

EDWARD N. GRIFFITHS—Born Providence, R. I., Nov. 26, 1873; learned printing trade in office of the Evening Times, Pawtucket, where he was employed in 1904; worked in Providence in 1894 and again in 1904.

WILLIAM GROGAN — Admitted to Providence Union by card at the October meeting in 1886; withdrew card in March, 1887.

MELVIN GUSHEE — Came to Providence from Mansfield, Mass. in 1884 to work for R. I. Printing Co.; about 1892 he quit the business to become private secretary to a New York bank president.

Initiated Into Providence Typographical Union on Dates Named:

THOMAS GAHAN, Feb. 26, 1893.
ASHTON H. GARDINER, charter member 1857.
L. E. GARDINER, elected to membership March 29, 1903; obligated by Glen's Falls Union.
A. F. GERRISH, Sept. 26, 1886.
GEORGE L. GOODMAN, Aug. 28, 1887.
HENRY W. GOODNOW, Jan. 28, 1900.
JOHN C. GOODWIN, Feb. 26, 1899.
SHELDON E. GOFFE, March 30, 1899.

Admitted by Card on Dates Named:

JOHN GALLOWAY, Harrisburg, Pa., Aug. 8, 1868.
WALTER G. GAST, November, 1886. Reported dead.
W. J. GOW, March 29, 1903.
EDMUND GELINAS, Sept. 25, 1892.
WILLIAM H. GEROW, Sept. 30, 1883.
ROBERT GLIDDEN, November, 1888.
LUKE A. GOLDEN, March, 1886. Died in Hartford.
T. W. F. GOODE, January, 1886.
ANDREW H. GORMAN, Nov. 30, 1902; Feb. 7, 1904.
WILLIAM GORNALL, May 29, 1894.
ANTHONY P. GUINAN, July 30, 1884. Died in Newark, N. J.
A. GRAHAM, July, 1886. Reported dead.
CHARLES GRAHAM, October, 1886.
WILLIAM GRAHAM, Boston, July 11, 1868.
JOHN GRANT, Sept. 9, 1871.
J. STANLEY GRANT, June, 1886.
CHARLES E. GRAY, Sept. 26, 1897.
GEORGE W. GREENE, July 29, 1900.
W. S. GREENE, May, 1885.
P. B. GRISTE, Philadelphia, Sept. 14, 1867.
JOHN T. GRUBB, Feb. 22, 1885.

Names from Providence Directory:

THOMAS GLASBY—1844 at 2 Canal street; 1847 at 5 Canal street.
JOHN H. GODFREY—1844.
JOHN S. GREENE—1828 publisher Christian Telescope at 7 North Main street; also started the Republican-Herald July 1 of that year.

Printers Known to Have Worked Here:

GEORGE F. GAYLORD—Early 70's.
SEIGMUND GLASER—Sept. 14, 1872.

CHARLES A. GREENE — In business on Washington row.

CHARLES T. GREENE—Aug. 8, 1874.

E. W. GUILFORD—1856 on Journal.

WILLIAM J. HAGERTY — Initiated into Providence Union Sept. 28, 1885. He was for many years foreman of the What Cheer Print, and when he resigned from that position to go to Chicago in June, 1889, he was presented with a gold-headed cane.

JEREMIAH R. HALEY—Born Monticello, N. Y., Oct. 27, 1869; learned printing on Monticello Watchman, beginning in 1883; initiated into Providence Union May 17, 1888, and worked on the Evening Telegram until the strike of 1889, when he went to Woonsocket and worked there as reporter and compositor for three years; was secretary of Woonsocket Union for two years; went to New York city in 1892 and worked on the Times; later went to Syracuse and was employed two years on the Post-Standard; then returned to New York and was employed on the Brooklyn Citizen; in 1902 he was delegate from No. 6 to the I. T. U. convention, held at Cincinnati, O.; December, 1905, visited Denver, Col., to benefit his health.

AHIRA HALL—Born Cambridgeport, Mass., May 22, 1849; learned printing trade with Pierce & Budlong, whose office was then located in Barton Block, beginning in 1865; worked at A. Crawford Greene's office, on the R. I. Lantern, General Advertiser and East Greenwich Pendulum; also for many years on the Evening Press; in Pawtucket five years on the Times, beginning with the first number; later at Snow & Farnum's on the Providence Town Records; initiated into Providence Union Jan. 11, 1873; now in the grocery business on Thayer street, Providence.

BENJAMIN L. HALL—Born Fall River, Mass., Sept. 11, 1838; began work at the printing trade with Benjamin T. Albro in this city in 1854, serving three years, and then left the business. Mr. Hall thinks that while he worked for Mr. Albro he made and used the first paper collar. It came about in this way: Young Hall and a journeyman were painting a press. The latter tried to induce Hall to take a difficult part of the job without success. In anger the journeyman threw his paint brush at Hall, striking him in the face and covering his neck and collar with paint. The boy did not wish to be rebuked at home, so he got rid of the stains on his clothing, but his collar was ruined. He then made a paper collar and wore it for several days. He was not experienced enough to patent his invention. Afterward paper collars were extensively used. In 1857 Mr. Hall started in the jewelry business and continued at it until 1889, with the exception of the time he was in the Civil War with the First and Fifth Regiments. He was at the first battle of Bull Run. At the battle of Newbern he stood beside Benj. L. Glasby (printer) when the latter was wounded. He rose to the rank of Captain in the service. In 1873 he entered into the partnership of Hall & Willis. In 1891 Capt. Hall became Commander of the Soldiers' Home at Bristol, which position he now holds. Nathan Hall was his uncle and E. B. Hall his brother.

EDWARD B. HALL—Born Fall River, Mass., Aug. 24, 1830; he was apprenticed to Henry Pratt in the office of the Fall River Monitor for five years, in 1846; served a little more than a year and "lit out" and came to Providence; went to work for Albro & Hall, who had an office in the "Old Coffee House," corner Canal street and Market square; later worked on the Post, of which George W. Danielson was at that time foreman, and on the Evening Press from its start until he enlisted in the 11th Regiment in 1862. After his return from the war Mr. Hall went to New York city, where he has been employed since on the Times. Mr. Hall was a charter member of Providence Union in 1857, and is now one of the four surviving charter members.

FRED C. HALL—Born Canterbury, Conn., Aug. 21, 1863; learned printing trade in Danielson, Conn.; has worked in several offices in Connecticut and Massachusetts towns; joined Providence Union April 25, 1886; worked in Journal of Commerce office five years, and with the Evening Bulletin until he became assistant foreman of the Journal, which position he now holds.

FRED. I. HALL—Born Lowell, Mass., June, 1864; learned printing in the Times office, Lowell, beginning in 1878; worked in Providence in 1886-87; in New York city in 1904.

GEORGE W. HALL (son of Nathan Hall)—Born Providence March, 1825; died August, 1893; learned printing at Knowles' office and worked there about four years after serving his apprenticeship; then went to Boston for about two years, and then to New Orleans for about one year; from there to the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., for several years; entered the Pension Bureau, where he was employed continuously for over thirty years, with the exception of one year (1889-90), when he was removed by Commissioner Tanner, but was later reinstated by Secretary Noble. His services in the Pension Office were recognized by his being detailed to the board of review, upon whose decisions depended the fate of pension claims.

JOHN W. D. HALL—Was partner with Brown Simmons for a few weeks in October, 1829, in the publication of the Literary Subaltern. In 1832 he conducted a lottery office at 25 Arcade.

JOSEPH D. HALL, JR.—Born Danielson, Conn., Aug. 29, 1856; learned trade in the office of the Danielson Herald. In Providence he worked several years on the Journal; published the Providence Journal of Commerce (now Board of Trade Journal), of which he was President and Manager; was Manager of The Call, published by Typographical Union, No. 33; author of "Humbugs and Canterbury Folks," "Twentieth Century Vacation," "Biographical History of Manufacturers and Business Men of Rhode Island;" writer under the pseudonym of "Mrs. Wilberforce;" also publisher of these, together with a number of Board of Trade books of New England and numerous small publications. "Mrs. Wilberforce" pronounces unionism the greatest blessing of the age for all concerned, because it compels justice and equality to all men more than any other force that has ever been tried. Was business manager of Providence News in 1904. Mr. Hall joined Providence Typographical Union June 27, 1886, and held the office of President one year. He says: "As manager of The Call we were enabled to settle all bills when the paper closed up its business."

NATHAN HALL — Died Providence, Feb. 13, 1877, aged 75 years and 5 months. He was born in Warren, R. I., but learned printing here, serving five years' apprenticeship with H. H. Brown, then publisher of the Gazette, beginning Nov. 17, 1817. With the exception of five years, two of which were spent in New York city and three in Fall River, he worked all the years of his journeyman days in this city. Jan. 1, 1826, he started the Monitor in Fall River, but subsequently sold it. For a long time he was foreman of the largest job printing office in this city (Knowles & Vose); was associated with B. T. Albro and later with Robert A. Pierce, and for many years was in the employ of the Providence Press Co. In 1835-36 with C. S. Jones he published the Daily News. On his 70th birthday the Evening Press printed a sketch of his life, concluding as follows: "He is a worthy member of the art preservative of all arts, his life an example none need be ashamed to pattern by. The 'line' of his life is duly 'justified,' his 'form' well 'imposed,' and we may hope that the final 'impression' shall be satisfactory and need no 'revision.'" Mr. Hall was vice president of the first printers' Union in Providence in 1854, was a charter member of No. 33 in 1857, and elected its first President at its institution, June, 1857.

WALTER E. HALL—Born Danielson, Conn., Oct. 14, 1871; learned printing in that town, beginning in January, 1889; initiated into Providence Union Aug. 27, 1893, and worked here eight years; located at E. L. Freeman's, Central Falls, R. I., in 1904.

JAMES S. HAM—Born Providence March 8, 1809; died here Sept. 8, 1865; learned the trade of a printer in the office of Hugh H. Brown, from which circumstance he used to claim that he was typographically descended from Benjamin Franklin. John Carter learned his trade of Franklin, Hugh H. Brown learned his trade of Carter, and James S. Ham learned his trade of Brown. He became a thorough printer and proofreader, and worked as a journeyman in this city, in Washington and in Cambridge, Mass. For a long time he was a proofreader on the Washington Globe and could have had an editorial position on that paper but for disagreeing with its politics. He would take no position in which it would be necessary for him to withhold the full and open expression of his Whig sentiments. His first editorial employment was on the Providence Daily Advertiser (1831), in which position he continued two years. In 1833, in company with Joseph Knowles, he purchased the Microcosm, American and Gazette, a weekly paper, which was continued for one year. Twice he had the editorial charge of the Providence Journal, once for six months in 1855 and again in 1860 for a longer time. Mr. Ham was the "Old Mortality" of Rhode Island public men. He was familiar with every conspicuous struggle for party supremacy in this State, with its outside and inside history. He was several times Alderman and often served as Acting Mayor in the absence of the chief municipal officer of Providence.

DAVID HAMILTON—Born Toronto, Ontario, in 1858; learned printing on the Guelph Herald, beginning in 1873; worked in Providence in 1886; admitted to No. 33 by card February, 1886; located in New York city in 1904.

JOSEPH A. HAMILTON—Born Quebec, Can., Oct. 19, 1858; died Woonsocket, R. I., Feb. 7, 1904; joined Providence Union by card Dec. 27, 1885, and worked here on the Evening Telegram; later he was employed in Pawtucket; in 1890 he removed to Woonsocket. At his death eight children were left orphans, the oldest but 17. His wife died in September, 1903.

WALTER CHARLES HAMM—Graduate of Brown University in 1870. During his four years' attendance at college he learned the trade of compositor in the Journal composing room; member editorial staff New York Tribune 1875-83; Philadelphia Press 1883-1903; U. S. Consul at Hull, Eng., 1903.

OWEN J. HAMMALL—Born Toronto, Can., June 18, 1866; learned printing in office of Toronto Globe, beginning in 1881; admitted by card to Providence Union at the April meeting, 1886; "best summer town in experience;" visited Providence again in 1907.

JOHN S. HAMMOND—Was employed at Journal office in 1826 as a printer. Between the years 1836 and 1853 he was a bookseller on Market square. In the latter year he resumed the occupation of a printer and was for many years manager of the Journal job office.

THOMAS S. HAMMOND (son of John S. Hammond)—Born Providence Dec. 8, 1844; learned printing in the Journal job office, beginning in 1860. About 1871, in partnership with Henry F. Ferrin, a noted auctioneer, he established an office for the publication of the Temple of Honor and Freemason's Repository in the building on Weybosset street next east of the Arcade. In time the Temple of Honor was discontinued and the Freemason's Repository was sold to E. L. Freeman. In 1894 Mr. Hammond started the Cranston City Times. During the continuance of the Chicago World's Fair he published for the State the R. I. World's Fair Bulletin.

CHARLES WALTER HANDY—Youngest son of Major Handy of Newport, R. I., died March 30, 1818, in the 17th year of his age, after a two weeks' illness. For three years he had been a highly valuable clerk and compositor in the Rhode Island American office. He was buried in St. John's Churchyard Sunday, April 1, 1818.

ARTHUR HANLEY—Born Ireland in 1839 and died in Providence Dec. 30, 1883; he learned printing in this city; initiated into Providence Union May 9, 1863; on honorary list in 1877; for many years and until 1882 he was employed on the Weekly Visitor.

FRANK HANRAHAN—Born Taunton, Mass., Oct. 17, 1860; learned printing at J. A. & R. A. Reid's, beginning in 1881; worked for a short time in Attleboro and Pawtucket; initiated into Providence Union March 29, 1903.

ROBERT HARCUS—Died at Union Printers' Home, Colorado Springs, Oct. 13, 1904. He had been sent there from New York Union. He was born in Kirkwall, Orkney Islands, Scotland, May 8, 1865; learned printing in the office of the Orkney Herald; worked in Providence in 1884-85.

WILLIAM C. HARCUS—Born Scotland Sept. 7, 1863; learned printing at Kirkwall, Orkney Islands, Scotland; initiated into Providence Union June 27, 1886; worked on the Evening Telegram and at the Standard Printing Co. and for a number of years at E. L. Freeman's, Central Falls; in Brockton in 1907.

IRVING C. HARGRAVES—Born Olneyville Aug. 17, 1858; learned printing on Evening Bulletin, beginning in 1876; has been employed on that paper since; learned to operate linotype; now proofreader; initiated into Providence Union May 30, 1886.

THOMAS M. HARKER—Born Carlisle, Cumberland, England, in 1826 and learned the printing trade in that city; worked in Providence from 1864 until his death in 1872; was Superintendent of Providence Journal job office; afterward entered into partnership with Samuel Millard (Millard & Harker). War Record—In 1861 enlisted in 79th New York Highlanders; afterward transferred to Navy and served as gunner's mate on the U. S. gunboat Moose until his discharge in 1864.

JOHN F. HARRINGTON—Born Manchester, N. H., April 28, 1877; learned printing on Manchester Union, beginning July 19, 1892; admitted to Providence Union by card at April meeting, 1907.

EPHRAIM HARRIS — Born Utica, N. Y., Nov. 15, 1872; learned printing at Mason's job office in that city, beginning in 1888; came to Providence May 13, 1904; now employed on News-Democrat.

JOB HARRY—Born 1871; learned printing in office of Kennett (Pa.) News and Advertiser, beginning in 1887; was member of Providence Union February, 1900; worked in Taunton, Mass., and New Haven, Conn.

FREDERICK E. HART—Born Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1867; learned printing with O. H. Harpel Printing Co., Cincinnati, O. His own story: "Started out at age of 15 with my uncle, who was an all-round printer (tourist), for the South; worked five years in Nashville, Tenn.; then began a tour of the United States; crossed the Texas plains, with a newspaper outfit, for Silver City, N. M.; attacked by Indians 110 miles from Phoenix, Arizona; lost the outfit and got away by the skin of my teeth; landed in St. Louis in 1890; got married and settled down for a few years, but again began to travel; to Chicago, St. Paul, Albany and—Providence; seven children, no money and still learning the business." Initiated into Providence Union Feb. 24, 1901. Drowned in Warren river, in Swansea, Mass., July 14, 1906, while seining shrimp.

JOHN HARWOOD—Married to Mrs. Nancy Eames July 20, 1799. His wife Esther had died the previous month, "after a long and distressing illness." In making these announcements the Gazette stated that Mr. Harwood was a printer. John Harwood, a Revolutionary pensioner, died Feb. 2, 1835, aged 74 years.

JOHN CARTER HARWOOD—Started the Pawtucket Chronicle Nov. 12, 1825, and sold it to Brown & Carlile of Providence in 1826. He was employed at the American office in this city in 1824, and from 1832 to 1836 at the Journal office, according to the Directory. Later he went to New York city, where he worked as a journeyman printer until his death.

WALLACE WINFIELD HASKINS—Born Pawtucket, R. I., June 6, 1874;

learned printing in Pawtucket, beginning in 1889; admitted to Providence Union by card July 29, 1900; worked on Pawtucket Times and later on Evening Bulletin in Providence; now employed on Pawtucket Times.

J. FRANK HASKELL—Linotype operator; worked on Journal in 1889-90 and made record on first type of machine; was working in Cincinnati, O., in 1899.

CHARLES HAVEN — Admitted to Providence Union by card (from Boston) April 14, 1860; elected President for first six months of 1863 and served as Secretary for rest of the year.

FRANK W. HAVENS—Born Hartford, Conn.; learned printing in office of Courant, of which his father was for many years foreman of the pressroom; initiated into Providence Union Dec. 27, 1885; for several years was night foreman of Journal, succeeding Robert Quinn.

DAVID HAWKINS—Was said to be the oldest printer in the State when he died, Feb. 5. 1865, at the age of 80, in the town of North Providence, where he had resided for the previous 50 years, engaged for the larger part of the time in agricultural pursuits. He learned the "art and mystery" of printing of John Carter, whose boast it was that he had Dr. Franklin for his master. In company with William W. Dunham, in 1808, Mr. Hawkins established the Rhode Island American, the third semi-weekly paper published in the State. He continued his connection with the American until 1813, when he retired altogether from the printing business.

WALTER D. HAWLEY—Born Malone, N. Y., September, 1861; learned printing in that town, beginning in 1882; admitted to Providence Union by card May 28, 1884, and January, 1886; worked in New York, Boston and other cities; in October, 1906, visited Providence, but returned to New York.

JAMES J. HAY—Born St. Johns N. F.; learned printing in that city; admitted to Providence Union by card July, 1887; worked on the Journal until 1889; was employed at Norwood, Mass., in 1905.

AMBROSE A. HAYDEN—Died Providence Sept. 21, 1886; he was admitted to Providence Union by card at the June meeting, 1886.

MATTHEW A. HAYES—Born Albany, N. Y., Sept. 23, 1859; learned printing in Albany, beginning in 1874; admitted to Providence Union by card July, 1886; worked on Star, Journal and Telegram; visited Providence in June, 1907.

JOHN C. HAZARD—Born Providence Oct. 27, 1883; learned printing on the Telegram and News, beginning in 1901; participated in the effort for the eight-hour day and was initiated into Providence Union Jan. 28, 1906; now employed on Tribune.

JOSEPH M. HAZZARD — Born Kent county, Del., March 15, 1859; learned printing in Wilmington, Del., beginning in 1873; joined Providence Union by card April 30, 1884, stopping in this city about one year; for several years managing editor American Press Association in New York city; owner of Brooklyn Record in 1905.

SAMUEL K. HEAD — Died Arlington, Mass., Feb. 20, 1901; he had worked at printing in this city previous to 1872. His father was one of the founders of the Boston Herald.

FRANKLIN HEIMBACK — Born St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 6, 1853; learned printing in that city, beginning May 1, 1870; visited Providence in the spring of 1885 and worked on Telegram; in Jackson, Miss., in 1904.

JONATHAN P. HELME—Died Providence May 10, 1877, aged 68 years and 4 months. His name appears in the Directory of 1832 as working at 12 Market square; he worked on the Courier, Journal and Post. In 1856 he was Custom House Inspector. He was initiated into Providence Union Dec. 13, 1862.

JAMES J. HENDERSON—Born Kingston, N. B., May 11, 1870; learned printing on the Rhode Island Democrat while Benj. Evans conducted the paper; now employed in a private job office owned by Young Bros., this city.

AMBROSE HIGGINS—Born New York city Sept. 18, 1845; learned printing in Norwich, Conn.; worked in Providence in 1860-'61; in New London, Conn., in 1904.

GEORGE W. HILSMAN — Born Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 25, 1880; learned printing in that city, beginning in 1892, on the Public Ledger; initiated into Providence Union Nov. 30, 1902; now employed on Tribune.

JOSEPH G. HODGKINSON—Died Providence Feb. 4, 1903. He was a native of England and learned printing in that country. He came to the United States in 1879; was initiated into Providence Union April 8, 1883, and worked on the Telegram; he worked also in Brooklyn, New York city and Paterson, N. J. He returned to Providence in September, 1902, and was an employe of the Journal at the time of his death.

THOMAS CADMAN HOE—Born 1845; learned printing in office of The Northwestern at Oshkosh, Wis., beginning in 1865; worked all over country, including Providence, R. I.; applied for membership in Madison (Wis.) Union in 1901.

MAX HOFFMAN — Born Bennisch, Silesia, Austria, Sept. 25, 1879; learned

printing in Kansas City, Mo., beginning May 31, 1892; worked in Providence since 1897, with J. C. Hall Co., Tribune, News-Democrat and Journal; joined Providence Union April 30, 1899.

OSCAR D. HOLLAND—Born Providence Jan. 13, 1879; learned printing with his father, John Holland, beginning in 1892; initiated into Providence Union Dec. 31, 1899; member firm of John Holland & Son.

STEPHEN G. HOLROYD ("Uncle Stephen")—Born Providence June 12, 1807; died there Feb. 10, 1884; learned the trade of a printer, working as a journeyman until Feb. 2, 1833, when, in partnership with Sylvester S. Southworth, he published the Daily Gazette. The paper lived nine months, when it was made a weekly and soon after discontinued. In 1837-'40, in partnership with Andrew M. Barber, he published the Otsego Republican, at Cooperstown, N. Y. This town was the home of the novelist, James Fennimore Cooper, who at that time was in some disfavor with the public because of the many strictures on American ideas, methods and manners contained in some of his books. A New York newspaper, in criticising one of Cooper's novels, published an article full of personal abuse of the novelist. This article was copied into many newspapers, Mr. Holroyd's among others, and the result was a series of libel suits. The Otsego Republican was an unsuccessful defendant in one of them and in consequence Mr. Holroyd returned to the ranks of the journeymen, working for a short time on the Freeman's Journal, in Cooperstown, and, in 1841, in New York city. There he worked on the Tribune, which started in 1841, and on the Courier and Enquirer, then one of the leading papers of that city. In 1849 Mr. Holroyd returned to Providence, accepting a position on the Journal Nov. 3. Mr. Holroyd collected the ship news for the Journal, using a boat for that purpose, and also put it into type. It was, in those days, one of the most important departments of the paper. He became an expert in the business, following the news of the Providence vessels in their voyages from port to port, changes in ownership and commanders, and could, without referring to other authority, tell all there was to say about them. In 1867 he gave up the collecting part and took the ship news cases on the Press, holding them until 1881, when he retired. On that occasion his associates in the office presented to him a gold-headed cane, suitably engraved, Mr. George O. Willard, then city editor of the Press, making the presentation speech. He was initiated into Providence Union April 11, 1868. He is buried in North End Cemetery.

EDWARD C. HOOPES — Born West Chester, Pa.; learned printing trade on the Daily Local News, beginning Nov. 22, 1879. Since then he has been manager and editor of a newspaper at Downington, Pa., and in the job printing business for 10 years. He is an accomplished musician, having been director of a theatre orchestra for 15 years. He came to Providence March 10, 1903, working on the Telegram and Journal; now proofreader on the Tribune.

GEORGE HAROLD HOPE—Born Providence July 8, 1878; learned printing in this city at Eagle Printing Co., beginning in 1893; initiated into Providence Union Oct. 29, 1899; worked on Evening Telegram; "my father and grandfather before me served their time at the printing business." At present treasurer of the Star Printing Co. in Providence.

GEORGE W. HOPE—Born Halifax, N. S., Oct. 9, 1854; learned printing in office of Mercury at New Bedford, Mass., beginning in 1872; worked in Providence since 1875; now manager of Star Printing Co., Westminster street, near Hoyle building.

CHARLES H. HOPKINS — Born New Haven Nov. 30, 1858; died Providence Jan. 28, 1904. He came of a family of printers; father, uncles and brothers were all expert at the trade. He learned printing in New York city, but removed to Manchester, N. H., before he was 20. In 1881 he was foreman of the Woonsocket Reporter, and again from 1884 to 1891. In 1883 and from 1891 to 1900 he was employed in the composing room of the Providence Journal, holding the position of assistant foreman of the Evening Bulletin for a number of years. From 1900 to the summer of 1903 he was in business with his brother, Frank E., at Jamaica, N. Y., printing books. For a few months before his death he was employed on the Evening Telegram. He joined Providence Union by card Dec. 28, 1890. He was a first-class workman and his character was very nearly perfect.

JOHN P. HORAN—Became prominent in the affairs of Providence Union in 1884 and was elected President in 1885 and 1886. In 1885 he was one of the five arbitrators to whom was referred the dispute between the Journal and the Union. He left this city in February, 1887, for Ireland, and is reported to have died shortly after in England. While in this city he was employed on the Telegram.

THOMAS L. HORAN — Learned printing in the office of the Norwich (Conn.) Advertiser, beginning about 1870; admitted to Providence Union by card in 1873; initiated April 8, 1883; Vice President in 1887; worked in the offices of the Journal, Star and Telegram; now proofreader on the Boston Advertiser.

FREDERICK A. HORTON—Died Providence May 22, 1894, aged 21 years, 6 months and 23 days. He was initiated

into Providence Typographical Union March 26, 1893, and worked at Brownell's bookbindery. At that time bookbinders were eligible to membership in the Union.

JOHN J. HORTON — Born Westerly, R. I., April 13, 1874; learned printing in the office of the Westerly Daily Tribune, commencing July 16, 1888; came to Providence Sept. 1, 1890, locating first at What Cheer Print, and became a member of the Typographical Union May 29, 1892; has served since on the following committees of that body: Joint standing on Telegram agreement; executive, 1901-1903; on city printing, 1901-1902; on scale, 1901-1902; joint conference on nine-hour day, 1900; committee of thirty, 1900; on souvenir committee, 1904-1907. Mr. Horton represented the Union in the Allied Printing Trades' Council in 1902-1903, and was secretary-treasurer of that body. He has worked in various localities between Boston and Chicago and has held about 45 situations. He claims the distinction of being "the only printer who paid full fare for every mile he has travelled." Now employed on Evening Bulletin.

OLIVER JUDSON HOUCK — Learned printing with Reynolds & Co., Albany, N. Y.; he worked in Springfield, Mass.; initiated into Providence Union at the December meeting, 1897.

JOHN STANLEY HOULE—Born Lancaster, Ontario, Canada, Aug. 25, 1861; learned printing in Montreal, beginning in 1876; initiated into Manchester (N. H.) Union June, 1904; admitted to Providence Union by card April 30, 1905; participated in the effort for the eight-hour day in 1906; prepared the issues of the "Union Man's Reference Book;" in New York city in 1907.

WILLIAM H. HOVEY—Died Norwich, Conn., March 5, 1899. He had been toastmaster at the 32d anniversary banquet given by Norwich Union during the evening and was in the corridor of the Wauregan Hotel, preparing to go home, when he was stricken at 2 A. M. The cause of death was cerebral apoplexy. Mr. Hovey was born in Morrisville, N. Y., in 1842; began to learn printing in the office of the Madison Observer, leaving in two years and continuing at the trade as a "two-thirder" for a short time. He settled in Norwich, Conn., in 1864, and worked in that city until his death, excepting a short time when he worked on the Providence Evening Press. He was foreman of the Norwich Bulletin more than 26 years; was a charter member of No. 100, organized in 1867, and had held every office in its gift. He represented that Union in the I. T. U. conventions of '69, '77, '81, '82 and '90. He was a prominent Mason and that order had charge of the services at his funeral.

FRANK C. HOWARD — Born Boston, Mass., Feb. 4, 1881; learned printing in the Mercury office, New Bedford, beginning in 1896; admitted to Providence Union by card Oct. 26, 1902; at present employed on the Tribune.

JASON T. HOWARD—Died Providence April 29, 1891; he was initiated into Providence Union Jan. 31, 1886; worked at Whittemore & Colburn's.

GEORGE S. HOWE—Died New York city; he probably came from Troy, N. Y.; was a member of Albany Union in 1864; admitted to Providence Union by card Dec. 10, 1870; worked many years in New York city. When George Arensburg first came to the New York Times from Pittsburg and was the fastest compositor in the country, Howe christened him "The Velocipede."

AUSTIN C. HOWELL—Born Hope, Warren county, N. J., Jan. 12, 1850; learned printing trade in Pittsburg, Pa., beginning in 1866; worked in Providence 1871-'74, '77 to '92; at present (1904) farming in Hampton, Windham county, Conn., part of the year and the balance of the year printing in New York city.

ERNEST A. HOWSE—Born Bridgetown, Nova Scotia, 1876; learned printing in office of Weekly Monitor of that town; worked in office of Library Bureau, Boston, several years, where he learned to operate the monotype; initiated into Providence Union Aug. 30, 1903.

FRANK M. HOYT—Born Binghamton, N. Y., in 1850; learned printing in that city on the Reporter, beginning in 1865; worked in Providence on the Herald in 1872 and again in 1885; admitted to Providence Union January, 1885.

CHARLES B. HUBBARD — Learned printing on Evening Press, Providence; went whaling on the "Talisman" from New Bedford after serving his apprenticeship; initiated into Providence Union Feb. 27, 1884; worked in Springfield, Mass.

ALONZO B. HUDSON — Died Kansas City, Mo., March 20, 1904; born Salem, O., and learned printing in his father's office; admitted to Providence Union by card October, 1888; for the last six or eight years prior to his death he was associated with an elder brother in the conduct of the Kansas City Bill Posting Co.

FRANK J. HUESTON—Born New York city Aug. 28, 1857; died there March 20, 1905; learned printing in Utica, N. Y., in office of the Herald, beginning in 1872; admitted by card to Providence Union at the April meeting, 1886.

FREDERICK T. HUGHES ("Gedger") —Died Seton Hospital, New York city, June 23, 1904, and was buried in the Union plot at Mount Hope Cemetery; his card was deposited in Providence Union at the June meeting, 1886; he had been a member of New York Union for a number of years previous to his death.

MAURICE E. HUGHES—Born Johnston, Queens county, N. B., Feb. 13, 1856; learned printing in News office, St. John, N. B., where he served a five years' apprenticeship; worked in St. John three years after completing his apprenticeship and then went to Boston, where he worked for Rockwell & Churchill, Rand & Avery and the Boston Stereotype Foundry. In Cambridge he joined the Union and worked at the Riverside Press and University Press. He came to Providence in 1884, where he worked in the office of the Journal 14 years and was one of the first to learn the linotype; has worked for Snow & Farnham five years; participated in the effort for the eight-hour day in 1906; now copyholder on Journal; admitted to Providence Union by card Nov. 12, 1884; delegate to Toronto I. T. U. convention, 1905.

WILLIAM H. HUGHES—Born East Greenwich May 6, 1861; learned printing in that town; worked in Providence in 1886 for Press Co.; initiated into Providence Union Feb. 26, 1893.

JOSEPH F. HUNOLD — Born College Point, Long Island, N. Y., March 15, 1870; learned machinist trade at Flushing Iron Works, beginning in 1887; worked in Providence from 1900 as linotype machinist on the Telegram and Tribune until 1906, when he removed to Seattle, Wash.

ROBERT F. HUNT—Born Cumberland, R. I., July 9, 1874; began to learn printing in the Gazette and Chronicle office, Pawtucket, Feb. 13, 1890, where he continued ten years; from there he went to New York city, where he worked three years and learned the linotype, and then came to this city; participated in the eight-hour strike of 1906; now with the News-Democrat.

DENNIS A. HURLEY — Born Providence May 28, 1886; learned printing with Remington Printing Co., beginning in 1902; participated in the effort for eight-hour day in January, 1906, and joined Providence Union; now employed on Evening Bulletin.

FLORENCE THOMAS HURLEY—Born Providence Dec. 31, 1864; learned printing in Press Co. job department, beginning in 1880; initiated into Providence Union Sept. 29, 1901.

JOHN E. HURLEY—Born Providence June 22, 1866; learned printing at R. I. Printing Co.; initiated into Providence Union Oct. 25, 1885; worked several years on Journal; member of firm of Remington Printing Co. and has been connected with that concern since its start.

MICHAEL J. HURLEY — Died Lynchburg, Va., in 1896; learned printing in Lynchburg; worked at the business in this city in 1883-'84.

JOHN C. HURLL—Born Boston, Mass., July 17, 1854; learned printing in that city at Rand & Avery's; worked in Providence from November, 1884, to Sept. 6, 1889, about three months on the Star and the balance of the time on the Journal; admitted to No. 33 by card in December, 1884; President of the Union in 1887. Since leaving this city Mr. Hurll has resided in Boston and is at present proofreader on the Post.

GEORGE H. HUSTON—Born Whitby, Ont., Sept. 28, 1862; learned printing in office of Whitby Chronicle, beginning in 1877; after travelling extensively in the United States settled in Providence in 1884, depositing card in No. 33 at the November meeting that year; employed continuously in Journal composing room in the meantime; has operated a linotype since the introduction of the machines.

THOMAS HYNES ("Skinny") — Died San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 17, 1896, aged 50 years, and is buried in the plot of San Francisco Typographical Union, No. 21, in Laurel Hill Cemetery; he was admitted by card to Providence Union Oct. 12, 1872.

Initiated Into Providence Typographical Union on Dates Named:

CHARLES E. HALL, Nov. 25, 1888; by card December, 1888, and October, 1889.
FRED S. HALL, April 29, 1888.
FREDERICK W. HALL, March 25, 1900.
ROBERT HALLIDAY, April 5, 1888 (pressman). Reported dead.
L. A. HANLON, March 30, 1902.
WILLIAM D. HARRINGTON, July 12, 1873.
J. FRANK HASKELL, Dec. 29, 1889 (stereotyper).
JAMES HATLOW, Dec. 27, 1896.
ALFRED G. HEAD, Nov. 10, 1866.
EDGAR L. HEATH, Dec. 26, 1883.
CHARLES J. HICKS, before April 18, 1857.
SYLVESTER B. HILTON, March 27, 1892.
JOHN H. HUDSON, Dec. 26, 1883.
MARTIN G. HUMMELL, July 27, 1890.
W. W. HURLBUT, Feb. 28, 1897.
HENRY HUTTON, May 28, 1893.
THOMAS F. HOPEWELL, Nov. 14, 1868. Died April, 1873.
HARLEY F. HOPKINS, May 13, 1871.
C. HOWRIGAN, Feb. 24, 1901.

Admitted by Card on Dates Named:

W. E. A. HAGAN, August, 1886.
FRED G. HALL, April, 1886.
J. R. HALLER, April, 1887. (Reported dead.)
JOHN F. HALLORAN, Nov. 27, 1892.
JOSEPH P. HAMILTON, April, 1888. His address in 1905 was McCondice P. O., Charles county, Maryland.
W. E. HAMILTON, March, 1888.
F. E. HANCOCK, January, 1889.
JOHN HANLEY, June 25, 1884; March, 1886.

W. F. HANNA, Oct. 25, 1891.
MR. HARDING, from Boston, Dec. 14, 1872.
R. J. HARDING, January, 1889.
JAMES T. HARRIS, June, 1888; December, 1888.
M. C. HARRIS, from Louisville, Ky., Oct. 12, 1867.
WILLIAM A. HARRIS, May 31, 1903.
J. T. HARRISON, May, 1885.
THOMAS HARRISON, March 30, 1902.
M. F. HART, Nov. 14, 1868.
PRESERVED B. M. HASKINS, from Boston, Aug. 13, 1864.
J. H. HASLAM, April 23, 1892.
ARTHUR HASSARD, July, 1888.
W. L. HAYNES, May, 1888.
W. H. HEANEY, June 26, 1904.
C. E. HENDERSON, August, 1888.
R. P. HENDERSON, 1877, and withdrew card same year.
HARRY HETT, May 27, 1883. (Reported died in Jersey City.)
JAMES C. HICKEY, November, 1883.
JOHN HICKEY, from New York, July 11, 1868.
THOMAS HICKEY, November, 1884.
O. G. HICKS, October, 1886.
A. T. HILBRUN, June 25, 1884.
WILLIAM F. HILLS, Jan. 25, 1903.
SAMUEL G. HOLDREDGE, May, 1888.
LOUIS K. HOLLAND, from Woonsocket, Sept. 24, 1905.
THOMAS J. S. HOPKINS, April 25, 1897.
T. HOPMANS, Dec. 27, 1885.
JOSEPH E. HOWE, November, 1886; Feb. 26, 1893.
OTIS HOYE, Feb. 26, 1899.
J. M. HUDSON, March 11, 1871.
ANDY HUGHES, Sept. 30, 1883.
EDWARD HULING, June 29, 1890.
FRANK W. HULME, Feb. 25, 1900.
A. W. HUNT, Aug. 10, 1872.
R. B. HUNT, June 8, 1872.
RICHARD HUNTER, March 30, 1902.
ALFRED S. HUTCHINSON, from Montreal April 13, 1872.

Names from Providence Directory:

RICHARD HADFIELD—1859.
CHARLES C. HASWELL—1836; removed to New York.
FRANCIS P. HEALEY—1855.
JAMES HELME—1828 worked at 12 Market square; 1838 at Courier office; 1841 clerk at 41 Arcade.
JOHN D. HENRY—1850.
P. G. HEWIT—1844.
GEORGE HOPEWELL—Foreman Hammond, Angell & Co.
GEORGE H. HOPKINS—1836.

Printers Known to Have Worked Here:

A. B. HART—In partnership with C. W. Littell.
ROBERT HUGHES—1853-'55 at Journal office.

JOHN B. INGRAHAM—Name in Directory of 1841; charter member Providence Union in 1857; enlisted Aug. 1, 1861, in 2d R. I. Inf., Co. D, and served three years; returned to printing after Civil War.

SAMUEL INSLEE—Was sent to Providence from New York in 1766 by William Goddard to assist Mrs. Sarah Goddard in publishing the Gazette. Inslee soon returned to New York and in 1770 formed a partnership with Anthony Carr to continue the publication of The New York Gazette and Post Boy after James Parker's death. Inslee was afterward employed by Collins of Trenton, N. J., and died suddenly in his printing house.

EARNEST IRONS — Born St. Johns, N. B., June 28, 1871; in that city, in 1886, he started to learn printing; in 1887 came to Providence and finished his apprenticeship on the Telegram; joined Providence Union Nov. 27, 1892; has worked in this city at Snow & Farnham's, Remington's, E. A. Johnson's, J. C. Hall's, the Journal of Commerce and at E. L. Freeman's in Central Falls; now employed on News-Democrat.

SAMUEL S. IRVING—Born New York city in 1849; learned printing on the New York Mercury; admitted to Providence Union by card at the January meeting, 1889; worked on the Telegram and Journal; also "worked in every State and Territory in the United States."

GEORGE W. JARSE — Admitted to Providence Union July 12, 1873; worked on Journal; I. T. U. delegate from Detroit in 1877; in 1906, during the eight-hour strike, loaned Chicago Union $3000 without security; at present proofreader on Chicago Tribune.

PERCY MONROE JAQUES—Born Bennington, Vt., Feb. 15, 1883; learned printing with Fox & Saunders, Providence, beginning July 12, 1898; initiated into No. 33 June 28, 1903; participated in the effort for the eight-hour day in 1906.

HORACE JEFFERS—Born Pawtucket, R. I., July 23, 1866; learned printing in office of E. L. Freeman & Sons, Central Falls, beginning in 1880; worked in Providence at Snow & Farnham's, Livermore & Knight Co., J. C. Hall Co., Foster H. Townsend, Evening Telegram and Sunday Dispatch; initiated into No. 33 Feb. 26, 1888; located in Springfield, Mass., in 1904.

W. A. JEFFERS—Born Lynn, Mass., Dec. 9, 1851; learned printing in Providence in the Journal job office, beginning in 1866; worked in Providence until 1869; located in Leavenworth, Kas., in 1905.

THOMAS E. JENNINGS—Died Providence October, 1869; at the time of the fire in the Evening Press office, Dec. 31, 1868, he was the only printer who was rendered unconscious by the smoke and had to be carried out of the building; he was initiated into Providence Union May 8, 1869.

CHARLES B. JEUDEVINE—Initiated into Providence Union July 9, 1870; he was a noted "tourist."

CHARLES E. JILLSON — Born Hartford, Conn., July 8, 1840; learned printing in office of the Times of that city, beginning in 1855; came to Rhode Island in 1876; worked at E. L. Freeman's eight years and in various offices in Providence; initiated into No. 33 April 22, 1883; now retired from the business. In the Civil War Mr. Jillson went out with the 1st Conn. Inf. and re-enlisted in the 1st Conn. Battery.

WILLIAM H. JILLSON—Born North Attleboro, Mass., in 1871; died Black Mountain, N. C., March 28, 1905, where he had resided for the benefit of his health. He learned printing at Attleboro, Mass., beginning in 1888; initiated into Providence Union Feb. 28, 1892, and worked in this city at Remington Printing Co.

WILLIAM J. JOLLEY — Born Wigan, England, Jan. 14, 1863; learned printing on the Wigan Examiner, beginning in 1876; admitted to Providence Union at the June meeting, 1887; worked on the Journal until September, 1889; "was partial inventor and manipulator-in-chief of the 'rotary' board in the Journal office; am now (1904) practicing a rotation of crops—raising wheat, oats and potatoes during spring and summer; raising the wind in the fall and a crop of whiskers during the winter," at Edgemere, near Spokane, Wash.

JENNIE JONAS—Applied for admission in Waterbury (Conn.) Union March, 1901; she was then 40 years of age, and had been working at printing since 1881, having learned on the Meriden Journal; she had worked in Providence, Springfield and Hartford, and was then employed on the Waterbury American.

CORNELIUS S. JONES (son of Josiah Jones)—Born Providence in 1812. It was said that "he was born to the newspaper business," and to it devoted all the active years of his life. He published a penny daily in this city in the early years of such enterprises, but was chiefly known as the publisher of the General Advertiser, with which he was connected for nearly 25 years. He died June 29, 1877, aged 65 years.

FRANK E. JONES—Initiated into Providence Union Jan. 31, 1886. He came to this city from England, where he had learned printing. He has been a proofreader and telegraph editor on the Journal and now holds the latter position on the Tribune.

JOSIAH JONES—Born Providence in 1782; learned printing with John Carter, Jr.; in 1807, in partnership with Bennett H. Wheeler, he bought the Phenix, a weekly newspaper, and retained his connection with that paper until 1832. "Capt. Jones, as he was familiarly called, was a practical printer during his whole life. When the infirmities of age incapacitated him from continuous labor he would still turn his steps to the printing office of his son, where it was a matter of pride with him to take occasionally his stand at the case and show that the old man of 80 years had not forgotten how to handle the 'stick' and 'types.'" He died March 23, 1868, at the residence of his son-in-law, Joseph Knowles, in his 84th year.

LLEWELLYN T. JONES—Born Wrexham, county of Denbighshire, North Wales; apprenticed May 1, 1870, to the Wrexham Advertiser; admitted to Providence Union at the September meeting, 1887; worked on the Telegram, Dispatch and at Reid's; employed on the Courier-Citizen, Lowell, Mass., in 1904.

WILLIAM H. JONES—Died in Providence Oct. 12, 1867; he was initiated into Providence Union Oct. 13, 1866.

WILLIAM LEFURGE JONES — Born New York city Sept. 24, 1850; learned printing with Methodist Book Concern, beginning in 1864; initiated into New York Union in 1871; worked in Providence 1882-'84.

FREDERICK T. JOYCE — Born Dorchester, Mass., Jan. 25, 1878; learned printing at office of Buker Publishing Co.; has worked at offices of J. A. & R. A. Reid and Journal of Commerce; now employed at Rumford Chemical Works.

CHARLES T. JUDSON—Born Geneva, N. Y., Sept. 8, 1858; learned printing at Seaford, Del.; came to Providence in 1884 and initiated into No. 33 May 31, 1885; went to Pawtucket for a while, but came back to Providence in 1890; participated in the effort for the eight-hour day in 1906.

Initiated Into Providence Typographical Union on Dates Named:

GEORGE W. JOHNS, Feb. 24, 1901.
C. P. JOHNSON, March 27, 1887.
GEORGE C. JONES, June 11, 1864.
HARVEY E. JONES, Oct. 25, 1891.

Admitted by Card on Dates Named:

WILLIAM J. JARVIS, from New York, May 28, 1893; worked on Journal.
ALEX. M. JOHNSON, May 27, 1883.
HENRY W. JOHNSON, Sept. 9, 1871.
JAMES J. JONES, from Boston, April 8, 1883.
JOHN JOYCE, March 27, 1884. Reported dead.
IRVING JUDD, August, 1886.

Names from Providence Directory:

GEORGE C. JENCKES—1844 at Journal.
JOHN JESSE — 1850 at 29 Market square.

GEORGE W. JOHNSON — 1852-'54 worked at Journal office.

GEORGE JUDD—1838 at 15 Market square.

ADONIRAM JUDSON KEACH — Born Hoosac, N. Y., in 1830; received his education at the academy in that place; some years after leaving school, with his brother Abram, he published the Lowell Sun; in Waterbury, Conn., he edited a paper for a few years; in 1870 he entered the employ of the Providence Journal as proofreader, which position he held at the time of his death, April 29, 1903, although he had not been able to attend to his duties since the previous January. He was admitted to Providence Union by Chicago card July 11, 1868.

ALBERT J. KEACH — Died Providence July 30, 1889, in his 35th year; he began to learn printing in his father's (A. J. Keach) office in Waterbury, Conn., but served a regular apprenticeship on the Providence Journal; he was initiated into Providence Union Jan. 11, 1873; worked in New York, Worcester, Springfield and Boston, and was assistant foreman of the Boston Advertiser at the time of death. His funeral was attended by representatives from that office, the Boston Franklin Society and the Providence Journal.

JOHN E. KEEFE — Born Providence Jan. 15, 1876; learned printing in office of Whittemore & Colburn, beginning in 1890; initiated into No. 33 Oct. 25, 1903; employed at Franklin Press.

JOHN P. KEENAN—Born Pawtucket Feb. 25, 1876; learned printing in offices of Pawtucket Tribune and Times; worked in Providence at E. A. Johnson's and on the Evening Bulletin; became member of No. 33 April 30, 1899; has charge of the advertising department in the composing room of Evening Bulletin.

PHILIP E. KELLER—Died New York city March 1, 1904, aged 42 years. He was admitted to Providence Union by card October, 1887.

HERBERT CLINTON KELLS — Died Providence Dec. 28, 1904, aged 42 years, 10 months and 24 days; he was born in Hudson, N. Y., but removed to Pittsfield, Mass., in 1875, where he began to study music and learn printing; he played in all the bands of note in and about Pittsfield; he removed to this city in 1902 and was admitted by card to Providence Union Sept. 28 of that year; subsequently he withdrew and became a member of the Pressmen's Union; he was also a member of the Musicians' Union and of the Royal Arcanum; he was buried in Pittsfield.

FRANCIS E. KELLY—Born Whitefield, Me., in 1839; began to learn printing in office of Woonsocket Patriot in 1851; came to Providence in 1856 and worked on Journal, Post and Tribune; enlisted June 5, 1861, in 2d R. I. Inf. and served until May, 1862, in Co. D, holding rank of corporal; participated in the battles of Bull Run and Williamsburg and siege of Yorktown; was stricken with fever and ague and compelled to visit California in search of health, remaining there until 1869. After his return from the Pacific coast he was employed on the newspapers in this city until 1873, when he accepted the foremanship of the Woonsocket Reporter and has remained in that city since. Mr. Kelly has been active in politics in Woonsocket and has held many important offices. In 1906 he was elected to the Legislature, receiving the nomination from organized labor and the Democrats, and votes enough from Republicans to win. In the Legislature he served on the committees on labor and accounts, and was among those who voted for Col. Goddard for U. S. Senator from the first ballot to the close of the session and never missed a roll call. Mr. Kelly was a charter member of Providence Union in 1857 and Vice President in 1858 and 1859. He is President of Woonsocket Union in 1907.

PATRICK HENRY KELLY—Born Malden, Mass., June 12, 1851; learned printing at Lynn, Mass.; worked in Providence in 1876.

WILLIAM F. KENEFICK—Born Lawrence, Mass., Aug. 30, 1854; learned printing on the Lawrence Sentinel, beginning in 1872; held cases on Boston Globe and Herald, three years foreman of Boston Courier and seven years foreman of Boston News Bureau; in 1886 initiated into Boston Typographical Union; he was business manager of Providence Visitor for several years until 1904, when he resigned and returned to Boston.

ROBERT T. KENNETH—Born Westerly, R. I., in 1854; learned printing on the Narragansett Weekly, beginning in 1868; worked in Providence on the Journal 1875-1880; now employed on Waterbury (Conn.) American.

FRANK KILLDUFF—Born Pittsburg, Pa., May 4, 1876; learned trade in that city, beginning in 1890; admitted to Providence Union at October meeting, 1904; worked in most of the important cities of the country.

HENRY KING (printer), son of Capt. John King—Died Providence Jan. 24, 1824, in his 24th year. The funeral was from his mother's residence, near the Rev. Mr. Wilson's Meeting House.—Rhode Island American, Jan. 24. 1824.

AUGUSTUS B. KINGSLEY—Died Pomfret, Conn., March 22, 1823; he had been an apprentice in the office of the Providence Patriot, but had been away from that office since the previous 1st of January on a visit to his relatives, during which visit he had taken sick and died.

ERNST F. KLAUSCH—Born Germany July 10, 1857; learned the trade of machinist in that country; came to Providence in 1891 to care for the linotype machines at night in the Journal office, where he is at present employed; he was initiated into Providence Typographical Union Aug. 26, 1900.

OSCAR KLEBART — Born Webster, Mass., March 6, 1867; learned printing in Webster, beginning in 1886; initiated into Providence Union Oct. 30, 1892; worked in this city 1891-1899, when he was compelled to leave the business because of ill-health; appointed regular letter carrier in Webster July 15, 1901, and has since recovered his health; is civil service examiner in the Webster district and also secretary of Branch 831, National Association of Letter Carriers.

ROBERT KNIGHT—Born 1882; learned printing on Staten Island Times, beginning in 1898; worked in New York city; initiated into Providence Union Oct. 27, 1901.

JAMES D. KNOWLES—Was foreman of the American office about 1819, and partner with William G. Goddard from July 6, 1819, to Oct. 6, 1820, in the publication of that paper.

JOHN POWER KNOWLES — Died Providence Aug. 3, 1887, in his 80th year; he began to learn printing when 11 years old in the office of Hugh H. Brown; before reaching his majority he engaged with a senior partner in the business and continued until 1830, when he began to study for the law; he graduated from Brown University in 1836 and from Harvard Law School in 1838, and the latter year was admitted to the Rhode Island bar; he was in active sympathy with Thomas W. Dorr in the agitation of 1841-'43; he was reporter of decisions of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island from 1855 to 1857, and from 1865 to 1867; representative from Providence in the General Assembly in 1855 and 1856; city solicitor of Providence in 1866 and 1867; appointed by the President, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Rhode Island in October, 1869, and held that position until March, 1881, when he resigned.

JOSEPH KNOWLES—Born Niantic, in the town of Westerly, R. I., July 3, 1810. He was educated in the common schools of his native place and at the academy at Kingston. He was apprenticed to William Storer, the publisher of a newspaper at Stonington, Conn., with whom he remained two years, but the paper was not successful, and the indentures were cancelled. He removed to Providence in 1832, where he entered into the service of Josiah Jones, publisher of the Providence Patriot and Columbian Phenix. Mr. Knowles engaged in several printing enterprises in Providence. With the late James S. Ham he purchased The Microcosm, which was continued about one year. He published also the Commercial Advertiser for a short time and the Literary Journal. In 1838 Mr. Knowles and William L. Burroughs purchased the Providence Journal, with which business he was connected 36 years. He died in Providence Dec. 21, 1874.

CHARLES LEONARD KOJAN—Born New York city Aug. 11, 1861; learned printing in office of John Polhemus in that city, beginning in 1875; worked in Providence in 1885; employed on the New York Journal in 1907.

JOHN A. KOPP—Born Providence in February, 1862; learned printing in office of Journal, beginning in 1882; admitted to Providence Union by card July 1, 1883; worked in Providence on the Journal until 1892, when he went to the Boston Journal, remaining there until Hearst's American was started, where he is now employed as a linotype operator.

MARCUS KOPPLEMANN—Born Odessa, Russia, Nov. 22, 1873; learned printing at Athol, Mass.; worked in Providence on the Telegram in 1892; located in Hartford, Conn., in 1904.

MAX KRIEDEL — Born in 1865; he learned printing in Germany; was initiated into Providence Union April 30, 1899.

Initiated Into Providence Typographical Union on Dates Named:

FRANK KAY, March 28, 1886; President Atlantic City Union in 1901; financial secretary in 1906.

JAMES KELLY, Nov. 24, 1895.

CHARLES H. KING, Feb. 27, 1884; located in New York city.

Admitted by Card on Dates Named:

E. S. KAHN, July 10, 1888 (stereotyper.)

J. D. KAVANAGH, June, 1886.

JOSEPH KEARNS, September, 1888.

J. T. KEISER, March 31, 1901.

MILTON KELLEY, May 31, 1903.

C. J. KELLY, August, 1886.

EDWARD J. KELLY, May 29, 1898; also Jan. 29, 1893.

JOHN KELLY, Sept. 10, 1870; also May 28, 1899. (May be different persons.)

S. T. KELLY, Jan. 29, 1893.

HENRY KENNEY, June, 1888.

H. T. KENNY, June 24, 1900.

WILLIAM KINSMAN, December, 1884.

CHARLES E. KIRK, October, 1886.

J. F. KITSON, May 31, 1891.

Names from Providence Directory:

C. D. KENYON—1891-'92 on Telegram.

J. W. H. KILTON—1856 at 24 Westminster street; 1857 clerk Commercial Steamboat Co.

WILLIAM KNOWLES—1841 at Journal office; 1844 at Whipple building; 1847 attorney.

RICHARD E. LACY—Born Providence Oct. 28, 1875; learned printing at Ryder & Dearth's, beginning in 1892; initiated into Providence Union March 25, 1900; worked at Snow & Farnham's and J. C. Hall Co.; now employed on Evening Bulletin.

HENRY B. LADD — Born Providence Feb. 16, 1841. At the beginning of his apprenticeship in 1857 he was rechristened "Pica" by N. Bangs Williams, and the name has clung to him in printing circles ever since. For several years he was in charge of the news department of the Morning Herald, and on its suspension in 1873 entered the employ of the Journal Co. as telegraph editor, which position he retained for 30 years. He was initiated into Providence Union April 13, 1867, and was granted an honorable withdrawal card at the March (1904) meeting.

GEORGE LA FAYE—Was a compositor on the Journal in 1850. He went to New York city and became a master printer there. The Turf, Field and Farm, Police Gazette, Sunday Democrat and other periodicals were printed in his office. He died in that city.

JOHN J. LAFFEY, JR.—Born Nov. 8, 1884, at No. 174 Harold street, Providence; learned printing in the office of the Journal, beginning Sept. 16, 1900; initiated into Providence Typographical Union Nov. 27, 1904; now employed on Tribune.

THOMAS E. LAHEY — Born Mystic, Conn., Oct. 9, 1861; learned printing in that town, in the Press office; initiated into New Haven Union in 1883; worked in Providence in 1884, '85 and '88, on the Telegram, Journal, at E. A. Johnson's and at the Marion Printing Co.; admitted to Providence Union by card Sept. 24, 1884; located in the Westerly Sun office since 1889.

JOHN M. LAVIS—Born London, England, June 6, 1851; learned printing in office of Rand & Avery, Boston, beginning in 1868; admitted to Providence Union by card March 14, 1874; visited this city again in 1884; delegate from Boston Union in 1892 to the I. T. U. convention at Philadelphia, Pa.; was instrumental in unionizing the Boston Traveler in 1890 (the office had been non-union since 1864); has been a member of "Big 6" of New York city; at present resident of Boston.

GEORGE P. LAWRENCE—Died West Barrington, R. I., Dec. 9, 1873. He was a member of Providence Union, having been admitted that year; also of Prescott Post, G. A. R.; served as corporal in Co. C, 4th R. I. Inf., in Civil war, Sept. 9, 1861, to March, 1863; wounded at battle of Newberne, N. C.

ROSCOE N. LAWTON—Born Natick, R. I., Jan. 14, 1859; learned printing in office of Pawtuxet Valley Gleaner at Phenix, beginning March 29, 1876, on the second issue of that paper; worked in Providence on Journal and Bulletin for 13 years, beginning in November, 1886; initiated into Providence Union Feb. 27, 1887; was foreman of Providence News for a short time in 1889; at present owner and manager of the East Avenue Bakery, Natick, R. I.

FRANKLIN A. LEACH—Born Bethel, Me., June 29, 1878; learned printing in the office of the Bethel News; initiated into Providence Union Aug. 30, 1903; has worked in Springfield, Mass., on the Homestead; employed on the Pawtuxet Valley Gleaner in 1904.

ROYAL B. LEACH—Born Middleboro, Vt., Jan. 31, 1843; learned printing on the Register in that town; first came to Providence in 1865; initiated into No. 33 April 10, 1869; worked in almost every office in this city; now a travelling salesman.

WILLIAM M. LEAVITT — Born Lebanon, N. H., in 1853; learned printing in that town, beginning in 1870; initiated into Providence Union at the first meeting of the reorganized Union April 8, 1883; I. T. U. delegate in 1888; worked here on the Journal 1877-1890; at present employed in Government Printing Office at Washington, D. C.

MICHAEL W. LEDDY — Born Cork, Ireland, Oct. 3, 1880; learned printing in Pawtucket Times office 1896-1900; worked on Woonsocket Sun, Pawtucket Tribune and at Hough Printing Co.; joined Pawtucket Union in 1900; admitted to Providence Union by card June, 1906; now employed on Evening Bulletin.

CHARLES H. LEE — Born Scranton, Pa.; learned printing trade in Boston, Mass., with Sparrel Print; came to Providence in 1894; initiated into Providence Union March 31, 1901; conducted the eight-hour strike, 1906-'07; delegate to N. E. Allied Printing Trades' convention, 1906; delegate to Central Trades' and Labor Union, 1907.

GEORGE W. LEE—Born Conway, Mass., Sept. 13, 1880; learned printing on Providence Telegram, beginning in 1896; initiated into No. 33 Feb. 24, 1901; went to Boston in 1904; now employed on Boston Herald.

E. P. LEGNARD—Born 1875; learned printing at Rouse's Point, N. Y.; elected to membership in Providence Union May 29, 1898; at the October meeting initiation fee was ordered returned, as Mr. Legnard had left the business.

JOSEPH E. LEMIRE—Born St. Germain, Canada, July 14, 1881; learned printing on Worcester Gazette, beginning

in 1900; worked in Boston, Worcester and Montreal; admitted by card to Providence Union at February meeting, 1906; now linotype operator on Pawtucket Times.

JOHN P. LENAHAN — Born Providence, R. I., March 25, 1880; learned trade on Providence Journal, beginning in 1903; initiated into Providence Union May, 1906; employed on copy desk of Journal.

JOHN F. LENNON—Born Pawtucket, R. I., Nov. 29, 1875; learned printing trade in the offices of the Providence Journal and Pawtucket Times; worked in Providence in the years 1889-1900; now employed on Tribune.

PETER F. LEONARD—Born Albany, N. Y., Feb. 28, 1866; began to learn printing in 1879 on Albany Express; initiated into Albany Union in 1883; admitted to Providence Union by card June, 1887; worked here about one year on Evening Telegram.

CARL W. LEUFGREN — Born Stockholme, Sweden, in 1871; learned printing in Chicago and Providence; worked in this city, 1889 to fall of 1893, at Reid's, Johnson's, Wilson's and Evening Telegram: in the last office had his "first experience at newspaper work, and also learned the linotype machine there;" initiated into No. 33 December, 1892; in 1896 subbed on the Journal; now located in New York city.

JOSEPH B. LEVENS—Began to learn printing in Fall River in 1868, coming to Providence in 1871, at the expiration of his apprenticeship; in this city he worked on the Press, and later on the Journal; for a time he was telegraph editor on the latter paper. He was initiated into Providence Union June 10, 1871, and was financial secretary in 1878, when the charter was surrendered; again initiated June 27, 1886; went to Boston in 1891; now employed on the Transcript.

HERCULES LEVEQUE—Born Woonsocket, R. I., Nov. 4, 1867; learned printing in Winnipeg, Manitoba, on the Times, beginning Aug. 28, 1883; admitted by card to Providence Union Oct. 30, 1892, when he worked on the Philanthrope, a French paper, and again May 30, 1897, when he worked on the News; member of the printing firm of Church & Leveque at 18 Rose street, New York city, in 1904.

ANDREW J. LEWIS — Died at the Union Printers' Home in Colorado Springs, Colo., April 3, 1901, aged 52 years; he was initiated into Providence Union Nov. 9, 1873; worked on the Star and Journal, and afterward was foreman of the Pawtucket Times.

WILLIAM LEWIS — Born St. John, N. B., July 26, 1860; learned the printing trade with Barnes & Co. in that city, beginning in 1874; worked in Boston, Lynn, Haverhill, Salem, Lawrence, Lowell and Marlboro in Massachusetts until 1885, when he came to Providence and entered the Journal office; learned to run a linotype on the introduction of the machines. Mr. Lewis is a noted checker player and for many years edited the checker column of the Providence Sunday Journal; now located in New Bedford, Mass.

WILLIAM D. LILLY—Born Hope, R. I., Nov. 28, 1867; learned printing in the office of the Rumford Chemical Works, where he is now employed.

JOHN B. LINCOLN—Died Providence, R. I., Aug. 8, 1874, in his 55th year. His name appears in the Providence Directory of 1847 as a printer; in 1852 he started the Kent County Atlas, the first newspaper printed in that county; he was a charter member of Providence Union in 1857. In the Civil war he served as 1st sergeant in Co. D, 2d R. I. Vols., from June 5, 1861, to Jan. 8, 1862.

WILLIAM P. LINN—Born Providence May 1, 1887; learned trade of machine tender with Snow & Farnham; joined effort for eight-hour day October, 1906; now located in Providence.

KARL LISKER—Born Medziboz, Pad, Russia, Oct. 26, 1884; learned printing at J. C. Hall's, beginning in 1901; initiated into Providence Union Sept. 24, 1905; participated in the effort for eight-hour day in 1906.

FRANK LIVINGSTON—Born Worcester, Mass., Nov. 18, 1883; learned printing at Franklin Press, beginning in 1898; initiated into Providence Union June 30, 1901; participated in the effort for the eight-hour day in 1906.

JOHN J. LIVINGSTON—Born Worcester May 19, 1881; learned trade at Thompson & Thompson's, beginning in 1904; participated in the effort for the eight-hour day.

WALTER I. LOCKE—Born Providence Feb. 7, 1875; learned printing in a job office on Mathewson street, beginning in 1894; was head pressman for the Albertype Co. when located at 80 East George street; admitted to I. T. U. at Tucson, Ariz., in 1905.

JOHN LOCKHART — Born Glasgow, Scotland, in 1832; learned printing in Glasgow, beginning in 1847; admitted to Providence Union by Troy card March 9, 1872; at Union Printers' Home, Colorado, in 1905.

JOHN J. LOCKLIN—Born Lancashire, England, Feb. 8, 1854; learned printing at Journal job office, beginning in 1869; initiated into Providence Union July 13, 1872; worked on Evening Press and in Journal office; now employed at latter office.

JOHN F. LONSDALE—Born Port Huron, Ontario, Can., June 3, 1844; served a four years' apprenticeship on the Port Hope Guide, beginning Nov. 2, 1858; initiated into Providence Union May 21, 1864; worked in this city on the Evening Press until the spring of 1869, except about one year spent in New York city; was "the last person to come down the chain" on the occasion of the fire, Dec. 31, 1868; employed at American Press Association, New York city, in 1905.

JABEZ LORD—Died New York city Nov. 26, 1883; he was a charter member of Providence Union in 1857, President in 1858, delegate to the national convention at Boston in 1859, Vice President in 1863 and secretary in 1860 and 1863; President of Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101, of Washington, D. C., in 1870; member of No. 6 at time of death.

ED. PHINNEY LOTHROP—Born Barnstable, Mass., April 30, 1836; learned printing in office of Yarmouth (Mass.) Register, beginning in 1855; served in both army and navy in the Civil war, after which he returned to printing in 1866; worked on Pawtucket Gazette and Chronicle, Central Falls Weekly Visitor, Providence Evening Press, Pawtucket Gazette and Chronicle and at E. L. Freeman & Sons, in the order named; initiated into Providence Union Dec. 12, 1868; charter member of Pawtucket Union; at present proofreader at E. L. Freeman & Sons. Mr. Lothrop has succeeded in "compiling a voluminous volume (unpublished) containing a summary—statistical and otherwise—of some of the operations of the Army of the Potomac during the Civil war, with personal experiences." He has also contributed articles for the press, among which are "Recollections of Cape Cod in Boyhood," "Seven Historic Days—Army of the Potomac," "Only a Memory Now," "A Cruise on U. S. Frigate Sabine During Civil War," "The Nation's Dead," etc., etc.

WALTER W. LUDLOW—Born Penn Yan, N. Y., Feb. 26, 1856; learned printing there, beginning in March, 1871; admitted to Providence Union May 28, 1884; foreman Evening Telegram for about four months in 1884; now chief clerk of the U. S. Treasury Department at Washington, D. C.

CHARLES J. LUNDERGAN — Died suddenly while on a visit to his mother in East Cambridge, Mass., Sept. 8, 1904. He was a member of New York Herald chapel at the time of death, having worked there since leaving Providence the previous May. His funeral was one of the largest ever seen in his native town. Mr. Lundergan was born in Cambridge Aug. 1, 1876; learned printing in the office of the Boston Journal; admitted to Providence Union by card at the May meeting, 1904.

WILLIAM A. LUTHER—Born Swansea, Mass., June 18, 1844; learned printing in the offices of the Warren Gazette and Fall River News, beginning in 1858; when 17 years old he enlisted in the 2d R. I. Inf. and served in Co. G during the Civil war; initiated into Providence Union March 14, 1868; worked on New York World in 1869 and later was a policeman in the metropolis; returned to Providence in 1873 and has worked in this city since until incapacitated.

WINFIELD V. LUTHER—Member of Providence Union in 1877; worked at Press book room; now in the employ of the Providence Gas Co.

JOHN J. LYNCH — Born Montreal, Canada, Aug. 31, 1857; learned printing in the office of the Irish World, beginning in 1870, when it was published in Brooklyn, N. Y.; returning to Montreal, Mr. Lynch was initiated into No. 176 and worked on the Montreal Gazette and other newspapers of that city; visited Providence in 1877; deposited his card in New York Union Aug. 8, 1878, and has been an honored member of "Big Six" since that date.

CHARLES LYONS — Learned printing in St. Catherines, Canada; was admitted to Providence Union by card July 13, 1872; worked on the Morning Herald and later on the Morning Star; went from here to Chicago; he died either in that city or at his home in St. Catherines in the 80's.

JAMES P. LYONS—Born Providence July 22, 1873; learned printing at Whittemore & Colburn's, beginning in 1888; worked in Pawtucket and Woonsocket; initiated into Providence Union May 29, 1892; participated in the effort for the eight-hour day in 1906; now employed on the News-Democrat.

Initiated Into Providence Typographical Union on Dates Named:

GODFREY LABELLE, Dec. 12, 1868.
EUGENE N. LANCASTER, April 15, 1883.
EUGENE R. LATHROP, July 11, 1868. Now employed on Boston Journal.
JOHN P. LENNIS, December, 1892.
WILLIAM P. LIVESEY, March 14, 1868.
ALBERT LOCKWOOD, July 9, 1859.
ALBERT LYON, Feb. 27, 1887. (Stereotyper.)
WILLIAM LYON, Feb. 27, 1887; by card January, 1889. (Stereotyper.)

Admitted by Card on Dates Named:

JOHN LAIRD, July 25, 1897.
BYRON LANE, November, 1886.
ERNEST LANE, Feb. 22, 1885.
GEORGE W. LANGE, June 29, 1890.
W. F. LANGWILL, June, 1889.
H. F. LEE, November, 1905.
WALTER A. LEE, January, 1885.
EDWARD J. LENNON, March 25, 1906.

GEORGE F. LEONARD, May 27, 1883.
EDWARD LESLIE, February, 1886.
CHARLES LETT, June 8, 1872.
BERTRAM C. LORING, March 27, 1904.
W. G. LOY, March 27, 1884.
HENRY P. LYNCH, November, 1884.

Names from Providence Directory:

GARDINER LILLIBRIDGE — 1824 worked over 5 Market square.
CHARLES H. LORD—1838.

Printers Known to Have Worked Here:

WILLIAM G. LARNED—Publisher of Morning Courier, began June 6, 1836; sold to Journal Jan. 29, 1841.

ORLANDO LE BARRON—Before 1874.

HENRY LEIS — 1855 worked at 24 Westminster street; 1857 at Journal office; member of Providence Union before 1865.

WILLIAM A. LEONARD—1857 charter member; worked at 101 Westminster street; member in 1865.

CHARLES W. LITTELL — Member Providence Union in 1877; now in business at 333 Westminster street.

WILLIAM K. LOGEE—Name in 1870 constitution; honorary member Providence Union in 1877.

VICTOR LOOMIS—1873 and at other times; one of the old-time swifts.

CHARLES LOOP—Card rejected by Providence Union Jan. 14, 1871.

CLEM LUCAS—Worked at R. I. Printing Co. Reported in Raleigh, N. C., in April (1907) Typographical Journal.

KENNETH MacCASKELL—Died Boston, Mass., May 30, 1899; member of Cambridge Typographical Union at time of death; had worked on most of the Boston newspapers; his name appears on the list (1857-1865) of members of Providence Union taken from the 1865 constitution.

JOHN A. MACDONALD—Began to learn printing in the office of the St. Catherines (Onatrio) Post in April, 1861; in 1862 he enlisted in the Union Army and fought in the ranks of Hooker's Division, Army of the Potomac, until the end of the war; after the war he went back to the "case," joining Buffalo Typographical Union in 1866; he worked on the Providence Journal in 1873 and again in 1878; previous to 1880 he worked in nearly every city of prominence in the Western, Middle and Eastern States; in 1880 he purchased a newspaper at Ampion, Ontario, and published it for 15 years; he is now in the insurance business in Toronto, Canada.

WILLIAM J. MACDONALD — Born Clinton, Mass., where he also learned the trade of printer; came to Providence in November, 1903, and worked on the Telegram.

JOHN DOUGLAS MACDOUGAL—Was employed in the printing house of John Waterman, the paper manufacturer of Providence, previous to 1775. He also worked in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1775, and before that year. In the Providence Gazette of June 7 and Aug. 16, 1778, Macdougal advertised his business of publisher, bookbinder and stationer. Later he was in business in Boston, Mass., in the firm of Macdougal & Greene, opposite the Province House, and still later in partnership with John Boyle. He was a native of Ireland and died in New York city in August, 1787.

JOHN W. MACKARCHER — Initiated into Providence Union Dec. 26, 1883; he worked in this city a few years and went West in 1884. "While riding on a freight train he fell between the cars and in addition to having both legs cut off was otherwise severely crushed. This occurred at Tulore, Cal. He was taken to Visalia, Cal., where he died the following day." The accident occurred in the spring of 1887.

THOMAS MURRAY MACKAY — Born Edinburgh, Scotland, May 25, 1870; learned the printing trade in that city; has worked in New York city, Boston, Norwood and Providence.

GEORGE F. MACKINNON — Learned printing in the job office of Marcus B. Young, this city. In 1871 A. S. Reynolds, who had purchased the business of Young the previous year, gave the plant to his son, M. M. Reynolds, and young Mackinnon. Peter J. Trumpler entered the firm in 1873, and a profitable business was carried on until 1878, when the partnership was dissolved and the plant removed to East Greenwich. Mackinnon then became a reporter on the Journal. In 1897 Mackinnon, with Charles H. Howland and Martin C. Day, left the Journal and became publishers of the News. Afterward Mackinnon became clerk of the Sixth District Court, which position he now holds.

SAMUEL R. MACREADY—Born Cumberland county, Me., July 14, 1850; learned printing trade in office of Alfred Mudge & Son, Boston; worked in Providence since 1892; member executive committee of No. 33 in 1907, and also delegate to Central Labor Union; now employed in proofroom of Journal.

FRANK C. MADDEN—Born Montreal, Canada, Nov. 14, 1853; began to learn the printing trade in the office of A. Crawford Greene, this city, in 1866; became a member of Providence Typographical Union July 13, 1872; has worked in the offices of the Press Co. and the News; at present (1907) he is located at Wm. R. Brown's; in 1868 he became connected with the National Band, and later with the American Band; from 1901 to 1904 was leader of the Pawtucket Band. Mr. Madden was instrumental in organizing Musicians' Union, Local 196.

JOSEPH A. MADDEN — Born Mount Holly, N. J., where he learned printing; worked in Providence inspecting the Thorne typesetting machines on the News; located in Hartford, Conn., in 1904.

JOHN F. MAGUIRE—Born Providence Feb. 19, 1882; learned printing in office of News, beginning in 1897; initiated into Providence Union Jan. 28, 1903; now employed on Tribune.

DANIEL S. MAHONEY—Born London, England, May 3, 1861; learned trade of pressman in the office of the Providence Journal, beginning in 1878, where he worked until 1906; admitted to No. 33 April 29, 1888; now employed on Tribune.

FRANK J. MAHONEY — Born Providence March 4, 1875; learned printing on Journal, beginning June 29, 1894, and worked in that office until Sept. 2, 1902; initiated into No. 33 Sept. 30, 1900; held situations on the Bulletin and Tribune of this city, the Post and Herald of Boston and the Taunton Herald-News; worked on Pawtucket Times and Boston Journal, Advertiser, Traveler and American; now employed on Evening Tribune; delegate to R. I. State Federation of Labor, 1907.

JOHN W. MAHONEY — Born Providence April 9, 1872; learned printing at J. A. & R. A. Reid's, beginning May 10, 1888; initiated into Providence Union Feb. 24, 1901; worked with Albertype Co., J. C. Hall Co. and Telegram; now employed on Evening Bulletin.

AUSTIN E. MALONE — Initiated into Providence Union April 26, 1896; learned printing on Telegram; worked in Newport on the Herald and in this city on Journal; elected I. T. U. delegate in 1900 to Milwaukee convention, but did not attend; now located in New York city.

WILLIAM J. MALONEY—Born Troy, N. Y., Dec. 11, 1876; learned printing in office of Troy Catholic Weekly; worked in Providence on the Telegram from 1900 to 1904; initiated into Providence Union Feb. 24, 1901; now on Boston Herald.

D. J. MANN—Born Needham, Mass.; learned printing at Cambridge, Mass.; worked in Providence at Reid's in the winter of 1884; located in Baltimore, Md., in 1905.

FRED A. MANSON—Died Providence Feb. 21, 1897, aged 32 years, 11 months and 21 days; came to Providence from Lawrence, Mass., where he had learned printing on the American; admitted to Providence Union by card October, 1888; worked on Evening Bulletin and News. Two months before his death an uncle left him a fortune, the interest of which would have supported him in leisure.

WILLIAM METCALF MANN — Died Smithfield, R. I., March 2, 1817. From October, 1813, until his death he was interested in the publication of the Rhode Island American.

CHARLES MANSHELL—Born Skala, Austria, in January, 1879; learned printing in Providence, beginning in 1890; initiated into Providence Union June 28, 1903; now proprietor Sun Printing Co., 198 Pine street.

PHILIP A. MARKS—Born England; died Feb. 7, 1876, at 127 Orms street, Providence; his name appears in the Directory of 1844; he was foreman of the Morning Mirror from 1849 to 1855, and its publisher the latter year; in 1856 he was a real estate broker; May 21, 1864, he was initiated into Providence Union.

JAMES MARRYOTT — Died Newport, R. I., in August, 1818, aged 62 years. He was a printer and had worked in Providence. according to the Gazette of Aug. 22, 1818.

EDWARD P. MARSH—Died Providence July 27, 1841; aged 26 years. His name appears in the Directory of that year. He came from Newport, R. I.

JOHN MARSHALL—Born Lewiston, Me., Sept. 29, 1855; learned printing in that city, beginning in 1872; worked in Providence in 1885; employed on the City Record, New York, in 1904.

WILLIAM MARSHALL — Died Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 23, 1841, aged 36 years. Between the years 1828 and 1836 he had been a printer in Providence. After he removed to Philadelphia he carried on the publishing business in that city.

ANDREW P. MARTIN—Born Lubec, Me., March 10, 1852; learned printing at Hammond & Angell's, Providence, and worked at the business in this city six years; founded Providence Visitor in 1875 and was its publisher 2½ years; also proprietor job office (Martin & Merriam) one year; honorary member Providence Union; now member Providence police department.

JAMES J. MARTIN—Born New York city in 1866; learned printing in Louisville, Ky., beginning in 1884; admitted by card to Providence Union at the June meeting, 1889; was one of the first machine operators who visited this city and worked on the Journal; delegate from Louisville, Ky., to I. T. U. convention at Colorado Springs in 1896; employed on the Louisville Courier-Journal in 1904.

MICHAEL B. MARTIN—Born Providence Nov. 21, 1857; learned printing in office of J. F. Greene Co., beginning in 1869; initiated into Providence Union June 24, 1888; President of Providence Union in 1891 and 1892; went to Boston in 1893, where he assisted in organizing the Pressmen's Union and Allied Printing Trades' Council; employed by C. H. Buck & Co., Boston, in 1904.

WILLIAM H. MARTIN (a) — Died Providence June 26, 1863. He was employed at the Journal office in 1845-1849; on the Post in 1850-1855, and in 1856 was janitor at 56 Broad street for Y. M. C. A.

WILLIAM H. MARTIN (b) — Born Bristol, R. I., Jan. 18, 1856; learned printing in the office of the Phœnix, beginning in 1872; worked in Providence in the 70's on the Sun, Journal, Star and Press and at Hammond, Angell & Co.'s; editor and proprietor of the Warren Gazette for many years until his death, which occurred at Warren, Sept. 20. 1906.

PETER HENRY MASSIE — Born St. John, N. B., Jan. 1, 1836; learned printing with Robert Sherman in the Pawtucket Gazette and Chronicle office, beginning in 1851; was a charter member of Providence Typographical Union in 1857; worked in this city on the Journal, Post and Herald; withdrew from printing and name placed on honorary list Sept. 12, 1863; Aug. 12, 1865, Chicago Union was authorized to furnish him with a card. Mr. Massie was in business in Chicago 1865-1871, and was burned out in the big fire of 1871, losing all; he died in Boston Oct. 4, 1896; was a member of Boston Typographical Union at time of death.

THOMAS J. MASTERSON — Admitted to Providence Union by card July 31, 1892. He learned the printing trade in office of Portsmouth (N. H.) Times.

JAMES H. MATHEWS — Born New York city in 1860; learned printing in Westerly, R. I.; foreman of Westerly Daily Tribune for eight years, the only Prohibition daily newspaper in the United States at that time; initiated into Providence Union June 28. 1885, and has worked in this city more or less since; member of the firm of J. H. & T. J. Mathews, master printers.

THOMAS J. MATHEWS — Born New York city in 1862; learned printing in Providence with J. H. Mathews, beginning in 1888; initiated into Providence Union Aug. 26, 1894; worked in this city since 1888; now member of the firm of J. H. & T. J. Mathews, master printers.

ALBERT MATHEWSON — Born Warwick, R. I., Sept. 29, 1832; died Newport, R. I., Dec. 31, 1880. He learned printing with Cranston & Norman (Newport Daily News); was initiated into Providence Union Aug. 14, 1869; worked in New York in the offices of the Atlas, Tribune, American Tract Society and Martin B. Brown; on the Argus in Brooklyn, and in Boston, Springfield, Taunton, Fall River, and the last two years of his life in Newport on the News; buried in Fall River, Mass.

EATON W. MAXCY—Died Providence Aug. 13, 1861, in his 62d year; learned the printing trade in the Patriot office with Jones & Wheeler; Oct. 16, 1823, in partnership with Barnum Field, he published the Independent Inquirer. In 1826 Mr. Maxcy published the Literary Museum at 10 North Main street. In 1830 he conducted a circulating library; 1832 to 1836 a jewelry store; 1838 agent Providence Screw Co.

WILLIAM B. MAXFIELD—Died March 13, 1879, aged 54 years. His name first appears in the Directory as a printer in 1844; initiated into Providence Union August, 1858.

JOHN S. MAXWELL—Born St. John, N. B., in August, 1855; learned printing trade in that city; was admitted to Providence Union by card Feb. 22, 1885; worked on the Star in this city and in the principal cities of New England; was killed in a railroad accident in northern New York in 1896.

JOSEPH N. B. MEEGAN—Died Providence Nov. 9, 1895, in his 40th year; learned printing at A. Crawford Greene's and on the Evening Press; initiated into Providence Union April 8, 1883; I. T. U. delegate to Buffalo convention in 1887; was assistant foreman of the Evening Telegram. He was active in city politics and was clerk of the Tenth Ward for 13 years; brother of William J. Meegan.

WILLIAM J. MEEGAN — Born North Providence June 1, 1864; learned trade in office of Morning Star, beginning September, 1881; worked in Providence on Star, Press, Item, Republican, Dispatch, Telegram, The People, Record, News, Journal and Bulletin; in Boston on Globe and Post; on Somerville Journal and Pawtuxet Valley Gleaner; at present employed as foreman of Providence Morning Tribune; became member Providence Union Nov. 26, 1884, and officiated as President 1896-'97-'98; elected delegate to I. T. U. 1896 (Colorado Springs) and 1904 (St. Louis); elected chairman Journal chapel April, 1903-'04, being the first to fill that office after a vacancy of about 30 years; was appointed Deputy Sheriff June, 1887, and was appointed during that year a member of the State police for the enforcement of the Prohibitory laws.

ANTOINE MEILLUERE—Born Dec. 18, 1848, at Sault-au-Recollet, Ile de Montreal; he learned printing in Montreal, beginning in 1863; deposited a card in Providence Union March 11, 1871; worked in this city on the Journal and other papers; I. T. U. delegate from Worcester Union to Buffalo convention in 1887. He died in New York city Dec. 3, 1906, and is buried in Mount Hope Cemetery.

ROBERT S. MENAMIN—Born Newton-Stewart, county Tyrone, Ireland, Dec. 2, 1833. He came to this country with his parents when he was about three years of age, and settled in Washington, D. C. At school in that city he had for one of his teachers Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth,

the famous novelist. His parents removed to Philadelphia, where he was apprenticed to the printing trade with T. K. & P. G. Collins of that city. To be an apprentice in a city office in those days meant long hours, hard work and small pay, and Robert became dissatisfied with his lot and emigrated to New York without saying the customary farewell to his employers. There he developed into a journeyman. In 1854 he worked on the Cincinnati Enquirer, and in the winters of 1855, '56 and '57 in New Orleans and Baton Rouge, La. In 1858 he returned to New York city, where he was a member of both No. 6 and the New York Typographical Society. In 1865 he removed to Philadelphia and established a printers' warehouse, which was successful from the start. In 1866 he issued "The Printers' Circular" as an organ for the craft, and at the session of the National Union in 1867 the "Circular" was made its official organ, which honor it held for some years. In 1866 Mr. Menamin was elected a delegate from Providence (R. I.) Typographical Union, No. 33, to the 14th session of the National Union, that met in Chicago in June of that year. His services in that body were so acceptable to No. 33 that on Jan. 1, 1867, its members presented him a massive gold ring. He again, in 1868, represented Providence Union as delegate to the National convention at Washington. Mr. Menamin died in Philadelphia April 19, 1887. He was a member of the following societies: Melita Lodge, No. 295, F. and A. M.; Jerusalem R. A. Chapter, No. 3; Philadelphia Commandery, No. 2; Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry; West Philadelphia Lodge, No. 9, K. of B.; Philadelphia Typographical Society; Hibernian Society; Quaker City Lodge, No. 116, A. O. U. W.; Lycurgus Senate, No. 1, Order of Sparta; Pennsylvania Editorial Association; Franklin Institute; Book Trade Association of Philadelphia; Journalists' Club; Sylus Club; Northwestern Masonic Aid Association, Chicago. His son, Will S. Menamin, is president and general manager of Gutenberg Machine Co., Chicago, Ill.

ANITA METIVIER—Born Victoriaville, Quebec, Jan. 15, 1884; began to learn printing in Waterville, Quebec, in 1902; worked at Remington's in this city; initiated into Providence Union July, 1906.

ALBION N. MERCHANT—Born Lawrence, N. Y., June 28, 1843; died Providence May 15, 1884; began to learn the printer's trade in Canton, N. Y., receiving for his first year's work $40 and board. In the Civil war he served in the 47th Regt., N. Y. V. After the war he established a printing business in Chateaugay, N. Y. Later he removed to Burlington, Vt., where he published the Democrat and Sentinel. June 14, 1879, he began the publication of The Rhode Island Democrat in this city, which he continued until his death. Mr. Merchant was a member of the Masonic, Odd Fellow and G. A. R. fraternities, and of the United Train of Artillery and Providence Press Club.

LUCIEN MERCIER — Born St. Johns, Canada, P. Q.; learned printing trade at A. Crawford Greene's, Providence, beginning in 1884; initiated into Providence Union Nov. 24, 1895; located in Central Falls in 1904.

GEORGE MERRILL — Assistant editor Providence Journal in 1873; foreman 1874-'77.

DAVID B. METCALF — Born West Point, Ky., Oct. 26, 1851; learned printing at Decatur, Ill., beginning in 1868; worked in Providence in 1903 at Franklin Press and Standard Printing Co.; located in Chicago in 1907.

WILLIAM MILL—Born Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1848; learned printing in Chicago, beginning in 1862; worked in Providence in 1862; in Chicago in 1904.

SAMUEL M. MILLARD—Born in 1810; was one of the publishers of the Providence Daily Sentinel in 1846-'47 and afterward was connected with the job printing establishments of Knowles, Anthony &

SAMUEL M. MILLARD.

Co., Millard & Harker and S. M. Millard & Co. He ended his work as a compositor in the Journal composing room, dying at the age of 71 years, June 29, 1881.

HELEN F. MILLER—Born Moosup, Conn., Oct. 2, 1881; began to learn printing in office of Journal and Press, Moosup, in 1900; worked in Providence at E. A. Johnson & Co.; initiated into Providence Union Aug. 13, 1906.

JAMES A. MILLER—Born Bristol, R. I., June 1, 1827; began to learn printing in Providence in the office of the Daily Evening Chronicle, of which J. M. Church was editor. From 1847 to 1851 he was employed on sailing packets. In the latter year Mr. Miller returned to the printing business. His brother, W. J. Miller, was then one of the owners of the Post, and he remained with that paper until 1866, when he went into the grocery business at Bristol, where he is now a member of the firm of James A. Miller & Son. Clement Webster, George W. Danielson, Samuel Millard and Mr. Miller were partners in the publication of the Daily Sentinel in 1846; the paper had a brief existence. Mr. Miller was initiated into Providence Union June 13, 1863, and was an honorary member in 1878.

JOHN MILLER—Died New York city on Sunday, Oct. 15, 1848, after long suffering, from dropsy. He conducted a printing office in Providence before 1813, when he was interested in the publication of the American. In January, 1820, in partnership with John Hutchens, Mr. Miller began the publication of the Manufacturers and Farmers Journal. He relinquished his interest in the paper in 1835, when he removed to Philadelphia, and later to New York city. His obituary in the Journal said: "John Miller never had an enemy. All the kindly virtues were in him most harmoniously mingled and blended; and amid all the sharp encounters of business and all the asperities of politics, the community saw only the unaffected urbanity of the gentleman, the unostentatious and unfailing generosity of the man." His funeral took place Oct. 17 from No. 29 Broadway, and "many of his old friends, those who knew him in his prosperity, came to pay the last tribute of respect to one who is remembered only with kindness."

WILLIAM JONES MILLER—Born Bristol Jan. 19, 1818. His grandfather, Nelson Miller, was at the battle of Bunker Hill. Young Miller attended the Bristol schools and at the age of 15 began an apprenticeship in the office of the Bristol Gazette, leaving at the end of one year. In 1836 he was working at the case in the office of the Providence Journal and for a time was foreman of the composing room. In 1842, during the Dorr excitement, the firm of Low & Miller, of which he was a member, published the Providence Daily Express and also the weekly New Age. These papers stopped in 1843 and he printed for other parties the Providence Gazette and Chronicle. In 1845 he was collector of customs for Bristol and Warren, then an important position. With Welcome B. Sayles in 1850 he started the Providence Daily Post, retaining connection with the paper until after the Civil war. He was delegate to the National Democratic conventions of 1856, '64 and '72; President of the Bristol town council in 1859, '70 and '71; clerk of the House of Representatives in 1853 and '63; Representative in the General Assembly in 1873 and '74, and for many years served on the school board of Bristol. He was connected with the Bristol Gas Works from its organization, first as superintendent and secretary and later as treasurer. In 1874, '75 and '76 he read papers on the Wampanoag Indians before the Rhode Island Historical Society. These led to the placing of a stone, marking the spot where King Philip was shot, at the 200th anniversary of the event. He died in Bristol Jan. 29, 1886.

ALEXANDER OSBORN MILNE—Born Fall River, Mass., Sept. 10, 1845; learned printing on the Daily News of that city, becoming its foreman about 1865; he removed to Providence, working on the Evening Press, and was initiated into Providence Union April 10, 1869; from this city he went to San Francisco, Cal., where he was night foreman of the Bulletin. Later he returned to the East, settling in Taunton, where he purchased the Bristol County Republican (weekly) and conducted that paper for several years. Getting tired of the publishing business, the Republican was taken off his hands by its former owner, Mr. William Read, and Mr. Milne returned to the Pacific coast, where he resides on a ranch at Elk Grove, Cal.

JOSEPH S. MILNE—Lieutenant in R. I. Battery B; received a fatal wound during the battle at Gettysburg, and his dead body has been received by his friends in Fall River. Lieut. Milne was a printer, who enlisted from the office of the Post into Battery E, and arose by merit until he received a commission as Second Lieutenant and was assigned to Battery B. A short time since, when Capt. Cushing of the regular army desired the assistance of another officer in his battery, Lieut. Milne was detailed for the honorable duty, and it was in fighting with this battery that the gallant young fellow received his death wound. Every officer of that battery was either killed or wounded. Lieut. Milne commanded the warmest esteem of his brother officers and was much beloved by his men.—Providence Journal, July 16, 1863. He was a brother of William O. Milne of Newport.

JOHN H. MILNE—Born Newport, R. I., February, 1843; died in this city Oct. 22, 1903; learned the printing trade in the office of the Fall River News. About 1863 he came to this city and entered the office of the Providence Journal as foreman of the night force. After holding that position for about two years he returned to Fall River and became foreman of the Monitor of that city. In 1866 he returned to the Journal composing room as foreman of the day force, which position he held about 30 years. During his service the linotype machines were introduced into the composing room.

THOMAS F. MILNE—Born Fall River, Mass., June 6, 1847; learned the trade of pressman in the Providence Journal press room; went to the Evening Press and in 1876 returned to the Journal and worked there until July 1, 1901, when he retired from the business. He was initiated into Providence Union June 24, 1888. Alexander, John and William Milne were his brothers. He resides in this city.

WILLIAM L. MILNE—Born Fall River, Mass., July 31, 1849; learned printing in that city on the News; worked in Pawtucket for a short time after learning the trade and on the Evening Press in this city; was initiated into Providence Union Jan. 11, 1873, and again initiated into the reorganized body June 26, 1887. He was employed on the Evening Bulletin for more than 20 years previous to his death, which occurred March 16, 1901. He is buried in Oak Grove Cemetery, Fall River.

JOHN J. MINCHIN—Died Providence Aug. 28, 1905. He was born in this city and learned printing in the job office of the Evening Press. For about 15 years previous to his death he had been a member of the John F. Greene Co.

PARK MITCHELL—Born Manchester, N. H., Nov. 16, 1856; learned printing in office of Manchester Union, beginning in 1873; first came to Providence in November, 1880; was admitted to No. 33 by card May 27, 1883; worked on the Journal, Telegram, Star, Transcript, Sunday Dispatch and Weekly Visitor; employed on the Manchester (N. H.) Union in 1904.

DANIEL E. MOONEY — Born Pawtucket, R. I., Sept. 14, 1873; learned printing in Concord, N. H., beginning in 1888; initiated into Concord Union in 1893, and joined Providence Union by card Feb. 28, 1897; worked in this city since; now employed on the Evening Bulletin.

JAMES MOORE—Born Providence Jan. 29, 1854; learned printing in office of the Journal, beginning in 1878; was initiated into Providence Union April 15, 1883, and his name is on the 1883 charter; worked on the Telegram and in other offices in this city; now employed on the Tribune.

ANDREW F. MORAN—Learned printing in the office of the Providence Journal, beginning in 1871; initiated into Providence Union March 14, 1874; I. T. U. delegate to Denver, Colo., in 1889; assistant foreman of the Telegram until the strike of 1889; worked in New York on the Herald and Journal; came back to Providence in 1902 and was night foreman of Journal; in February, 1906, he became foreman of the Evening Tribune.

JAMES MORAN—Born in county Galway, Ireland; came to Providence in 1851; learned printing in office of A. Crawford Greene; served in Union army from August, 1861, to January, 1865, rising from rank of second lieutenant to that of captain; also held highest rank in militia of Rhode Island, resigning in 1898; employed in Custom House 1881-'85 and 1890-'94; in the Capitol at Washington, D. C., 1885-'90; city gauger of Providence since 1895.

ALBERT E. MORRILL—Born Durham, N. H., Sept. 13, 1857; learned printing in the office of Bristol Phœnix, beginning in 1876; came to Providence in 1880 to work on the Journal and remained until 1883, when he went West for two years; initiated into Los Angeles Union in 1883, and admitted by card into Providence Union in September, 1885; night foreman Providence Journal from 1900 to 1903; now assistant foreman Evening Bulletin.

HAROLD W. MORRILL (son of Albert E. Morrill)—Born Los Angeles, Cal., March 8, 1884; learned printing in Providence Journal office, beginning in 1899; initiated into Providence Union Feb. 28, 1904; employed on Journal in 1907.

BENJAMIN F. MORRISON—Born in Canada in 1873; learned printing at Port Huron, Mich., beginning in 1884; worked in Providence in 1892; located in New York in 1907.

JEREMIAH MORRISSEY—Born Portsmouth, N. H., May 19, 1860; learned printing in Portsmouth Journal office, beginning in 1876; admitted to Providence Union by card Sept. 24, 1884, and worked in this city on the Journal and Star; died in Portsmouth, N. H., July 27, 1887.

CHARLES L. MORSE—Initiated into Providence Union May 31, 1885; in this city he worked at What Cheer, Journal and Star offices; in 1886 he went to Boston and worked on the Post until the 1891 lockout; he then went to Chicago, where he was employed in 1906 on the Chronicle.

EDWIN TAYLOR MORSE—Born Cambridgeport, Mass., June 13, 1850; learned printing in Worcester, Mass., beginning in 1868; joined Union there in 1874, and was present at the meeting of Providence Union April 8, 1883, when the reorganization was effected; worked in this city on the Telegram, Press, Star, Journal and Sunday Dispatch; in New York city on the Press; in Hartford since 1897.

WILLIAM H. MOULTON—Born Lowell, Mass., April 7, 1863; learned printing in office of Lowell Morning Mail, beginning in 1879; came to Providence in 1902, and was initiated into No. 33 Aug. 30, 1903.

DANIEL MOWRY (3d)—Born Smithfield, R. I.; died Worcester, Mass., in September, 1870, at the age of 82 years. In the early 30's in this city he printed the Daily Advertiser, the Microcosm and the Rhode Island American.

MICHAEL MULLALLY—Born Tipperary, Ireland, in 1834; learned printing in New York city, beginning in 1848; came

to Providence in 1857 and worked in the office of A. Crawford Greene for about 24 years as foreman; since 1881 he has been with the What Cheer Printing Co.

LAWRENCE F. MULLEN—Born Providence; learned printing in Evening Telegram office, beginning in 1894; initiated into Providence Union Feb. 24, 1901.

JAMES WRIGHT MUNROE — Born Bristol, R. I., Aug. 21, 1821; died in Providence Aug. 10, 1905. He was a carrier for the Morning Courier and served an apprenticeship on that paper, beginning in 1835. He left the business because of his objections to working Sundays. He was crier of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court at the time of death, having served the State as deputy sheriff or court crier for 40 years.

BARTHOLOMEW MURPHY — Born Ayer, Mass., July 29, 1858; learned printing at John H. Turner's in that city, beginning in 1875; admitted to Providence Union at the September meeting, 1886, and worked here on the Dispatch and Telegram until 1889; visited Providence on the occasion of the celebration of the 50th anniversary; located in Lowell, Mass., in 1907.

CHARLES H. MURPHY—Born Providence in 1874; learned printing on Evening Telegram, beginning in 1888; initiated into Providence Union Dec. 31, 1893; participated in the effort for the eight-hour day in 1906; now located in Providence.

DENNIS J. MURPHY (a)—Born New Bedford, Mass., Nov. 13, 1871; learned printing in that city at Knight & Howland's, beginning in 1887; admitted to Providence Union by card Nov. 29, 1903; worked at Livermore & Knight's; in Newport, R. I., at Milne Job Office, in 1905.

EDWARD A. MURPHY—Born Providence, R. I., Oct. 9, 1880; learned the printing trade at Journal office, beginning in 1898; has been a linotype operator on the Journal since 1902.

JOHN J. MURPHY—Born Fall River, Mass., in 1868; learned printing in office of Morning Star, Providence, beginning in 1885; initiated into No. 33 June 29, 1890; employed in Tribune proofroom in 1907.

TIMOTHY J. MURPHY—Born Providence May 21, 1882; started to learn printing in 1900 in the office of the Evening Telegram; died April 26, 1901.

WALTER E. MURPHY — Born Fall River June 1, 1859; died June 20, 1895; learned printing in office of Fall River Daily Herald, beginning in July, 1872; worked in Boston on the Post, Herald and Globe; in New York on the Sun and Tribune; in Providence on the Press, Star and Journal; admitted to Providence Union by card Nov. 28, 1883.

CHARLES H. MURRAY—Died at the State Hospital for the Insane Oct. 26, 1903, of softening of the brain, having been adjudged insane May 28, 1903. He had been arrested for offering a worthless check for $5 in payment for 30 cents worth of food. When searched at the Central police station he had in his pockets slips of paper on which were written in pencil the prescribed forms for checks, four of which had evidently been framed with the purpose in mind of disbursing the sum of $11,050,000. Two were of $5,000,000 each, another was for $1,000,000 and a fourth was for $50,000. Mr. Murray was born in this city on Transit street in 1848. He had worked for the Providence Journal Co. for more than 30 years, first as pressman, then as compositor, and later as assistant foreman of the Evening Bulletin, which position he relinquished about two years before his death. He became a member of Providence Union Dec. 12, 1868. He is buried at the North End Burial Ground.

FRANK H. MURRAY—Was found dead by the side of the track of the Midland Division of the Consolidated railroad near Arctic Centre, R. I., June 13, 1904. He was admitted to Providence Typographical Union by card in January, 1887, and had worked in various printing offices in this city.

JAMES J. MURRAY — Born Southbridge, Mass., Feb. 11, 1859; learned printing on the Southbridge Journal, beginning July 10, 1877; came to Providence in August, 1880, and worked in the Press book room, at Reid's, the What Cheer, Press and Star, Bulletin, Journal and Telegram until 1887; initiated into Providence Union April 8, 1883; located on News-Tribune, Duluth, Minn., in 1904.

JOHN E. MURRAY—Born Howard, Ill.; learned printing in Pawtucket, R. I.; worked in Providence in 1897; located in Hartford, Conn., in 1904.

THOMAS P. MURRAY (brother of James J. Murray) — Born Southbridge, Mass., May 20, 1864; died Boston, Mass.; learned printing in Providence in the book and job office of the Evening Press, beginning in 1881; initiated into No. 33 in January, 1887; worked in New York on the Sun and in Brooklyn on the Eagle, and later came back to Providence and worked on the Telegram; his last work was in Boston.

JAMES MUSPRATT—Born New Bedford, Mass., Feb. 15, 1843; learned printing trade in office of Providence Journal and worked there until the introduction of the linotype; since that time he has worked on the Telegram and News in Providence, and in Pawtucket on the Chronicle; was initiated into Providence Union Feb. 28, 1886; located in Hartford, Conn., in 1907.

JOHN MUSPRATT — Born New Bedford, Mass., Sept. 11, 1841, where he also

learned the trade of a printer; he worked in Providence in the years 1866, '68 and '69, on the Press and Herald; was initiated into Providence Union Sept. 8, 1866; now located in New Bedford, Mass.; retired from printing.

Initiated Into Providence Typographical Union on Dates Named:

JAMES J. MAHER, May 17, 1888.
WILLIAM E. MAHONEY, May.17, 1888
JOHN A. MARCUS, Feb. 24, 1901.
CLARENCE J. MARENESS, December, 1892.
JEANNETTE M. MARTIN (Miss), May 17, 1888.
JAMES C. MEAGHER, July 25, 1886; by card June, 1887.
CHARLES K. MELLVILLE, Jan. 14, 1870; worked at A. Crawford Greene's in 1863.
H. A. MERRITT, Feb. 26, 1893.
HENRY F. MILLER, Dec. 21, 1902.
JOHN T. MONAHAN, June 24, 1888 (Pawtucket).
FRED B. MOREY, May 29, 1894.
CYRUS O. MOULTON, April 30, 1893.
DENNIS J. MURPHY (b), July 26, 1885.
LAWRENCE A. MURPHY, Feb. 25, 1900. Now a comedian; home in East Providence.
HENRY MURRAY (b), May 29, 1887.

Admitted by Card on Dates Named:

JOHN O. MACKIN, March, 1886.
T. J. MAGUIRE, July, 1886.
WILLIAM MALLOY, Aug. 8, 1874.
W. F. MALONE, July, 1888.
FRED B. MANNING, April 30, 1893.
LEWIS MANNING, June 8, 1872.
J. G. MARSHALL, August, 1887.
WILLIAM J. MARSHALL, New York card, Aug. 8, 1868.
J. P. MARTIN, Dec. 27, 1885; May, 1888.
WILLIAM MATTHEWS, Sept. 10, 1870; May 27, 1883.
M. E. MATWIN (Mrs.) September, 1888.
PATRICK MEEHAN, April 24, 1898.
J. F. MILLARD, Sept. 27, 1891.
E. T. MILLIGAN, Sept. 30, 1883. (Reported died in Omaha, Neb.)
WALTER S. MITCHELL (name in 1870 constitution).
V. R. MONTGOMERY, July 30, 1884.
JAMES MOON, July 28, 1901.
JOSEPH MOORE, Aug. 28, 1898.
SAMUEL MOORE (Rocky), July 9, 1870. At Boston, Mass.
E. A. MORAN, February, 1886.
FRED MORGAN, Oct. 14, 1871.
JOHN L. MORRIS, Oct. 25, 1903.
JOHN J. MULLEN, Feb. 7, 1904.
THOMAS E. MUMFORD, Nov. 24, 1901. Central Falls.
DANIEL MURPHY (a), Dec. 10, 1870.
CHARLES MURRAY, January, 1887. At New Bedford.
W. A. MURRAY, Oct. 12, 1874.
WILLIAM J. MURRAY, Sept. 28, 1890.

Names from Providence Directory:

ETHELBERT A. MARSHALL — 1830 worked at 12 Market square; 1836 over 19 and 27 Market square.
WILLIAM MASTERS — 1844 worked over 15 Market square; 1847 at Journal office; 1850 at 15 Market square.
BENJAMIN F. MOORE—1841 worked at 19 Market square; 1844 at 12 South Main street; published Providence Almanac.
GEORGE H. MOORE—1844 worked at 12 South Main street; 1847 over 15 Market square.
JOHN F. MOORE—1847 worked over 15 Market square.
DANIEL MURPHY (b)—1838.
JOHN MURPHY—1850 (Hill, Murphy & Tillinghast) publisher of Constellation at 15 Market square.
HENRY MURRAY (a)—1850 worked at 15 Market square; 1853 at 27 Exchange place; 1855 at 24 Westminster street.

Printers Known to Have Worked Here:

DANIEL MAN—1812.
HERMAN B. MAN—1812.
JAMES MARTIN—Worked at R. I. Printing Co. Came from Patterson, N. J.
SARAH MILLER (Mrs.)—1891 Evening Telegram.
WILLIAM O. MILNE (brother of Joseph)—Worked on Daily Post; in Civil war; now proprietor of job office in Newport.
JAMES MORRIS—Worked for R. I. Printing Co.
GEORGE W. MOWRY—Afterward at Government Printing Office.
WILLIAM A. MOWRY — Applied for admission to Providence Union in 1862; left city before application was acted upon.

CHARLES E. McANDREWS — Born Bristol, R. I., April 20, 1876; learned printing in office of Whittemore & Colburn, beginning in 1892; initiated into Pawtucket Union at February meeting, 1901; admitted to Providence Union by card November, 1902; worked for several years on Journal; now employed on Tribune.

JOHN McAULIFFE—Died Providence Dec. 18, 1872, in the 26th year of his age; he had learned printing in the Journal office and worked there until his death.

DANIEL A. McCANN—Born Newport, R. I., where he learned printing; in the Civil war served in the 1st and 7th Regiments, R. I. Vols.; initiated into Providence Union, Sept. 30, 1883; worked on Morning Star; now inmate of Soldiers' Home at Bristol.

JOSEPH V. McCANN—Born Providence Dec. 22, 1863; learned printing in the office of the Evening Press and has worked in this city at various times since

1880; was initiated into Providence Union July 31, 1887, and was Vice President in 1903 and financial secretary in 1904. Mr. McCann has travelled extensively. In 1878 and '79 was in New Mexico, Arizona and Colorado. He has been a member of more than 100 Unions affiliated with the I. T. U.

JAMES H. McCARTHY—Born Providence Nov. 11, 1871; learned printing at Livermore & Knight's and on the Journal; initiated into Providence Union Aug. 26, 1894; went to Boston in 1895, where he is at present employed as a linotype operator on the Herald.

ROBERT E. McCARTHY—Born Providence Aug. 8, 1866; learned printing in Willimantic, Conn., beginning in 1882; initiated into Providence Union May 29, 1887; worked in this city at printing about two years, and then gave up the business to engage in railroading; at present a locomotive engineer.

SAMUEL N. McCARTY — Elected a member of Providence Union Dec. 30, 1900. He was born in 1874, learned printing in Leaderer's office, Buffalo, N. Y., and had worked in Norwich, Conn.

JOHN McCAULEY—Born Washington, D. C., Nov. 5, 1878; learned printing in offices of T. M. Curry and T. P. Morse, in that city; came to Providence April 25, 1904.

JOHN PHILIP McCAULEY—Born San Francisco, Cal., April 2, 1865; learned printing at Bangor, Me., beginning in 1881, and finished in the office of the Rhode Island Printing Co. in this city; worked here in 1883-'84; now employed on the Boston Globe.

NORMAN L. McCAUSLAND — Born Providence Sept. 6, 1868; learned trade at Rhode Island Printing Co., beginning in 1882; learned to operate a linotype on the Evening Bulletin.

JAMES E. McCLINTOCK—Born Fall River, Mass., Dec. 17, 1863; learned printing on Fall River News; initiated into Providence Union Aug. 27, 1884; worked on Journal until 1889; in New York 1889-'91; in Boston 1891-1907; now employed on Evening Bulletin.

GEORGE McCLURE—Born Coshockton, O., March 15, 1863; learned printing in that town, beginning Sept. 2, 1878; admitted to Providence Union by card at the July meeting, 1888; "worked in every town in the United States and Canada of any importance, and in a great many that were not of importance;" located in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1904.

ALEXANDER McCOMB — Committed suicide Sept. 26, 1886, in the printing office of Hammond, Angell & Co., this city. He was discovered by the foreman of the office, Arthur Shaw. He had learned the trade of a pressman in the Journal press room, coming there in 1856, when the first Hoe cylinder press was installed. He was initiated into Providence Typographical Union April 18, 1857; had worked in almost every printing office in Providence; was about 55 years old at time of death.

ANDREW J. McCONNELL—Born West Chester, Pa.; began to learn printing in New York city in 1874; admitted to Providence Union by card Sept. 27, 1891. He came to this city from Brooklyn, N. Y., with Mr. and Mrs. John L. Heaton, founders of the Providence Daily News, and was its first foreman. Toward the end of 1892 there was a lock-out of the Union force in the News composing room and Mr. McConnell lost his position thereby. Shortly after he went to Woonsocket and became interested in the Evening Call of that city and is now part owner and managing editor of that successful paper.

HUGH McDEVITT—Born Dublin, Ireland, Jan. 1, 1837; learned printing in Liverpool, Eng. He writes: "First worked in Providence in the fall of 1864, on the Journal. There as an alleymate met the first Mormon I ever knew, who, as soon as he learned I was a soldier of European experience, offered me a commission in the Mormon army and tried to get me to go to Utah; but his descriptions of Mormondom conflicted with my taste and I concluded to remain a Puritan." In the spring of 1865 he worked on the Post; employed on the Boston Globe in 1907.

PETER A. McDONALD — Died Pawtucket, R. I., Nov. 22, 1866, aged 28 years, 7 months and 20 days, the first member of Providence Union to pass away after its organization. He was a native of Nova Scotia; initiated into No. 33 Sept. 11, 1858; President in 1860 and '61 and delegate in 1862. The members of the Union attended the funeral in a body.

TERESA McDONALD — Born Bristol, R. I.; learned printing in Woonsocket, R. I., beginning in 1882; initiated into Providence Union Sept. 26, 1886. Miss McDonald writes: "I am at present (1904) employed as proofreader on the Washington Post and have been since 1894, excepting three months in 1902, which I spent in the Government Printing Office. Since leaving Providence I have worked in seven States, viz.: Connecticut, Massachusetts, Ohio, Illinois, Colorado, New York, Virginia and the District of Columbia. My affiliation with the Typographical Union has continued without a break, and it is my hope and desire to retain my membership therewith, either actively or passively, as long as I live."

PATRICK E. McELROY—Born Providence in 1870; died in this city June 23, 1900; learned printing on the Evening Bulletin and was a linotype operator; he was initiated into Providence Union Sept. 24, 1893.

JOHN McGINTY ("Texas Jack") — Born in 1837; admitted to Providence Union by card April 11, 1868; admitted to Union Printers' Home from New York Jan. 1, 1899; probably died in New York State Insane Asylum on Ward's Island.

JOSEPH H. McGUINNESS—Born Missouri March 3, 1866; learned printing on Providence Telegram, beginning April, 1886; admitted to Providence Union as apprentice member May 26, 1889; initiated into Boston Union, No. 13, Feb. 23, 1890, and worked in that city on the Globe; also in Phenix, on the Gleaner; now foreman Westerly Daily Sun.

JAMES McGWIN — Died Providence Feb. 26, 1876, aged 37 years. He was a native of Ireland. In the Civil war he served three years in the 7th R. I. Inf. and was wounded at Fredericksburg, Va. Probably learned printing at A. Crawford Greene's and was foreman of that office for a time.

MICHAEL J. McHUGH—Born Providence July 14, 1868; learned printing with Whittemore & Thompson, beginning in 1885; then worked about 2½ years with E. L. Freeman, Central Falls; since that time has been with the Providence Journal, of which he was assistant foreman for many years; now a linotype operator. Mr. McHugh joined Providence Union as an apprentice member April 24, 1887. He is the inventor of an improved printers' galley.

J. M. McINERNEY — Born Worcester, Mass., where he learned printing, beginning in 1889; worked in Providence in 1897; employed on the New York Herald in 1904.

FRANK J. McKAY—Born Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, S. A., July 4, 1870; learned printing in Providence, R. I., on the R. I. Democrat, beginning in 1882; initiated into Providence Union Feb. 26, 1889; worked in several Eastern cities; served in the 2d Artillery, D Battery, in Cuba, and in the 46th Infantry in the Philippines; at present in press room of Providence Journal.

MRS. LULU BENNER (nee McKay)— Born Providence Nov. 10, 1881; learned printing in office of Telegram, beginning in 1898; now retired from the business.

ALEXANDER McKEE — Initiated into Providence Union June 24, 1900. He was born in 1872, learned printing in Barrie, Vt., and had been in the regular army.

JAMES FRANCIS McKENNA — Born Providence in 1888; learned printing with J. J. Ryder, 1903-'07; participated in the effort for the eight-hour day at the end of his apprenticeship.

WILLIAM D. McKENZIE—Born Providence Nov. 1, 1877; learned printing in the office of Charles W. Littell, beginning in 1892; initiated into No. 33 June 30, 1898; enlisted in the Hospital Corps during the Spanish War; worked on the Evening Bulletin; now on New York Herald.

W. R. McKENZIE—Born Duquoin, Ill., Aug. 7, 1868; learned printing on Chester (Ill.) Clarion, beginning in 1882; worked in most towns of any size in the United States; also, City of Mexico; Nome, Alaska; London, England; now employed on New York Tribune; worked on Providence Journal summer 1906.

CHARLES T. McKINLEY—Died at the Soldiers' Home, Chelsea, Mass., Dec. 22, 1900, and was buried in the Soldiers' Home lot, Forest Dale Cemetery, Malden, grave No. 227. He was admitted to Providence Union by card April 8, 1883, and had worked in various printing offices in this city.

MILES A. McNAMEE — Born Providence Jan. 7, 1861; learned printing in the Evening Press job office; worked at A. Crawford Greene's; now employed in the printing office of the Rumford Chemical Works. In politics Mr. McNamee has been chairman of the Democratic City Committe of Providence, delegate to the National Democratic convention of 1896, and is councilman from the Tenth Ward of Providence in 1907.

P. J. McNULTY—Born Providence May 23, 1872; learned printing at M. J. Cummings's office, beginning in 1901; employed at Phenix, R. I., in 1904.

WILLIAM McPHERSON—Born Pictou, N. S., March 26, 1838; learned the printing trade there, beginning in 1853; came to Providence in June, 1859, working at A. Crawford Greene's, then located at 24 Westminster street; initiated into Providence Union March 12, 1884; from 1873 to 1894 he was with J. A. & R. A. Reid, and from the latter date he has worked with E. A. Johnson & Co.; in the State militia he rose to the rank of major.

THOMAS BOYD McQUEEN — Born Glasgow, Scotland, where he learned the printing trade; worked in Providence about seven weeks in 1885 on the Star and Journal. Mr. McQueen prepared for the operatic stage and has sung in Europe and America in grand opera. Now employed on the New York Herald.

Initiated Into Providence Typographical Union on Dates Named:

WILLIAM McCANN, April 8, 1883. Died in Fall River.
F. D. McCARTER, Feb. 26, 1893.
J. G. McCARTY, Dec. 15, 1867.
W L. McCLINTOCK, Dec 28, 1890.
GEORGE D. McCULLOCH, Jan. 29, 1893.
HUGH F. McCUTCHEN, Oct. 29, 1887. Learned trade on Bulletin. (Deceased.)
GEORGE W. McDONALD, Nov. 28, 1896.

PHILIP McGEE, Feb. 26, 1889. (Pressman.) Lived in Pawtucket; worked on Morning Star.

THOMAS McGUIGAN, Jan. 29, 1893.

J. A. McGUINNESS, April 15, 1883. (Reported dead.)

WILLIAM J. McKAY, Nov. 28, 1883.

KATIE McKIERNAN (Miss), June 27, 1886.

WILLIAM McMAHON, May 17, 1888.

JOHN McMANUS, Nov. 14, 1874.

PETER McNAMARA, Aug. 31, 1890.

N. A. McPHERSON, Feb. 24, 1901.

Admitted by Card on Dates Named:

JAMES McCANN, November, 1883.

JOHN H. McCANN, February, 1886. Worked on Journal and later in Boston and New York.

WILLIAM B. McCANN, April 8, 1883. (Deceased.)

J. R. McCONICA, June 25, 1884. (Reported dead at St. John, N. B.)

H. C. McCONNELL, deposited and withdrew card in 1877.

JAMES McCONVILLE, January, 1887. (Dead.)

WILLIAM H. McCORMACK, Dec. 31, 1899.

WILLIAM A. McCORMICK, July 28, 1901.

E. P. McCREARY, from Scranton, Pa., Jan. 9, 1869.

RONALD S. McDONALD, Feb. 26, 1899.

ROBERT C. McDOWELL, Aug. 13, 1870; Oct. 8, 1870.

A. J. McFARLAND, October, 1888.

T. N. McGILL ("Charley Ross"), July 30, 1884; August, 1888. (Reported dead.)

JOSEPH J. McGINLEY, January, 1889. (Dead.)

WILLIAM H. McGOWAN, August, 1888.

WILLIAM F. McGRATH, Feb. 28, 1892.

GEORGE A. McGUINNESS, July 30, 1884. Brother of Joseph H. McGuinness.

JOHN B. McILVAIN, Feb. 27, 1884.

THOMAS G. McKEAN, August, 1888.

P. H. McKENNA, February, 1886.

T. P. McKINNEY, February, 1886. In 1905 at San Luis Obispo, Cal.

JOHN A. McKINNON, Oct. 31, 1897.

W. J. McMICKING (Sidewheeler"), April, 1886.

FRANK McNAMEE, May 10, 1873. No. 4173 in "Big Six" in 1906.

JOHN McNAMEE, Sept. 30, 1883.

GOODWIN B. McNARY, Dec. 27, 1885.

T. K. McNEIR, May, 1885.

B. H. McQUEENEY, March, 1885.

CHARLES McQUILLAN, Oct. 26, 1890.

DANIEL McSWEENEY, Sept. 25, 1898.

Printers Known to Have Worked Here:

JAMES McCORMICK—1883.

MINNIE McCOY—At Freeman's, Central Falls.

W. H. McCANN—1903.

SAMUEL McNAUGHT—Directory 1904.

ALBERT NELSON—Born Boston, Mass., in 1852; learned printing in that city, beginning in 1873; worked in Providence in 1887; visited this city again in 1904.

WILLIAM A. NEWELL — Born Allegheny City, Pa.; learned printing in Fall River, Mass., beginning in 1877; admitted to Providence Union by card Dec. 26, 1883; worked on Evening Bulletin for about 18 years until 1901; for about 10 years had charge of the advertising department in the composing room; since 1901 he has been in the hay and grain business at Auburn, R. I.

JOSEPH T. NEWTON—Died at the R. I. Hospital Feb. 13, 1900, in his 44th year. He was found in the early morning unconscious on Jackson street, in front of the Y. M. C. A. building, where he probably fell and fractured his skull while on his way home from work on the Journal. He was a native of England, but came to this city from Springfield, Mass.; initiated into Providence Union Nov. 30, 1885; worked on the Journal as compositor, linotype operator and night editor. Walter Scott, Albert E. Morrill and C. E. Burtwell were bearers at the funeral. Burial was at Pocasset Cemetery.

ROBERT E. NEWTON—Born Wakefield, Mass., Sept. 3, 1867; learned printing in the "Kindergarten" of the Providence Journal office, beginning in 1884; initiated into No. 33 Sept. 25, 1887; at present assistant foreman Evening Bulletin.

ELIAS S. NICKERSON—Initiated into Providence Union June 28, 1885; worked in Pawtucket and on Evening Press; in the Civil war served in navy; now member of firm of John F. Greene Co.

JAMES L. NICKERSON—Died Pawtucket, R. I., April 5, 1866, aged 31 years and 26 days; learned printing in office of Pawtucket Gazette and Chronicle; in 1854 he worked at 11 Market square in Providence.

WILLIAM C. NICKERSON — Born Providence May 15, 1880; learned printing in office of Journal, beginning in 1897; left Providence in 1901 for Boston, where he is at present employed.

ALEXANDER P. NIGER—Died Providence Jan. 13, 1898, aged 68 years. He was the first man of color to work at printing in Providence and probably the first one to be admitted to any Typographical Union in the United States. His name appears in the Directory of 1850 as working at 15 Market square, where the Daily Post was printed. Later he worked at 24 Westminster street, A. Crawford Greene's office. He was a charter member of Providence Union in 1857 and retained his membership until 1878, when the Union disbanded.

JAMES C. NIXON—Born Drogheda, county Meath, Ireland, July 2, 1864; learned the printing trade in that city; came to Providence in 1882; was initiated into No. 33 April 29, 1888.

GEORGE A. NOBLE—Died at East Side Hospital Oct 12, 1903, aged 49 years, after undergoing a surgical operation. He was one of the proprietors of the What Cheer Printing Co.; in 1900 he was a member of the General Assembly from Barrington, of which town he was a resident at the time of death.

JOHN J. NOLAN—Born Woonsocket Aug. 1, 1857; learned printing trade in the office of the Providence Journal, beginning in 1876; was admitted to the Union April 15, 1883; has worked on the Telegram, Star and Press, and on the Pawtucket Times; located in Olneyville in 1907.

STEPHEN HENRY NOLAN — Died Providence July 29, 1896, aged 30 years; he learned printing in the office of the Evening Press, beginning in 1883; initiated into Providence Union at the December meeting, 1886; at time of death was employed on the Journal; he was brother of Thomas M. Nolan of Boston.

THOMAS M. NOLAN—Born Providence Dec. 14, 1859; learned printing in office of Evening Bulletin, beginning in 1876; worked in Providence on the Bulletin, Journal, Press, Star, Dispatch, Telegram, and in book and job offices from 1876 to August, 1885, when he went to Boston to live; was initiated into Providence Union April 15, 1883, the first meeting after the reorganization, and took an active part in the work of building it up; was Vice President, also delegate to the R. I. C. L. U.; also on the charter list of the labor newspaper, "The People." In Massachusetts Mr. Nolan first worked on the Somerville Journal and the Boston Herald; in October, 1885, was day foreman of the Post, and from 1891 to 1900 was its night foreman; was chairman of the Post chapel at time of lockout in 1891; was reading clerk for Boston T. U., No. 13, for several years, and delegate to New England Printing Trades' and State Branch, A. F. of L. Mr. Nolan has edited the Union Label Magazine since 1898.

HENRY NORFOLK — Born Kirkstall, England, in 1864; learned printing in Leeds, England; admitted by card to Providence Union Aug. 25, 1901; was 12 years father of chapel in one office; for three years delegate to Providence Allied Trades' Council; participated in effort for eight-hour day in 1906; located in Providence in 1907.

CLARENCE NORTHROP—Born Hamden, Conn., Oct. 22, 1855; learned printing on the Bridgeport Farmer, beginning in 1870; Providence "was the first city I struck on my first trip 'on the road;'" admitted by card to No. 33 June 25, 1884; worked on the Evening Telegram; with C. G. Whaples & Co., New Haven, Conn., in 1904.

WALTER BYRON NORTON — Born Providence Feb. 21, 1882; learned printing in office of Visitor, beginning in 1897; assistant foreman Morning Tribune in 1907.

ALPHA H. NUTTING—Born Delevan, Ill., Sept. 19, 1863; learned printing in office of Fall River Sun, beginning in May, 1878; initiated into Providence Union Sept. 30, 1883; worked in most of the large cities of the United States; several years on the New York World, and since 1894 in Boston; on Hearst's American, Boston, in 1907.

Initiated Into Providence Typographical Union on Date Named:

HAROLD E. NOCK, May 28, 1893.

Admitted by Card on Dates Named:

H. E. NEWTON, from New York, July 8, 1871.
JAMES W. NEWTON, Sept. 9, 1871.
J. H. NORTON, Aug. 10, 1872.

Name from Providence Directory:

FREDERICK A. NIGER—1863; probably learned at A. Crawford Greene's.

JOSEPH B. OAKLEY (Little Joe)—Died Greenfield, Mass.; admitted to Providence Union by card Nov. 14, 1868; worked in this city at various times.

G. R. O'BRIEN—Born Oswego, N. Y., Feb. 19, 1867; learned printing in Oswego, beginning in 1879; admitted to Providence Union by card at the April meeting, 1886, and worked in this city during that spring and summer; located in Chicago, Ill., in 1904.

JOSEPH A. O'BRIEN—Born Providence Sept. 2, 1869; learned printing on Evening Bulletin, beginning in 1888, and worked on that paper as a linotype operator until 1906; initiated into Providence Union Aug. 31, 1890; now employed on Evening Tribune.

STEPHEN W. OCKREY—Born Providence April 19, 1866; learned trade at Utley's Printing Office, Norwich, Conn., of which office he was foreman from 1885 to 1891; foreman of Norwich Printing Co. from 1891 to 1894; foreman Norwich Morning Post from 1894 to 1897; initiated into Providence Union Feb. 25, 1900; with E. A. Johnson & Co. from 1897 to 1906; participated in the effort for the eight-hour day in 1906.

DANIEL O'CONNOR—Born Tiguish, P. E. I., Jan. 31, 1879; started his apprenticeship to printing in his native town and finished at What Cheer Print in this city, where he began to work in 1895; obligated in Providence Union May 27, 1900; financial secretary in 1903, and was elected Vice President in 1904, succeeding to the presidency when Mr. Geer left the city; Vice President again in 1907;

delegate to Colorado Springs I. T. U. convention in 1906; now employed on Evening Bulletin.

JOHN EDWARD O'CONNOR — Born Manchester, N. H., March 11, 1849; began apprenticeship in Providence Journal office in 1867; worked on Journal and in Boston, and recently in book offices in Providence.

ROBERT O'CONNOR—Born Ireland in 1850; began to learn printing in 1864 in London, Ontario; admitted to Providence Union by card Sept. 10, 1870; worked on the Morning Herald until 1873; on the Inter-Ocean, Chicago, in 1905.

FRANK O'DONNELL—Born Pawtucket, R. I., Nov. 8, 1868; learned printing in the office of Sibley & Lee in that city, beginning in 1883; worked in Providence at various times between 1886 and 1890 on the Telegram and Journal; initiated into Providence Union July 31, 1887; charter member of Pawtucket Union, No. 212, organized Monday, Dec. 3, 1888; deposited card in New York Nov. 6, 1890; employd on the New York American in 1904.

CHARLES STANLEY OGDEN — Born Bridgeport, Pa., May 26, 1865; learned printing in Philadelphia; worked at Snow & Farnham's from 1887 to 1906; initiated into Providence Union Dec. 30, 1888; participated in the effort for the eight-hour day in 1906; now employed on Attleboro Sun.

THOMAS J. O'GORMAN—Born Clonmel, county Tipperary, Ireland, June 12, 1863; learned printing on the Tipperary Free Press, beginning in 1876; initiated into Tipperary Union in 1882; came to New York in 1885; and to Providence in 1906.

HENRY WILLIAM O'HARA — Born Taunton, Mass., Sept. 14, 1878; learned printing in office of C. A. Hack & Son in that city, beginning in 1894; initiated into Providence Union March 25, 1900; worked in this city in the offices of the Journal and Chaffee-McIndoe; in Boston on the Herald; now conducting the Oxford Printing Co. in this city.

JOHN F. O'HARA—Born Feb. 27, 1873, at Taunton, Mass.; learned printing on the Taunton News and Providence Journal, beginning in 1890; initiated into Providence Union Nov. 28, 1896; worked a short time on Pawtuxet Valley Gleaner before coming to Providence; worked as linotype operator on Bulletin and Journal until 1906; now employed on Tribune.

W. H. O'HARA (pressman)—Died Roxbury, Mass., June 4, 1901. He was one of the most skilful pressmen in the country and had worked in Providence, Worcester, New York and Boston. He was initiated into Providence Union June 27, 1886.

JAMES D. O'HERN—Born Providence Aug. 13, 1870; learned printing at Reid's, beginning in 1889; initiated into Providence Union June 26, 1892.

WILLIAM OLNEY — Died Providence Jan. 10, 1807, in the 24th year of his age. He bought the Phœnix July 7, 1804, and published it to the time of his death.

JOHN A. O'NEILL—Born in 1857; learned printing in offices of Millard, Gray & Simpson and Rhode Island Printing Co.; worked in Boston and New York; initiated into Bix Six; admitted to Providence Union by card at May meeting, 1887, and soon after placed on honorary list, having engaged in other business; in 1901 returned to printing and is now located in Boston on the Globe.

LOUIS B. O'NEILL — Born Detroit, Mich., Feb. 5, 1859; learned printing there, beginning in 1873 and receiving card in 1877; withdrew card from Providence Union July 1, 1883, having worked on the Telegram; has worked in various cities and again visited Providence in June, 1906.

NATHAN M. ORMSBEE—Born Providence Sept. 1, 1821, in a house on Gaspee street. He attended schools kept by Mrs. Seagrave and Oliver Angell. Learned the printing trade in the office of the Republican-Herald; worked on the Gaspee Torchlight, the Journal, Post, Herald and Star in this city, the Tribune and Morning Star in New York city and in Pawtucket for Robert Sherman. He was initiated into Providence Union April 18, 1857; was financial secretary in 1873. Mr. Ormsbee became the oldest printer in Rhode Island

NATHAN M. ORMSBEE.

Oct. 28, 1904, by the death of Samuel S. Wilson. For many years he was a prominent figure in ward politics in the old First Ward, now the Second Ward. He retired from printing in 1877.

WILLIAM A. ORAHOOD—Was killed in a railroad wreck on the Norfolk & Western railroad, near Marion, Va., Dec. 13, 1897. The body was frightfully mangled. A certificate of membership, issued by Pittsburg Typographical Union, was found on the remains, and U. S. Commissioner Williams of Marion, formerly a printer, notified Secretary Cully of Pittsburg. The relatives of the deceased resided in Marysville, O. Mr. Orahood had been admitted to Providence Union by card in 1885. He was 37 years of age.

HENRY K. ORME—Born Ireland Sept. 12, 1850; learned printing with Providence Press Co., beginning about 1868; his "first job as an apprentice was inking poster work for the late John H. Campbell on large hand presses;" worked for Millard, Gray & Simpson and J. A. & R. A. Reid, and one year at printing in New York city; now with Flint & Co., this city, as salesman.

THOMAS F. O'ROURKE—Born Providence Jan. 31, 1860; learned trade of proofreader on Journal, beginning in 1885, and is at present employed there in that capacity; initiated into Providence Union Sept. 24, 1899.

JOHN F. O'SULLIVAN—Born Brooklyn, N. Y., March 22, 1873; learned printing on the Standard-Union, beginning in 1888; worked in Providence for a short time in 1905, between the meetings of the union; located in Beverly, Mass., in 1905.

ANDREW M. OTIS — Born Nashua, N. H., Aug. 3, 1850; learned printing in office of the Nashua Daily Telegraph, beginning in 1871; worked in Providence after serving his time until Dec. 22, 1881; was foreman of the Sunday Dispatch, the first Sunday paper published in Providence, while it was printed on Weybosset street; then on the Evening Bulletin and Daily Journal until 1881, when he returned to Nashua. Mr. Otis is a charter member of Nashua Typographical Union and foreman of the Telegraph.

Initiated Into Providence Typographical Union on Dates Named:

CHARLES W. OBERTON, Sept. 30, 1888. Was assistant foreman of Bulletin; took foremanship of Telegram after the lockout, when James Russell was deposed; in Rockland, Me., in 1905.

JOHN J. O'FLANAGAN, Feb. 24, 1901. (Writer on Boston Advertiser 1905.)

F. J. O'LEARY, April 25, 1886.

JOHN O'MEARA, Aug. 27, 1884; worked on Journal; died in Boston.

Admitted by Card on Dates Named:

JOSEPH O'CONNELL, Nov. 9, 1873.

ED. B. O'CONNER, Feb. 24, 1901.

J. KERRY O'CONNER, Dec. 9, 1871.

JAMES O'CONNER, April 8, 1871.

DAVID OHLE, April 12, 1873.

J. H. OLDFIELD, October, 1883.

O. OLSEN, Dec. 18, 1892.

Printers Known to Have Worked Here:

EUGENE F. O'BRIEN ("Duffy")—I. T. U. delegate from Norwich (Conn.) Union to Detroit convention, 1899; worked in Providence that year; home in Rochester, N. Y.

T. J. O'CONNER—187—.

PAUL P. ORTH—1874.

JOHN E. PACKENHAM — Born Ireland; died in this city Oct. 22, 1887, aged 23 years; learned printing in Ireland; initiated into Providence Union July 3, 1884; worked in this city on the Morning Star; also in Boston.

WILLIAM PALMER ("Scotia")—Born Tillicoultry, Scotland, Oct. 3, 1861; learned printing in Scotland and England, beginning in 1879; first came to Providence in 1882, and was obligated at the first meeting of the reorganized Union April 8, 1883; worked on the Evening Press, Morning Star, Journal and Evening Telegram; was foreman of The People; also worked in Boston; delegate to I. T. U. convention in 1893; President of No. 33 in 1895, 1902 and 1903; in the latter year the first recognized chapel was organized in the Journal office; member of the souvenir committee and toastmaster at the Fiftieth Anniversary banquet (1907); now employed on the Evening Bulletin as proofreader. Mr. Palmer was candidate for Secretary of State of Rhode Island on the Democratic ticket in 1906.

HERBERT PARKER — Initiated into Providence Union Dec. 27, 1885; worked on the Morning Star until its demise, and then returned to Nantucket, where he took up the business of grocer.

EDWARD LEON PARKINS — Born Salem, Ore., June 23, 1877; learned printing at Spokane, Wash., beginning in 1893; admitted to Providence Union by card September, 1906; worked in this city as a linotype operator until the following December, when he left the city.

JONATHAN C. PARMENTER—Died New Bedford, Mass., March 4, 1838, aged 35 years. In 1826-'28 he was a partner in the printing firm of Smith & Parmenter at 9 Market street, Providence. About a month before his death Mr. Parmenter started the New Bedford Advertiser.

CHARLES HENRY PARTRIDGE — Born Franklin, Mass., April, 1860; died (suicide) Woonsocket, R. I., April 11, 1903; began to learn printing in Franklin about 1876; initiated into Providence Union Feb. 27, 1887. His father, G. I. Partridge of Franklin, wrote: "The reason of his death, or why he took his life,

will always remain a mystery. He had worked in the office of the Woonsocket Reporter nearly five years, was always steady, and received a good salary."

WILLIAM J. PASSMORE—Committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor in this city Oct. 10, 1895, owing to despondency caused by illness; he was initiated into Providence Union May 31, 1885, and had worked in various job offices here.

ALFRED W. PEARCE—In 1857 worked at 24 Westminster street; lived in Pawtucket; name in list of members in 1865 constitution.

BENJAMIN W. PEARCE—Born Swansea, Mass., April 9, 1819; died Newport, R. I., April 15, 1904. From his eighth to his eighteenth year he was employed in a Fall River factory; then he was apprenticed to the printing business in the office of the Fall River Patriot. Without finishing his apprenticeship he came to Providence in August, 1837, and entered the employ of Knowles, Vose & Co. at $3 per week. His work was printing lottery tickets on a hand press. At the end of six months he went to New York city to work as a "two-thirder." No man in the office would correct his first proof for the price it would bring. While in New York Mr. Pearce started the Sunday School Monitor, probably the first Sunday school paper published in America. He did all the work on it himself, but it was not successful, and he returned to Fall River, working along the shore for two years. In June, 1840, he went to Pawtucket, where, in partnership with Elder Tappan H. Bacheller, he printed the "Christian Soldier," occupying all positions from devil to assistant editor. Later he published a weekly temperance paper called "Sparkling Fountain." In its columns he waged a bitter warfare against liquor selling. He was repeatedly threatened with bodily harm, and one night his type was thrown into the Blackstone river. In 1843 he sold out his business and accepted the position of foreman in the office of Ray Potter & Son. In June, 1852, Mr. Pearce went to Boston to work in the office of J. E. Farwell & Co. While in their employ he occupied the dual position of editor and foreman of a weekly political paper through two political campaigns. Here Mr. Pearce acquired the rare accomplishment of putting his thoughts into type without having previously written them. Standing at the "case," apparently engaged in the manual occupation of typesetting, ideas flowed from his fingers in lead, as in the case of others from a penpoint, in ink. This practice he followed thereafter. The fall of 1856 found Mr. Pearce in Providence again, at work in the office of A. Crawford Greene. April 3, 1857, in company with Noel A. Tripp, he started the Fall River Daily Evening Star, the first daily in that city. The Star suspended March 27, 1858. He went to Biddeford, Me., for a month, and then entered the employ of George T. Hammond, publisher of the Newport Daily News, to have charge of its local department. In 1861 he entered the employ of the Providence Evening Press as their Newport local and marine correspondent, in which capacity he continued for 25 years, during which time he was elected Harbor Master for eight years. In 1886, when he was 67 years of age, he started the Newport Enterprise, and continued its publication 11 years, when failing health compelled him to abandon the work. For this paper he was editor, reporter, typesetter, office boy, pressman, printer's "devil," poet, advertising agent, bill collector, manager and newsboy. His poems have been collected and printed in a small volume, and he also printed a book, "Recollections of a Long and Busy Life," probably doing all the work himself.

ROBERT. M. PEARSE — Born Rehoboth, Mass., Oct. 21, 1803; learned printing in the office of Miller & Hutchens, Providence, beginning in 1819. While an apprentice he set some of the type for the first number of the Journal in 1820. After his apprenticeship he worked in this city, Boston, Cambridge, New Bedford and Taunton, varying his work at printing with two attempts at farming. In 1863 he entered the job office of Knowles, Anthony & Co. and continued until 1876, when sickness compelled him to leave his "case." From Feb. 13, 1877, until his death, Dec. 8, 1886, he was the oldest printer in the State.

ROBERT M. PEARSE.

ARTHUR S. PEASE — Born Putnam, Conn., March 26, 1864: learned printing on the Woonsocket Evening Reporter, beginning in September, 1878; initiated into Providence Union May 28, 1884, and worked in this city a few weeks in that year; was transferred to "Big Six," New York, in 1898, and granted a withdrawal card in 1902, since which date he has represented the Goss Printing Press Co. of Chicago, Ill., with headquarters in New York City.

LEROY B. PEASE — Born Enfield, Conn., Feb. 2, 1842; learned printing in Rockville, Conn., 1858-'61; initiated into Hartford Union in 1861; New York Union, No. 6, in 1866; Providence Union by card Dec. 9, 1871; took a withdrawal card from No. 33 July 9, 1872; founded the Woonsocket Evening Reporter Oct. 1, 1873, and continued with that paper until the fall of 1897; started the Pawtucket Sun in November, 1897, and the Woonsocket Sun Jan. 1, 1899. These last two papers had but a brief existence. Mr. Pease was made an honorary member of Woonsocket Union upon its organization. His chief distinction will be that without capital he started and conducted to success the Evening Reporter, in Woonsocket, in opposition to the long-established weekly Patriot.

WILLIAM M. PECKHAM—Born Petersham, Mass., Feb. 2, 1846; learned printing at Barre, Mass., beginning April, 1860; worked in Providence on the Journal 1866-'67; joined Providence Union Aug. 10, 1867; worked 9½ years on Pawtucket Chronicle, 10½ years at E. L. Freeman's, Central Falls; 18 years Overseer of the Poor of Pawtucket and at present holds that position.

DAVID N. PENDERGAST — Initiated into Providence Union Dec. 31, 1899; learned printing in Newport, R. I.

EDGAR A. PERKINS — Initiated into Providence Union Sept. 14, 1872, and continued a member until 1878, when the charter was surrendered. He was again initiated May 17, 1888. He is dead.

HOWARD R. PERRY — Born Providence, R. I., in 1868; learned printing at East Greenwich; came to Providence in 1892, from Taunton; worked on News, Telegram and Tribune; now employed on the Saratogian, Saratoga, N. Y.; was initiated into No. 33 Dec. 27, 1896.

GEORGE HENRY PETTIS — Born Pawtucket, R. I., March 17, 1834. At the age of 12 years he began to learn printing in the office of the Advertiser, a weekly newspaper published at Cohoes, N. Y. In August, 1849, he removed to Providence, where he followed the occupation of printer until May, 1854, being employed most of the time on the Morning Mirror, when he went to California, arriving at San Francisco on June 17 of that year on the steamer Brother Jonathan via Nicaragua. He engaged at mining in the vicinity of Carrote, Tuolumne county, from June, 1854, until May, 1858, when he returned to San Francisco. He resumed his occupation as a printer, and was employed upon the Alta California, Morning Call and Herald. He also, at one time, held a situation upon the Stockton Argus and was for a time employed at Sacramento. When President Lincoln made a call upon California for volunteers he entered the military service of the United States as second lieutenant, Co. B, 1st California Inf.; promoted to first lieutenant, Co. K, same regiment, Jan. 1, 1862, commanding the company nearly all of the time until mustered out on Feb. 15, 1865, when he was immediately mustered into the service again as first lieutenant, Co. F, 1st New Mexico Inf. He commanded Co. F until promoted to adjutant of the regiment, June 1, 1865, and was finally mustered out Sept. 1, 1866, having served continuously five years and fifteen days. He was in a number of skirmishes with the Apache and Navajo Indians; brevetted captain, U. S. Vols., March 13, 1865, "for distinguished gallantry in the engagement at the Adobe Walls, Texas, with the Commanche and Kiowa Indians," Nov. 25, 1864, in which he commanded the artillery. In November, 1868, he removed from New Mexico to this city. He was a member of the Common Council from the Ninth Ward from June, 1872, to January, 1876, and a member of the Rhode Island House of Representatives in 1876 and 1877; was boarding officer of the port of Providence from 1878 to 1885; was marine editor of the Providence Journal from 1885 to 1887; was sealer of weights and measures and superintendent of street signs and numbers at Providence, R. I., from March, 1890, to 1897; was appointed state sealer of weights, measures and balances Jan. 31, 1901, which position he now holds. Mr. Pettis is a member of the G. A. R., Military Order of the Loyal Legion, R. I. Soldiers and Sailors' Historical Society, U. S. Veteran Association and Society of California Pioneers of New England.

GEORGE H. PETTIS, JR. (son of George H. Pettis)—Born San Francisco, Cal., June 30, 1860; learned printing at Hammond, Angell & Co.'s, beginning in 1876; worked at Whittier, Cal., in 1905, and was a member of Los Angeles Union; now employed in San Francisco, Cal.

EDWIN PHARE (son of Henry Phare) —Died Providence Oct. 20, 1896, in his 40th year; learned printing in the Journal office; admitted to Providence Union by card April 26, 1896.

HENRY PHARE (Dummy) — Died Providence June 24, 1881; in 1849 and for many years later he was employed on the Journal; initiated into Providence Union April 18, 1857.

JAMES P. PHELAN—Admitted by card to Providence Union January, 1885; died Boston, Mass., Jan. 23, 1888, and buried in printers' lot there.

LOUIS G. PHILLIPS — Born Jersey City, N. J., Nov. 29, 1862; died Central Falls, R. I., June 16, 1902, from paralysis; learned printing in Providence, in the offices of the Evening Press and Telegram, and worked at the business in this city until 1891, when he went to Central Falls and embarked in the undertaking business and carried it on successfully until his death; initiated into Providence Union Aug. 27, 1884.

THOMAS H. PHILLIPS (brother of Louis G. Phillips) — Born Jersey City, N. J., Aug. 15, 1865; learned printing in the office of the Providence Evening Press, beginning in 1882; worked in Providence until 1890, when he removed to Pawtucket and worked at E. L. Freeman & Son's, Central Falls, until the eight-hour struggle in 1906; initiated into Providence Union March 29, 1885; President Pawtucket Union 1893-'94; Vice President R. I. State Federation of Labor 1907; now employed on Bulletin.

L. O. PHINNEY — Died Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 12, 1905, aged 67 years; born Syracuse, N. Y., and joined the Union there in 1853; he worked in many of the eastern cities, visiting Providence in 1864, when he was admitted to No. 33 on June 11. In the Civil war he served in Co. A, 1st N. Y. Mounted Rifles.

ORANGE M. PICKETT — Born New Haven, Conn., Dec. 14, 1847; learned printing in office of Journal and Courier, New Haven, beginning Dec. 14, 1863; initiated into New Haven Union in 1867; admitted to Providence Union by card Dec. 11, 1869; worked in this city about six months on the Morning Herald; delegate from New Haven to I. T. U. in 1873; now employed on the Boston Globe.

ROBERT A. PIERCE — Died Boston July 17, 1900. He was working at printing in Providence as early as 1854, and was a charter member of No. 33 in 1857. In the constitution of that year his name appears in the list of past officers as the first President of the society.

EDWARD LESLIE PIKE — Born St. John's, N. F., Sept. 23, 1847; learned printing in a job office in Boston, beginning in 1865; came to Providence in 1880; worked on Journal, Telegram, Morning Star, Evening Press, Sunday Dispatch, Journal of Commerce, Visitor and at Reid's; was active in the reorganization of the Union in 1883 and was its first financial secretary; participated in the effort for the eight-hour day in 1906; now employed at Providence Printing Co., setting type for "Printers and Printing in Providence."

ALONZO E. PITMAN—Born Newport, R. I., Jan. 3, 1865; learned printing on Newport Mercury, beginning in 1881; initiated into Providence Union June 27, 1886; worked at Johnson's and Reid's and on the Morning Star, Telegram and Dispatch; at E. L. Freeman's, Central Falls; Times, Pawtucket; Newport Herald since 1892.

ANDREW J. PITMAN—Died Newport, R. I., March 21, 1884; learned printing in the office of the Newport Daily News; initiated into Providence Union Dec. 9, 1871; worked in many cities in the West and returned to Providence a few years before his death; his card was deposited in No. 33 April 22, 1883, for the last time.

JEROME P. PLUMMER — Born Lawrence, Mass., July 10, 1860; learned stereotyping on the Providence Journal, beginning in 1881, and has worked there since; he is now night foreman of stereotype room; admitted to membership in No. 33 May 29, 1887.

ALFRED POLIQUIN — Born Levis, P. Q., Canada, in 1864; learned printing in the office of the Pawtucket Chronicle; initiated into Providence Union June 27, 1901.

P. P. POMEROY—Elected an honorary member of Providence Union in January, 1884. The next year he removed to St. Paul, Minn.

ORRIN SCOTT POND—Born Foxboro, Mass., in 1836; died there Feb. 5, 1886. His name appears on the pay roll of the Providence Journal for the week ending Aug. 13, 1853; then he worked on the Daily Post and later on the Evening Press, and again on the Journal. He left this city for a time and was foreman of the Worcester Press, but returned to the Journal office, where his last work at printing was performed. He was a charter member of Providence Union in 1857. In the Civil war he served in the 11th R. I. Vols.

JOHN H. PORTHOUSE—Born England in 1847; learned printing in Journal job office, Providence, beginning in 1864; initiated into Providence Union Dec. 11, 1869; worked for George H. Whitney, this city, and for Mudge & Sons, Boston; returned to Providence after a few months and worked for Pierce & Budlong; in 1875, with O. A. Carleton, purchased the Franklin Printing Office (formerly Pierce & Budlong) and started the What Cheer Printing Co.; firm dissolved in 1880; at present (1904) "John H. Porthouse, Commercial Printer, No. 668 Baltic Street, Brooklyn, N. Y." Organized the first flute and drum corps in Rhode Island (1873) and was drum major (the first one they had) of the United Train of Artillery, to which the flute and drum corps was attached. He served from 1861 to 1864 in the 3d R. I. Heavy Artillery.

HARRY B. POTTER—Born Reading, Mass., June 26, 1882; began to learn printing in Wakefield, Mass., in 1897; admitted to Providence Union by card in April, 1906; participated in eight-hour strike, 1906; linotype operator; located in Boston in 1907.

HENRY W. POTTER—Born Cranston July 8, 1856; learned the printing trade in the office of the Evening Press in this city, beginning Oct. 4, 1873; was admitted to the Union in 1876 and again July 5, 1885; has worked at the business in Westerly, Pawtucket and Phenix, in this State, and at the Norwood Press in Massachusetts; participated in eight-hour strike in 1906; is at present located in Providence.

S. FRANK POTTER — Born April 12, 1863, on the whaling ship Illinois of New Bedford, Mass., while the vessel was cruising off the coast of New Zealand; learned printing in Norwich, Conn.; initiated into Providence Union Nov. 12, 1884; worked on the Journal and later removed to Brooklyn, N. Y., where he died.

STEPHEN B. POTTER — Worked on Journal in 1856-'57; was member of Providence Union previous to April 18, 1857; foreman of Evening Press book and job office in 1862; admitted to St. Louis Union in 1864.

JOHN A. POWERS—Born Providence Feb. 6, 1887; learned printing on Evening Bulletin, beginning in 1903; initiated into Providence Union as an apprentice member January, 1906; now copy cutter on Evening Bulletin.

JOHN H. POWERS — Died at St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., May 28, 1904. He was born in Nova Scotia in 1854 and after learning printing came to Providence, depositing his card in No. 33 Aug. 10, 1872; later he went to New York city, where he worked at his trade on the Mercury, Shoe and Leather Reporter and at Tyrrell's on Fulton street. He was buried in Holy Cross Cemetery.

WILLIAM A. PRATT—Born Apalachicola, Fla., Nov. 22, 1867; learned printing in Palatka, Fla., beginning in 1877; worked on Providence Journal in 1887 and applied for membership in No. 33 in that year, but left the city before it was acted upon; is now member of Washington Typographical Union, No. 101, and employed in Government Printing Office.

JOHN P. PURCELL (Brockey)—Born Hudson, N. Y., March 17, 1859; died at the Union Printers' Home, Colorado Springs, Col., Oct. 28, 1901, having been admitted from Newark, N. J.; learned printing in Hudson, N. Y., and Milwaukee, Wis.; was admitted to Providence Union by card at the May meeting, 1888; had travelled extensively in the United States.

Initiated Into Providence Union on Dates Named:

FRANK H. PARKER, Oct. 30, 1892; January, 1899.
CHARLES A. PEABODY, Nov. 9, 1872.
JAMES PHILLIPS, Dec. 18, 1892.
DANA W. PHIPPS, Feb. 28, 1892.
ARTHUR K. PIERCE, July 27, 1890.
LELAND H. PLAISTED, Aug. 13, 1864.
FRED POLOQUIN, April 29, 1888.
EDWARD PORTER, Jan. 31, 1892.
BARNARD M. PRESCOTT, Sept. 11, 1869.
NELSON PURNELL, June 26, 1892; also by card July 30, 1893.

Admitted by Card on Dates Named:

B. F. PAGE, July 13, 1872.
BURTON S. PALMER, September, 1883.
ROBERT PARRY, March, 1885.
GEORGE PERRYMAN, July 13, 1872.
A. S. PETERSON, December, 1888.
C. F. PHILLIPS, Nov. 12, 1884.
A. H. PIERCE, April 23, 1892.
FRANK A. PIKE, July, 1887.
ISAAC D. PORTER, May 14, 1870
JAMES POWERS, March, 1885.
J. PULLEN, May 31, 1891.

Names Found in Directory:

HARRISON G. O. PARKS—1828 and 1830.
MATTHEW S. PATTERSON—1850 to 1855. Worked at 15 Market square.
DAVID S. PEARCE—1853 to 1856. Worked at 15 Market square and at H. H. Brown's.
CYRUS W. PRATT—1841 to 1844.
HENRY PRATT—1830 to 1836.

Printers Known to Have Worked Here:

T. PETERSON—1851 worked on Journal.
JOHN W. PATTON—1891-'92 on Evening Telegram.

EDWARD QUINN—Died Boston, Mass., and his death was announced by J. W. Douglass of that city in the 1885 convention of the I. T. U. He had represented Worcester Union in that body in 1876; initiated into Providence Union April 9, 1870, and admitted by card at the meeting of April 8, 1883; was then assistant foreman of the Journal. During the Civil war he served in a Massachusetts regiment.

ROBERT QUINN (b)—Died at the R. I. Hospital July 13, 1903, a few minutes after being admitted to that institution. He had probably been overtaken by sickness in the office of the Narragansett Printing Co. on the 11th (Saturday) and had not been discovered until Monday. At his lodgings directions were found telling how to communicate with relatives and with Hartford lodge, No. 88, A. F. and A. M., Hartford, Conn. He had been a well-known printer, brother of Edward Quinn; had been foreman of the Hartford Times

and night foreman of the Providence Journal, succeeding E. B. Rose in that position; was initiated into Providence Union April 5, 1888.

Initiated Into Providence Typographical Union on Date Named:

GUSTAVUS P. QUIMBY, Dec. 12, 1868.

Admitted by Card on Date Named:

M. E. QUINN, Sept. 30, 1883:

Printers Known to Have Worked Here:

JAMES QUINN—1860 (Union list).

ROBERT QUINN (a)—Suicided (Union list, 187—).

FRANCIS M. RAFTERY—Born Taunton, Mass., Nov. 9, 1872; learned printing in the office of Cashman & Keating, Boston, Mass.; worked in Providence since 1901, and was admitted to the Union Feb. 24 of that year; now employed on the Tribune.

EDWIN F. RANAGAN—Born Somerville, Mass.; learned printing in office of Boston Herald, beginning in 1886; admitted to Providence Union by card September, 1888; worked in this city on the Telegram and Dispatch until 1889; now employed on the Boston Globe.

ALBERT L. RANDALL — Born Kentucky in 1853; learned printing in the West; initiated into Providence Union Dec. 27, 1885; President of the Union in 1889; worked on the Journal while in this city; located in Washington, D. C., since 1889.

CHARLES W. RANDALL—Born Jeffersonville, Ind., Jan. 28, 1849; learned printing in Cincinnati, Ohio, beginning in 1859, when about nine years old; initiated into Providence Union April 15, 1883; worked in various cities of the United States east of St. Louis.

GEORGE S. RAWCLIFFE — Born Wrentham, Mass., June 30, 1860; began to learn printing in Providence in 1895 and worked nine years at the business; established the Industrial Printing Co. at 18 College street during the winter of 1897-'98; took a partner in August, 1903, and added a gold stamping and badge-making department; sold his interest to George H. Brown July 20, 1904; was travelling salesman in 1904.

JOHN C. READ — Died Providence June 12, 1873, in the 24th year of his age. He was initiated into Providence Typographical Union Aug. 13, 1870. His funeral took place Sunday, June 16, and was attended to the Jefferson Street Baptist Church by an escort of the United Train of Artillery of 40 men, under command of Col. Oscar Lapham. A large delegation of printers, under the marshalship of John H. Porthouse, joined the funeral procession at the church. Interment was at North Burial Ground.

ROBERT NEWTON READ — Born Lonsdale, R. I., July 4, 1860; learned printing at John F. Greene's, Canal street, beginning in 1879; initiated into Providence Union April 24, 1887; worked at Snow & Farnham's, Telegram and Journal; with Aldrich-Eldredge Co., wholesale grocers, in 1904.

JOHN J. REARDON — Born 1876; learned printing on the Webster (Mass.) Times, beginning in 1890; initiated into Providence Union Dec. 30, 1900.

OSCAR H. REDMAN—Born Wellendport, Ont., Canada, July 24, 1878; learned printing with Chronicle Printing Co., in Willimantic, Conn., beginning in 1894; joined Pawtucket Union in 1901; admitted by card to Providence Union May 28, 1905; worked on the Telegram, Tribune and Evening Bulletin until incapacitated by sickness in 1907; now located in Willimantic, Conn.

C. F. REED—Born 1869; learned printing in office of Reed & Stickney, Waltham, Mass., beginning in 1895; worked in North Attleboro, Mass.; initiated into Providence Union Nov. 29, 1903.

L. FRANCIS REENEY—Born Lowell, Mass., May 10, 1874; learned printing trade in office of Providence Telegram, beginning in 1890; initiated into Providence Typographical Union Feb. 25, 1900; now employed on the Evening Bulletin.

NICHOLAS W. REES—Born Pembroke Dock, South Wales, Great Britain, in 1865; began to learn printing in 1882, at J. A. & R. A. Reid's; has worked in Providence since, at Angell & Co.'s and What Cheer Print; initiated into Providence Union Nov. 28, 1886; held the offices of Vice President, treasurer and recording secretary in that organization and was delegate to the N. E. Typographical Union and Allied Trades' convention at New Bedford in 1895; now employed at the post office as letter carrier.

JAMES ALLAN REID — Born Providence Jan. 5, 1848; began to learn printing in September, 1861. in the office of the Bristol Phœnix and finished his apprenticeship in Providence with A. Crawford Greene; initiated into Providence Union Dec. 9, 1865; worked as a journeyman in this city, Hartford and New York; was senior member of the printing firm of J. A. & R. A. Reid, established in this city in 1874 and continued until 1894. There is no record of a labor dispute occurring in that office. Mr. Reid's present home is in St. Louis, Mo.

ROBERT ALLAN REID—Born Providence May 5, 1851; learned printing at Hammond, Angell & Co.'s, beginning in 1867; initiated into Providence Union Feb. 11, 1871; junior member of firm of J. A. & R. A. Reid for 19 years; also worked in Chicago and Philadelphia. Since the

dissolution of the Reid partnership he has resided in Boston, and has continued in the publishing business.

JAMES REVENS—Born parish of Tallow, county Waterford, Ireland, in 1840; initiated into Providence Union Aug. 14, 1869, and worked at printing in this city in the Evening Press job office, at A. Crawford Greene's and on the Evening Telegram; he also worked at the business in Boston; he died here July 17, 1893.

CHARLES W. REXFORD—Was initiated into Providence Union June 13, 1863; he served in Co. G, 15th U. S. Inf., in 1865, and was discharged for disability at Lookout Mountain, Tennessee.

CLARENCE N. REYNOLDS — Born Troy, N. Y., Dec. 3, 1859; learned printing in New Lebanon, N. Y., in office of Samuel J Tilden; was initiated into Providence Union Oct. 25, 1903, and worked in this city for a short time; located in Boston in 1906.

MILTON M. REYNOLDS—Born Davisville, R. I., April 19, 1851; began working at printing in Providence April 1, 1870, in the office of Marcus B. Young, then located at 33 Westminster street. The same year his father (A. S. Reynolds) purchased the business. In 1871, because of ill-health, the latter gave the plant to his son and George F. Mackinnon. Changes in the building caused the removal of the office to Harkness court. In October, 1873, Peter J. Trumpler entered the partnership, making it Reynolds, Mackinnon & Trumpler, and the office was again moved, this time to 9 Calendar street. Here the firm printed the "Christian Union" for a man named Nickerson, and the "Daily Chronicle" for James Hanrahan. In 1875 another moving carried the office to Washington row, where the Journal office formerly had been. Here the Sunday Dispatch, the first Sunday newspaper published in Providence, was printed in its most prosperous days. In 1878 the office reverted to Mr. M. M. Reynolds, who moved it to East Greenwich and continued to conduct it there until February, 1884, when it passed into other hands. Mr. Reynolds took up his residence in Davisville and for a time was interested in woolen manufacturing there. He is now in business in Providence, but resides in Davisville.

PHILIP RICHARDS—Born Montreal, Canada; learned printing in Fall River Mass.; admitted to Providence Union by card April, 1900, and worked in this city on the Journal and News until summer of 1904, when he went to Montreal in search of health.

HERBERT SELLER RICHARDSON—Born Leeds, England, April 10, 1872; learned printing in offices of A. Sutcliffe Co., Henry Doyle and F. F. Sibley & Co., Pawtucket; worked in Providence since 1901; was admitted to the Union by card May 25, 1902; now employed at Franklin Press Co.

JOHN W. RILEY—Born England July 5, 1875; learned printing with J. A. & R. A. Reid in Providence, and worked in that office and at E. A. Johnson's from 1892 to 1900; now located in New York city.

STEPHEN J. RILEY—Born Providence Sept. 17, 1870; learned printing in office of Whittemore & Colburn, beginning in 1885; initiated into Providence Union; worked in Central Falls at E. L. Freeman's and in this city on the Journal; now employed on Evening Tribune as linotype operator.

WILLIAM H. RINGWOOD—Born Chatham, N. Y., June 21, 1874; learned printing in office of Chatham Republican, beginning in 1890; initiated into Albany (N. Y.) Union in 1895; joined Providence Union by card June 26, 1904; was employed at Snow & Farnham's.

THOMAS EDWARD RITCHIE—Born South Andover, Mass., Aug. 26, 1873; learned printing with Angell & Co., this city, beginning in 1885; initiated into Providence Union April 5, 1888; at the latter date the owners of the Morning Dispatch had acquired the business of Angell & Co. and were issuing the paper from No. 5 Washington row. In 1890 Mr. Ritchie enlisted in the U. S. Army. His regiment, the 18th Infantry, was stationed at Fort Clark, Texas. During the winter of 1891 his company was assigned the duty of breaking up a notorious gang of cattle thieves, located on the Rio Grande. After being honorably discharged from the 18th Infantry he enlisted with the 1st H. A., stationed at Fort Barrancas, Fla., where he served his term as a bugler. He served throughout the entire Spanish-American war and was in the battles that took place at Guantonamo, Cuba. In 1899 Mr. Ritchie returned to printing and has since worked in Newport on the Herald, in Attleboro on the Sun and on the Providence Evening Tribune.

CARL CONRAD ROBB—Born Copenhagen, Denmark, June 11, 1865; learned printing in that city and has worked at the business in 16 of the principal cities of Europe, viz.: Copenhagen, Christiania, Stockholm, Hamburg, Berlin, Dresden, Leipzic, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Antwerp, Zurich, Vienna, St. Petersburg, Paris, Aberdeen and London; admitted by card to Providence Union Jan. 27, 1901; worked on the Evening Bulletin for several years; now a master printer

HARRY WOLCOTT ROBBINS—Born Vershire, Vt, Jan 31, 1883; learned printing at Ballston Spa, N Y., beginning in 1897; was student at Brown University and also worked in Providence in 1906-'07; now at Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

ALEXANDER MARSHALL ROBERTSON—Born Fall River, Mass., June 5, 1836; served a five-year apprenticeship in the office of the Fall River Monitor, of which Henry Pratt was proprietor, beginning July 14, 1850; commenced work in Providence in July, 1856, "in the job and book office of Knowles, Anthony & Co., located in the Washington building, on Washington row, on the floor above that occupied by the Journal newspaper, to which establishment it had formerly wholly belonged, but then only partially." Since then he has worked in most of the book and job offices of the city, and for a number of years on the Evening Bulletin. Mr. Robertson is an 1857 charter member of Providence Typographical Union, was Vice President in 1869 and President in 1877 and 1878. He has been a resident of Lakewood, R. I., for a number of years.

GEORGE ROBERTSON—Born Smithfield, R. I., July 10, 1828, and died of softening of the brain in a Worcester insane asylum Aug. 16, 1888; he began to learn printing in 1842 in the office of the Fall River Monitor (Tripp & Pratt); was initiated into Providence Union Aug. 10, 1867; worked on the Worcester Spy, Woonsocket Patriot, New Bedford Standard and Fall River News. In 1859 he started the Fall River Journal, a weekly paper, issued "simultaneously in Rhode Island and Massachusetts," and in 1878 the New Bedford Signal, which he continued until his health failed. He was brother of Wm. S. Robertson, publisher of the Fall River Monitor, and of A. M. Robertson of Lakewood.

J. W. ROBERTSON (Cigarette Bill)—Born San Francisco Oct. 25,1855; learned printing at Harper Bros., New York, beginning in 1868; worked in Boston and New York for many years; admitted by card to Providence Union June 26, 1904.

CHARLES H. ROBINSON — Born Greenville, O., Aug. 25, 1858; learned printing in Washington, D. C., beginning in 1875; admitted to Providence Union by card at the June meeting, 1888, and worked in this city during that summer; now located in New York city, holding card 2632, and is a member of St. John's M. E. Church

GEORGE W. ROBINSON — Born Waterford, Ireland, April 26, 1865; apprenticed Sept. 3, 1877, in Waterford; initiated in 1884 into Society of Compositors of Dublin, Ireland; worked in Providence in 1891 for a month, and again in 1905 at Livermore & Knight's; admitted to Providence Union at August meeting, 1905; worked in various Boston and Brockton offices previous to 1905.

NELSON J. RODGERS—Born Baltimore, Md., Oct. 19, 1860; learned printing in Baltimore, beginning in 1876; admitted by card to Providence Union July, 1886; worked on Journal; now employed on Boston Globe.

JOHN ROGERS—Born Glasgow, Scotland, June 17, 1857; learned printing in office of Eastern Chronicle, published at New Glasgow, Nova Scotia; came to Providence in 1875 and began work on the Journal; has since worked on Telegram, Star and Press and in most of the job and book offices of the city; initiated into No. 33 April 15, 1883.

CHARLES ROLFE—Born England in 1841; he learned printing in that country; came to Providence in the summer of 1871, depositing in No. 33 Aug. 12 of that year a travelling card from the London Society of Compositors, and began work on the Star and Press; he also occasionally worked on the Herald, and in the fall accepted a regular situation on the Journal, which he retained until March, 1872, when he went to the Boston Globe, under the foremanship of Robert P. Boss. Mr. Rolfe has been with the Globe ever since and is now its night foreman.

EDWARD P. ROLLINS — Died Hartford, Conn., Feb. 19, 1903, aged 62 years. He was initiated into Providence Union Sept. 11, 1869, and his card was received at the first meeting of the reorganized Union, April 8, 1883; had worked in many cities of the United States; was President of Columbus (Ohio) Union, No. 5. Burial was in the printers' lot at Hartford.

HUGH ROONEY—Died Hartford, Conn.; he was admitted by card to Providence Union at the November meeting, 1886.

ALFRED J. ROSE (son of E. B. Rose)—Born Providence in 1869; after graduating from high school he began work in the proofroom of the Journal in 1888, and later learned to operate a linotype; joined No. 33 June 30, 1895; in 1907 he established a jobbing business in jewelry which has been successful.

EDWARD B. ROSE—Born East Greenwich, R. I., in 1842; he attended the public schools in Bristol and began to learn printing in the office of the Phœnix of that town in 1857; on becoming a journeyman he worked in Fall River, Mass., on the News; in Dover, N. H., on the Gazette, and in Providence on the Post and Evening Press, joining No. 33 Jan. 11, 1862. In 1863 he enlisted in the navy and was appointed hospital steward on the sloop-of-war Vandalia; he resigned in 1864, shipped again as landsman, was promoted to doctor's steward, and served until July 11, 1865. He then returned to the printing trade and Providence, and became foreman of the Herald. In 1872, when the Boston Globe was started, he accepted the position of assistant foreman on that paper. Before leaving the Herald he was presented with a solid gold

chain and a Masonic keystone with the Masonic emblems of the various degrees he had passed through. In 1873 he returned to the foremanship of the Herald, and in the spring of that year, when the paper suspended, he went to the Journal. In three weeks he was made assistant foreman and later foreman, holding the latter position about 16 years. In 1889, on account of sickness, he became a day assistant, which position he now holds. In the 34 years of his work on the Journal he has handled nearly all the advertisements that have been published in that paper, especially the "legals," and with very few errors. Mr. Rose is an honorary member of St. John's Lodge, No. 1, A. F. and A. M., of Portsmouth, N H; Providence Royal Arch Chapter of Masons; Providence Lodge, K. of H.; Calvary Commandery, K. T.; Westminster Lodge of Odd Fellows; honorary member of Daughters of Rebekah Lodge.

LESTER E. ROSS—Was admitted by card to Providence Union July 9, 1870; he was publisher of the Sun in 1876, when it became a daily.

ARTHUR H. ROSSALL — Born Rochdale, England, May 8, 1870; served his apprenticeship with his uncle, John R. Cort, on the Webster Weekly Times; afterward worked in Southbridge and Attleboro, Mass.; "made up" the first edition of the Attleboro Daily Sun; initiated into Providence Union Aug. 31, 1890, and worked in this city on the Telegram until the lockout on that paper during the foremanship of Clarke, when he refused to surrender his Union card as the price of retaining a situation; went to Boston and held cases from life to death of the Boston News. In 1894 he returned to Webster and was editor of the Times for six years; in 1890 returned to Boston and worked on the Journal, where he learned to operate the linotype; soon after he received a civil service appointment for the Government Printing Office at Washington, where he is now located.

CHARLES J. ROTHEMICH — Born Providence in 1880; learned trade of linotype machinist on Evening Telegram, beginning in 1896; initiated into Providence Union Aug. 26, 1900; at present employed on the News-Democrat.

THOMAS M. ROUNDS — Died Providence April 22, 1892, in the 74th year of his age; he learned printing in the office of Knowles & Vose, and was a journeyman on the Journal in 1845-'47. Member of Common Council of the city of Providence from the Fourth Ward 1867 to 1869 and in 1876; from the Sixth Ward 1877 to 1882 and 1886 to 1888.

ANGELO RUFFO—Born Naples, Italy, April 13, 1864; learned printing in New York city, beginning in 1896; published the Harlem Courier, an Italian weekly paper, in New York for nine years; also in the same city L'Araldo Italiano, daily; worked in Providence on l'Eco; admitted to Providence Union in January, 1906; now a master printer in this city.

ANNA RUSHLOW (Miss)—Born 1877; learned printing at Phillip & Casey's, Rouse's Point, N. Y., beginning in 1891; initiated into Lowell Union, No. 310; admitted to Providence Union by card Feb. 7, 1904.

THOMAS RUSHTON—Born Coventry, England, May 19, 1832. When a boy of 9, he came to New York with his father, where they remained a year. He distinctly remembered seeing President Tyler and the ceremonies attending the introduction of the Croton water into New York. Returning to England, at the age of 14 he began to learn printing. At the end of seven years he became a journeyman and also a freeman of his native city. That is to say, anyone who has served seven years at a trade, appearing before the mayor of the city and having the fact certified to by his employer, is made a freeman of the city with certain special privileges. Thus at the time of his death Mr. Rushton was nearly eligible to a pension of $1.50 a week. Working at his trade for a time in England, he again came to America, this time settling in Providence in 1863, where he worked on the Press until 1868, when he returned to the old country. After a year's absence he returned to Providence, working on the Press again, and later on the Star. In 1872 he removed to Boston, finding employment on the Globe. In 1881 he took a vacation of six months, travelling in England and on the continent. He then returned to his work on the Globe, and the rest of his life was uneventful. In 1898 his health failed perceptibly, and after a short illness he passed away on Nov. 19, 1900, at the age of 68 years and 6 months. He left a widow and two children. One of them, Thomas Rushton, is employed on the Globe; the other is the wife of R. W. Townsend, also an employe of the Globe. While in Providence Mr. Rushton was a frequent contributor in prose and verse to the Evening Press of that city.

JAMES H. RUSSELL—Born Providence Jan. 14, 1859; learned printing at office of Franklin Printing Co., beginning in 1876; was foreman of the Telegram until the strike in 1889; foreman of the Pawtucket Times for five years; worked several years on the Weekly Visitor; now assistant foreman of Worcester Telegram. He was initiated into Providence Union April 8, 1883, and has held many important offices in it, including that of I. T. U. delegate in 1888.

JOHN F. RUSSELL—Born Providence Aug. 25, 1886; learned printing on Evening Bulletin, beginning March 10, 1902; initiated into Providence Union at the March meeting, 1906; now employed on Evening Bulletin

E. J. RYAN — Born Hartford, Conn., July 10, 1845; learned printing in that city; worked in Providence in 1867; was bankman on the Hartford Post in 1905.

GEORGE F. RYAN—Born New York city in 1846; began to work at printing in Warren, R. I.; initiated into Providence Typographical Union Nov. 11, 1865; since 1868 has been in the employ of the Rumford Chemical Works as foreman of its printing department and has superintended its growth from the beginning. It is now probably one of the largest private printing plants in this country.

JAMES S. RYAN (Big Injun)—Born Vergennes, Vt., Feb. 28, 1833; learned printing in the office of the Vergennes Vermonter, beginning Nov. 9, 1848; initiated into Providence Union Oct. 10, 1868; worked in this city from that date to 1876 at various times; was located in Hartford, Conn., in 1904. Mr. Ryan writes: "Can't think of any reminiscences; all old stories, some true and some lies, but told so often I most believe some of them myself."

JOHN CROIL RYAN—Died Boston May 7, 1901, aged 53 years. He was born in Montreal, where he learned printing. He came to Providence, worked on the Journal, and was a member of No. 33 previous to 1877; later he worked on the Star and Press and for a time at Gorham's Silver Works; he had worked some years in Boston just previous to his death.

MARVIN M. RYAN—Was drowned at Bullock's Point Sunday, Aug. 16, 1874. He was of a sailing party of three, and about 5:30 p. m. went swimming alone. He swam under water a short distance, came up and struck out for the boat. As he neared it, it was noticed that he was looking very badly in the face, and one of his companions, asking him if he was tired, reached out an oar for him to take hold of. The oar touched his shoulder, when he pushed it away with his hand, and, turning around as if to swim out again, he sank and did not come up. His companions made no attempt to recover the body, but brought his clothing to the Third Police Station in this city and reported the fatality. The body was found Aug. 19 and brought to Providence by friends, who attended to the burial. Mr. Ryan was born in Charlestown, Mass., in 1821. He was initiated into Providence Union April 18, 1857. He possessed abilities as a compiler of almanacs and as a writer that made him very useful outside the lines of his trade. In this city he worked chiefly at A. Crawford Greene's. He served in a Massachusetts regiment in the Civil war.

WILLIAM H. RYAN—Born East Providence Sept. 6, 1876; learned printing with Marion Printing Co., beginning Oct. 1, 1891; initiated into Providence Union Dec. 29, 1901.

VICTOR L. RYBERG—Born Providence Dec. 11, 1886; learned printing with Standard Printing Co., beginning in 1902; joined effort for eight-hour day in April, 1906; now located in Providence.

Initiated Into Providence Union on Dates Named:

JAMES T. RAFFERTY, March 26, 1893. Killed on railroad near Pittsburg, Pa.; learned trade on Dispatch and Journal.
GEORGE H. RAMSDEN, Dec. 3, 1884. In New York city.
CHARLES RATTHIE, July 25, 1886.
IRA G. RAWSON, December, 1892.
JOHN C. RAWSON, May 9, 1868.
N. L. REEVES, May 9, 1868.
JOHN F. REILLY, Nov. 8, 1862.
NICHOLAS J. REILLY, July 26, 1903.
PATRICK REILLY (stereotyper), Aug. 25, 1889. Died in this city.
WILLIAM H. REILLY, Jan. 25, 1885.
FRANCIS W. RHODES, Dec. 9, 1865.
B. J. RING, April 5, 1888. In Colorado.
WILLIAM RILEY, Feb. 25, 1900.
GEORGE J. F. ROBINSON, Dec. 11, 1869.
THOMAS C. ROBINSON, April 5, 1888.
JOHN ROGERS (b), Jan. 29, 1893.
PETER RONAN, May 4, 1857.
EDWIN W. ROPER, May 27, 1883.
R. W. ROXBURGH, Oct. 29, 1887; also March 31, 1901.
WILLIAM H. RUSH, July 5, 1885. Learned trade on Evening Telegram.
MARTIN RYAN, Oct. 14, 1864.

Admitted by Card on Dates Named:

GEORGE F. RAND, Aug. 27, 1884.
FRED E. RAUFF, July 28, 1895.
L. W. REED, July, 1888.
L. H. REESE, from Norwich, Nov. 13, 1869.
THOMAS REESE, May 10, 1873.
DANIEL REGAN, May, 1887.
THOMAS E. REGAN, Aug. 10, 1872.
DAVID REID, March, 1886; August, 1888.
BERNARD REYNOLDS, member in 1877.
JAMES W. REYNOLDS, March 27, 1904.
C. W. RIANHARDT, Sept. 30, 1900.
STEPHEN RICE, Sept. 14, 1872.
LEE RILEY, Nov. 30, 1890. Swift linotype operator. In New York city in 1907.
ED. P. ROACH, June, 1888.
JAMES ROACH, Dec. 28, 1890; Feb. 27, 1898
C. W. ROBINSON, Sept. 14, 1872.
GEORGE D. ROBINSON, Sept. 14, 1872.
J. H. B. ROBINSON, November, 1888.
JOHN ROBINSON ("Shorty Rob"). April 22, 1883; was assistant foreman of Journal.
JOHN E. ROBERTS, March, 1889.
C. A. ROCHFORT, November, 1886.
G. H. RODDY, July 1, 1883.
JENNIE ROGERS (Miss), Nov. 30, 1902.
ROBERT W. ROGERS, July 9, 1870.
CHARLES ROSS, Sept. 27, 1891.
J. B. ROSS, Feb. 27, 1884; worked on Journal.
THOMAS J. RUSSELL, Feb. 28, 1892.

Names Found in Directory:

JOHN RANDALL — 1828 worked at Patriot office; 1830 at Journal office; 1832 at 25 Market square.

WILLIAM READ—1832 at 12 Market square.

JOSIAH W. ROBINSON, JR.—1859.

JACOB ROTHERMICH—1859.

GEORGE SADLIER—Born New York city Aug. 17, 1857; learned printing in Middletown, Conn.; worked in Providence in 1885 on the Morning Star; admitted to No. 33 by card in May, 1885; was employed on the New York American and Journal in 1904.

CHARLES A. SALISBURY—Born Pawtucket, R. I., July 12, 1877; learned printing on the Pawtucket Post, beginning in 1893; worked in Boston, New York, Worcester and Brockton; admitted to Providence Union by card March 25, 1906; now linotype operator on Providence Journal.

HENRY R. SAWYER—Died Providence Sept. 8, 1898. His age was not known, but he was one of the oldest printers of the city at the time. He was a native of London, England. When a boy he came to this country and at first was a whaleman, sailing from New Bedford. He then learned printing, working in Pawtucket, and since 1847 in Providence. In 1857 he was foreman of A. Crawford Greene's office, and that year was a charter member of Providence Union, retaining his membership until he became superanuated. He set the first stickful of type for the Evening Press, and worked in that office from 1859 until 1886. For the last 12 years of his life he worked for Snow & Farnham.

ORIN B. SAXTON (printer)—Formerly of Providence; died at the Massachusetts General Hospital.—Rhode Island American, Jan. 11, 1825. He was married in Salem Jan. 2, 1819, to Merriam S. Eldredge.

A. R. SAYLES — Born 1874; learned printing with F. H. Townsend in this city; located in Redlands, Cal., in 1905.

THOMAS A. SCALES—Born New Bedford, Mass., Dec. 23, 1879; learned printing trade in the Mercury job office in that city, beginning in 1893; admitted to Providence Union April 29, 1900, by card; has worked in Providence and Fall River; now located in New Bedford.

JAMES P. SCANLON—Born Providence Nov. 23, 1874; learned printing in office of Evening Bulletin; initiated into Providence Union April 26, 1896; now linotype operator on Attleboro Sun.

DENNIS J. SCANNEL — Died Boston, Mass., Feb. 10, 1876; initiated into Providence Union Sept. 9, 1865; its President in 1866; charter member of Worcester (Mass.) Union and its first President; I. T. U. delegate from Boston in 1872 at Richmond, Va.

PAUL A. SCHROEN—Born Baltimore, Md., Sept. 6, 1869; learned printing in office of John S. Bridges & Co., Baltimore, Md., beginning in 1884; came to Providence in September, 1902, depositing a card in No. 33 Feb. 22, 1903; before coming to this city worked three years in the Government Printing Office in Washington, and about two years in Chicago, Philadelphia and other places; now foreman Capitol Press.

C. SCHUBARTH—Initiated into Providence Union April 18, 1857; his name appears in the Directory of 1853.

ALBERT A. SCOTT—Died in the Metropolitan Hospital, New York city, June 27, 1902, aged 61 years; he was a member of Providence Union previous to April, 1857, and worked on the Post, of which he was for a time foreman. Later he was a partner with Noah D. Payne as publisher of the Herald, the successor of the Post. About 1870 he went to New York city, and for years was employed on the Sun.

EDWIN TALLMAN SCOTT — Died Providence Sept. 20, 1894, in his 75th year. From 1841 to 1844 he followed the printing trade; 1850-'59 he kept an apothecary store at 454 North Main street; 1859 until the time of his death he was a physician.

WALTER SCOTT — Born Cumberland, R. I., Nov. 28, 1841; learned presswork in Journal office, beginning in 1861, when there was but one single-cylinder Hoe in the pressroom; also worked on the Post, Evening Press, Herald and Morning Star; was initiated into Providence Union Dec. 9, 1871, and later on the honorary list. Mr. Scott was for many years caterer to the newspaper offices, and, to use his own words, "Am a lively old cuss yet." His lunch wagon was a fixture in front of the Barton block, when the Journal was printed there, and George W. Danielson, after his labors on the paper, often rode to his home with Mr. Scott.

WILLIAM SCOTT (a)—Born Carlisle, England, Sept. 8, 1869; learned printing in Providence, beginning in 1887; initiated into Providence Union May 26, 1889, as an apprentice member. While working in the Record job office in Norwich, Conn., he won a prize for artistic job work, offered by the Inland Printer of Chicago. The entries included English and American printers. Now employed on Norwich (Conn.) Record.

WILLIAM SCOTT (b)—Born Hawick, Scotland, where he also learned the printing trade; initiated into Providence Union Feb. 24, 1901; now employed on the Tribune.

FRANK HOPKINS SEARS—Born New York State Aug. 21, 1855; learned printing on newspapers in Montgomery and Newburgh, N. Y., beginning in 1869; admitted to Providence Union by card Oct.

12, 1874; worked in this city about seven years, on the Journal, Bulletin, Press and Star; went West in the fall of 1881, and Dec. 19 of that year published one number of the Waverly Enterprise in Waverly, Coffey Co., Kas.; went into cattle raising business and has not worked at printing since 1881; was in cattle business at Eudora, Kas., in 1904.

FRANK H. SEFFING—Born Sandusky, Ohio, Jan. 22, 1864; learned printing in office of Register of that city, beginning Aug. 25, 1876; admitted to Providence Union by card Aug. 27, 1884, and again June 28, 1885; worked on the Star and Telegram. After enumerating the names of the men on those papers when he visited Providence, Mr. Seffing writes: "The lapse of 20 years has not served to efface from my mind the names of those old stalwarts of No. 33, and the rides 'down the river' and the 'Rhode Island clambakes' and the general good times to be had in Providence." Mr. Seffing represented Cleveland Union at the Hot Springs convention in 1907.

P. A. SEIBERLICH — Born Philadelphia, Pa., May 13, 1860; he learned the printing trade in that city in the office of John P. Murphy, beginning in 1875; worked in Providence on the Evening Telegram from 1894 to 1900, and has "worked in nearly every large city in the country;" now located in New York.

THOMAS C. SHANLEY — Died Providence Jan. 24, 1885, aged 25 years; he learned printing on the Evening Telegram; initiated into Providence Union Sept. 30, 1883. The funeral was an elaborate one. The bearers were James H. Russell, Joseph N. B. Meegan, James Moore and George W. Flynn. Mass was at the Pro-Cathedral.

JOHN A. SHANNON—Born May 10, 1863, in England; he began to learn printing in the office of the News at Lawrence, Mass., finishing his apprenticeship in Providence at A. N. Angell's; he worked in Providence from 1887 to 1904; was an original member of the souvenir committee; now located in New York city.

C. C. SHARP—Born Brandt Co., Canada, Nov. 13, 1861; he learned the printing trade in Sarnio, Can., beginning in 1878; deposited a card in Providence Union April 24, 1904. This was his first trip to New England, although he had travelled all over the United States, from St. Paul, where he joined the Union in 1880, to New Orleans, and from San Francisco to Providence; employed on the Telegram operating a linotype in 1904.

ARTHUR L. SHAW—Born 1862; learned printing in Sackville, N. B., on the Chignecto Post, beginning in 1880; initiated into Providence Union April 5, 1888.

CHARLES S. SHAW — Born Jersey City, N. J., 1858; learned printing with George A. Wilson in this city, beginning in 1893; initiated into Providence Union July 25, 1897; now in New York city.

EARL BRANDON SHAW—Born Augusta, Me., in 1870; learned printing in A. N. Angell's office in this city, beginning in 1884; worked in Providence from 1884 to 1891 and from 1893 to 1901; initiated into No. 33 April 5, 1888; went to San Francisco in 1891 for two years, and was foreman of the Berkeley Daily Herald, the first daily in Berkeley, Cal. Mr. Shaw was one of five brothers, all printers—Arthur, William, Charles and Frank, the latter deceased.

FRANK N. SHAW—Born Hudson City, N. Y., June 27, 1862; died in Providence December, 1891; he learned printing in Sackville, N. B., and Brooklyn, N. Y., beginning in 1879; worked in Providence from 1883 to 1889, when he went to Chicago and was foreman for some time for Donahoe & Hennehery; returned to Providence in 1891, and was foreman of J. C. Monaghan's paper (Record); initiated into No. 33 April 15, 1883.

JAMES C. SHAW—Born Providence April 23, 1882; learned printing on the Evening Telegram, beginning in 1899; initiated into Providence Union March 27, 1904.

WILLIAM S. SHAW—Born Bridgeport, Conn., Sept. 17, 1864; learned printing at Chatham, Meremichee Co., Can., beginning in 1882; admitted to Providence Union by card at the August meeting, 1889; now employed in this city.

D. J. SHEA—Born Halifax, N. S., Jan. 27, 1855; learned printing in that city, beginning in 1869; worked in Providence a short time in the spring of 1884; employed in New York city on the Journal in 1904.

JOHN SHEEDY—Born Norwich, Conn., and learned printing there, beginning in 1870; initiated into Providence Union Nov. 9, 1873, and worked here several months on the Morning Star; now foreman New London Morning Telegraph.

E. J. SHEPARD — Born Clifton Park, N. Y., in 1857; learned printing in Saratoga, N. Y., beginning in 1872; admitted to Providence Union by card July 28, 1896; worked in this city March to September, 1895, and July to October, 1896, mostly on the Journal; has been employed in the Government Printing Office in Washington, D. C., since February, 1897; brother of G. E. Shepard.

GORDON E. SHEPARD—Born Jonesville, Saratoga Co., N. Y., in 1856; learned printing in Saratoga, N. Y., beginning Dec. 1, 1869; came to Providence July 5, 1875, and has worked on the Journal since under five foremen, viz.: George Merrill, E. B. Rose, John H. Milne, Robert Quinn and William Carroll, only two of whom

are now living; has held a night "sit," a day "sit," an "objectionable sit" for about four years; assistant "ad man" for four years; about one year on the old Mergenthaler linotypes, and since 1894 a "sit" in the proofroom. He was initiated into Providence Union April 15, 1883.

P. R. SHEPARDSON — Died Newark, N. J., Nov. 2, 1906, aged 62 years; admitted to Providence Union by card July, 1888.

DANIEL A. SHERMAN — Born Newport, R. I., in 1838; initiated into Providence Union March 11, 1865. In a movement for a short workday at that time he was secretary of the organization. He is supposed to have died in one of the towns in the southern part of the State.

HOWARD E. SHERMAN—Born Prudence Island, R. I., Jan. 29, 1867; learned printing in Bristol, R. I., beginning in 1880; initiated into Providence Union Oct. 25, 1885; worked in Providence from 1884 to 1889 on the Evening Mail, a campaign sheet, started in 1884; the R. I. Democrat, Journal, Dispatch and Telegram; was in the lockout on the last named paper in 1889; treasurer of No. 33 in 1888-'89; now employed in the Government Printing Office at Washington.

WILLIAM E. SHIELDS—Born Covington, Ky., April 30, 1861; learned printing in Wapakoneta, O., beginning in 1876; worked in Providence in 1885 on the Telegram and Star; delegate to I. T. U. from Washington Union, No. 101, to Boston in 1892, and afterward President of that Union for two years; now located in Denver.

GEORGE M. SHIPP — Born May 12, 1850, at Hillsboro, O.; learned printing on the Gazette in that town, beginning in 1867; admitted to Providence Union by card at the May meeting, 1887, and has visited this city at various other times; Mr. Shipp is an extensive traveller, having been in every city and town of any importance this side of the Rocky Mountains; in New York city in 1907.

WILLARD F. SHOLES — Died Providence July 12, 1907, aged 45 years; learned printing in office of Charles L. Stewart, Franklin, Mass.; initiated into Providence Union Oct. 25, 1903; employed in this city until his death; participated in the effort for the eight-hour day in 1906.

JOHN S. SIBLEY—Born Sutton, Mass., Sept. 8, 1823; died Pawtucket, R. I., Sept. 13, 1883; learned printing in the office of the Woonsocket Patriot, beginning about 1845; in 1850 worked at Journal job office in this city and later was a member of the firm. With Ansel D. Nickerson he published the Pawtucket Gazette and Chronicle after Jan. 1, 1870.

ORVILLE SIBLEY — Died Providence July 30, 1875, aged 31 years. He was initiated into Providence Union Dec. 12, 1868.

JENNIE R. SILVER (Miss)—Initiated into Providence Union March 27, 1892; married and took withdrawal card; afterward sent for working card from Canada.

WILLIAM SIMMONDS (b) — Born in Newark, N. J., June 15, 1855; learned printing trade in that city; came to Providence in 1897; obligated in Providence Union March 31, 1901; now foreman of News-Democrat.

BROWN SIMMONS — Died July 14, 1844, in the 37th year of his age. In 1829, in partnership with John W. D. Hall, he published the Literary Subaltern and continued his connection with that paper until Nov. 30, 1832, when it was sold to S. S. Southworth.

JOHN SIMMONS — Died Providence June 20, 1885, aged 76 years; from 1851 to 1853 he worked on the Journal.

AARON SIMONS — Died Providence April 29, 1878, aged 60 years. He was the son of Col. William Simons and brother of William and Edward T. Simons. At his brother William's death he became publisher of the Republican Herald and continued as such until 1853, when that paper became the property of the publishers of the Post (Sayles, Miller & Simons). He was a practical printer, as were also his two sons, Fred M. and Arthur W. Simons.

ARTHUR W. SIMONS (son of Aaron) —Died Providence June 20, 1904; he learned the printing trade in his father's office and was initiated into Providence Union Jan. 13, 1866. In 1868 he became teller of the Atlantic National Bank, remaining there until 1872, when he became cashier of the Westminster Bank. He held the latter position 32 years.

EDWARD T. SIMONS—Was found dead in the Revere House July 28, 1887. He was the son of William Simons and brother of William and Aaron. He learned printing in the office of the Republican Herald, his father's paper, but did not continue long at the business. For years he was in the employ of Mr. Humphrey of the City Hotel.

FREDERICK M. SIMONS (son of Aaron)—Died Sharon, Mass., Jan. 15, 1906, where he had removed from Providence about six months before. Upon his death the Simons family, for the first time in 97 years, ceased to have a representative in the printing trade in Rhode Island. He was initiated into Providence Union Oct. 10, 1868, and was its Vice President in 1872. For many years he was employed on the Evening Press and later at Snow & Farnham's. Buried at North Burial Ground.

WILLIAM SIMONS — Died Baltimore, Md., March 6, 1845, in his 60th year. He was returning from Richmond, Va., where he had been to visit a daughter, when he was stricken with a fatal illness. In 1799, in his 13th year, he entered the office of the Boston Palladium, then published by Young & Minus, as an apprentice to the printing trade. In 1804 he became a member of the Young Men's Democratic Association of Boston. Soon after reaching his majority he conducted a literary periodical in Boston, entitled "The Anthology," and subsequently a weekly political journel, called "The American Detector." In March, 1809, he removed to Newport, R. I., and on the 22d of the same month he commenced the publication of the Rhode Island Republican, which paper he continued to edit until 1825, when he removed to Providence and assumed the duties of editor of the Providence Patriot. July 1, 1829, he became editor of the Republican Herald, published by his son William, and so continued until his death. For some time he was a member of the General Assembly from Newport. He was always a firm and consistent Democrat. It was at his house that Thomas W. Dorr was arrested Oct. 31, 1843. He had three sons, William, Aaron and Edward T., all printers.

WILLIAM SIMONS, JR. — Died Newport, Oct. 8, 1848, in the 37th year of his age. He was the son of Col. William Simons and brother of Aaron and Edward T. Simons. In 1826 he published the Providence Patriot. July 1, 1829, he acquired control of the Republican Herald and continued as its publisher until his death. The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of Rhode Island, at a special meeting held Oct. 12, 1848, listened to a memorial address in Mr. Simons's honor and passed resolutions of regret at his decease.

THOMAS SIMPSON — Born Sag Harbor, Long Island, N. Y., Dec. 30, 1840; in 1855 he was apprenticed to Knowles, Anthony & Co. for four years and worked there until the breaking out of the Civil war. After the war he worked in the office of George H. Whitney, and later was in the partnership of Miller, Gray & Simpson. He was initiated into Providence Union June 9, 1866. Feb. 17, 1882, he was appointed U. S. Consul at Puerta Plata, Dominican Republic, and held the office until his death, which occurred in New York city Sept. 3, 1907. In the Civil war he served in the 1st Light Battery, and also in Battery F, 1st R. I. L. A., rising to the rank of lieutenant. He was captured by the rebels and confined in Libby Prison and also at Danville, Va.

WILLIAM H. SLOCUM — Born Pawtuoket, R. I., Oct. 21, 1883; learned printing in Providence Evening Telegram office, beginning in 1901; initiated into Providence Union March 25, 1906; employed on Attleboro Sun in 1907.

WILLIAM E. SMART—Born Searsport, Me., March 26, 1854; learned stereotyping in Washington, D. C., beginning in 1881; foreman of Providence Journal stereotype room from 1884 to 1904; initiated into Providence Typographical Union March 27, 1887; now located in Boston, Mass.

E. P. SMITH (Bone)—Born Nashville, Tenn., and learned printing there, beginning about 1860. He was admitted to Providence Union by card Oct. 12, 1872, and worked in this city on the Morning Herald for about three months. He was a noted "tourist" and staunch unionist. He died in Memphis, Tenn., in the fall of 1883, and is buried in the printers' lot in Elmwood Cemetery.

EDWARD S. SMITH—Died Worcester, Mass., March 12, 1902, and is buried in Hope Cemetery in that city. He worked at printing in Providence in 1886, having been admitted by card to No. 33 at the January meeting in that year. He was a member of Worcester Union at the time of his death.

EDWIN W. SMITH—Born Nantucket, Mass., March 27, 1864; learned the printing trade in Nantucket, coming to Providence in September, 1882; here he worked in the office of the Evening Press and later on the Journal, where he has been bank man for many years; he was initiated into Providence Union Feb. 27, 1884.

FRED SMITH—Born Reighley, Yorkshire, England, June 13, 1873; learned printing with Buker Publishing Co., beginning in 1887; initiated into Providence Union April 29, 1900; conducted a printing office at 31 Broad street, this city, in 1904; now employed on Tribune.

HARRY F. SMITH—Born Wilmington, Del., April 12, 1870; learned printing in West Chester, Pa., on the News; admitted to Providence Union by card June 25, 1893, and worked on the Providence Journal until 1895; employed on Boston Herald in 1907.

JAMES A. SMITH—In 1832 was employed at Journal office; in 1844 he was a pennypost and later was clerk in various establishments until in 1857 he became a partner in the clothing firm of Sherman, Gardner & Smith at 4 South Main street.

JOHN FRANCIS SMITH—Born Slatersville, R. I., April 17, 1833; died Providence May 17, 1904. While a student in the high school in Springfield, Mass., he worked on the Republican as a reporter and compositor. He afterward worked on a newspaper in Dover, N. H. In 1862 he enlisted in the 14th Conn. Vols., but was discharged in 1863 on account of physical disability. After his recovery he engaged in the printing business in Worcester, Mass., and later carried on the same business in this city. With J.

B. Allen, Mr. Smith started in this city a weekly paper, called "The People," which was published from 1881 to 1883. He later transferred his printing office to Oaklawn, R. I. While Mr. Smith was a private in the army he was able to inform Secretary of War Stanton of a precedent for the famous Charleston blockade, and he received from Mr. Stanton a letter of thanks for the service he had rendered.

JOSEPH L. SMITH — Born Pawtucket March 6, 1886; learned printing trade on the Chronicle in that city; worked in Providence since 1898; admitted to Providence Union by card Dec. 27, 1903; participated in the effort for the eight-hour day in 1906.

SAMUEL C. SMITH—Born Scid, N. Y., Nov. 13, 1864; learned printing at Caldwell, Ky., beginning in 1884; initiated into Providence Union March 25, 1900; worked in this city for four years; located in Washington, D. C., in 1904.

SAMUEL JENKS SMITH—Was a member of the printing firm of Smith & Parmenter in 1826-'28. He went to New York city and about 1832 started the Sunday Morning News there. John Howard Payne, author of "Home, Sweet Home," was an associate of Smith on the News. "Smith became consumptive, sold his establishment in 1838, and sailed for Europe. He died at sea."

WILLIAM HORACE SMITH—Died in Providence Jan. 13, 1889, in his 65th year. He was born in Cumberland, R. I., and his name was in the Providence Directory as a printer in 1844; initiated into Providence Union April 18, 1857; was foreman of Journal job office and also of other offices; he was an inspector in the Public Works Department of Providence 1886-'89.

WILLIAM H. SMITH—Born Pawtucket July 23, 1866; learned printing at E. L. Freeman's, Central Falls, beginning in 1882; charter member of Pawtucket Union; initiated into Providence Union May 29, 1904.

THEODORE B. SOMERS—Died Boston City Hospital Nov. 23, 1897, of cancer, aged 51 years. He had worked in Boston for more than 20 years, mostly on the Herald. His relatives lived in Troy, N. Y. He was admitted to Providence Union by card Dec. 12, 1874, and worked on the Journal.

FRANK F. SORBIE — Born London, England, June 24 1844; learned printing in that city, beginning in 1857; admitted to Providence Union by card at the January meeting, 1886; State Deputy under both Presidents Amison and Plank and Deputy Organizer under President Plank; organized Woonsocket and Pawtucket Unions; during the Telegram strike of 1898 was arrested and placed under $2000 bail, but nothing came of it; located in New York city in 1907.

ALBINO JOSEPH SOUZA—Born Providence Oct. 13, 1878; died there July 11, 1904. He began in the Record office to work at printing and finished his apprenticeship with the Marion Printing Co.; he afterward worked at Snow & Farnham's and at the Platt Albertype Co.; he was initiated into Providence Union Feb. 28, 1897.

SOLOMON SOUTHWICK (a)—Born Newport, R. I., in 1731; died there Dec. 23, 1797; he bought the Newport Mercury in 1768, and in the conduct of the office printed many pamphlets and small volumes. While the British occupied the town, from Dec. 2, 1776, until Jan. 5, 1780, the Mercury was suspended. During this time Southwick came to Providence and with Bennett Wheeler established a printing office here. From this office the American Journal, the second newspaper printed in this city, was issued. After the British left Newport, Southwick returned and resumed the publication of the Mercury.

SOLOMON SOUTHWICK (b)—Born Newport, R. I., Dec. 25, 1773; died Albany, N. Y., Nov. 18, 1839. He probably learned printing in his father's office in Newport and worked as a journeyman in Providence, New York and Philadelphia. From 1808 to 1818 he was editor of the Albany Register; in 1809 sheriff of the city and county of Albany; in 1811 President of the Mechanics Bank of Albany; also printer to the State of New York and Regent of the University; from 1815 to 1822 Postmaster of Albany. In the latter year he was a candidate for Governor of New York, receiving but 2910 votes, against 128,493 for his opponent. Again in 1828 he was defeated when he ran for Governor on the anti-Masonic ticket.

ALFRED C. SPARKS—Born Wilmington, Del., where he also learned the printing trade. He has worked in Philadelphia, Pa., and in Providence since 1889; now employed on Tribune.

EDGAR T. SPENCER—Born Glen's Falls, N. Y.; learned printing trade at Albany, N. Y., where he joined the Typographical Union in 1867; worked at his trade in New York city and Boston; came to Providence in 1877; employed on the Journal until 1895; at present (1907) publisher of Hope Valley Advertiser; member of Senate Lodge, F. and A. M., 456, Glen's Falls, N. Y.; Franklin R. A. Chapter, No. 7, Hope Valley, R. I.; Westminster Lodge, No. 27, I. O. O. F., Providence; joined Providence Union at its reorganization, April 8, 1883.

B. SPRANGER—Initiated into Providence Union May 26, 1901. He was then 44 years of age, and had learned printing in Milwaukee, Wis., beginning in 1891.

FRANK E. STACKPOLE — Born in Newmarket, N. H., in 1855; learned printing in that town, beginning in 1873; admitted to Providence Union by card May 5, 1904.

CHARLES STANSFIELD — Born in 1867; learned printing in England; initiated into Providence Union Sept. 25, 1887; last heard of in 1897 in Bangor, Me., where he was a member of No. 446.

WILLIAM J. STANTON—Died at R. I. Hospital May 23, 1885, after an illness of a few days. Rev. Fr. Clune sang a requiem high mass at the Church of the Assumption over the remains, and he was buried in St. Patrick's Cemetery on Douglas avenue, four of his former associates in the Journal composing room acting as bearers.

FREDERICK W. STEARNS — Born Mansfield, Mass., Jan. 8, 1847. He graduated from high school at 16; took up the study of medicine with his father, who was a surgeon in the Army of the Potomac, and participated in the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. After the Civil war he learned printing, beginning at Stoughton, Mass.; worked in Providence, on the Evening Press, in 1868. The morning fire destroyed that office in December of that year he missed an early train from Milford, where he resided, and thereby escaped the ordeal of climbing down the chain. Mr. Stearns was initiated into Boston Typographical Union, No. 13, in 1869, while working in that city at Alfred Mudge's. He went to Milwaukee, Wis., in 1872. He is a charter member of Cream City Typographical Union, No. 23; was secretary for eight years; five years delegate to the Federated Trades' Council, acting as its secretary and treasurer several terms; delegate from Milwaukee to organize the American Federation of Labor in Washington, D. C.; delegate to the I. T. U. conventions at Buffalo and Syracuse; served two years as President of Milwaukee Union, and in that capacity opened the 47th session of the I. T. U. in Milwaukee in 1900. Mr. Stearns joined the Knights of Labor in 1885 and held many important offices in that organization. In politics, Mr. Stearns is a Populist. His grandfather, Isaac Stearns, was a member of the printing firm of Stearns & Wheaton in Providence in 1830, and publisher and editor of the Free Press, one of the first daily newspapers printed in this city. Isaac Stearns was not a practical printer. He was born in Mansfield, Mass., Jan. 18, 1790, and died June 16, 1879. Fred W. Stearns was editor of the Milwaukee Union Signal, a labor paper, in 1904.

OLIVER STEELE — Was married in Boston, Mass., Nov. 20, 1802, to Mrs. Sarah H. Boss of that city. He was a printer and formerly worked in Providence.

LEONARD L. STEPHENSON — Born Gloucester, N. Y., Feb. 2, 1865; learned printing in office of New Bedford Evening Standard; worked in Providence from 1879 to 1882; he ran the first linotype machine in Massachusetts and claims "the honor of being the only 'comp' who ever beat J. Harry West at his own game at the copy box;" employed on the Boston Herald in 1907.

THOMAS C. STEPHENSON — Born Bristol, England, Aug. 19, 1854; learned printing in New York Sun job office; worked in Providence from 1879 to 1882; was for many years a successful master printer in Boston; now employed on the Boston Herald.

ALBERT L. STEVENS — Born Claremont, N. H., Dec. 20, 1861; learned printing in office of Claremont Mfg. Co., beginning in October, 1879; worked in Manchester, N. H., and Northampton, Mass.; initiated into Providence Union Dec. 31, 1899.

CHARLES H. STILES — Born New York State and learned printing there. He was working on the New York Times in 1870, and later worked in Boston, Mass., whence he came to Providence in April, 1885. He was a prime mover in organizing Caxton Assembly, Knights of Labor, and was a charter member. Afterward he was prominent in Chicago typographical circles. He died in that city May 7, 1900, aged 54 years. He is buried in No. 16's lot in Elmwood Cemetery.

CHARLES P. STILES — Born Rock Island, Ill., July 3, 1854; learned printing at Aledo, Ill., beginning in 1867; initiated into Davenport (Ia.) Union in March, 1872, and has ever since been a member in good standing. He first worked in Providence on the Journal in 1880. His second visit was in 1885, when he worked on the Telegram. He was a charter member of Caxton Assembly, Knights of Labor, composed exclusively of printers; employed on Hearst's Chicago American in 1905.

EDWIN STANTON STINE—Born Harrisburg, Pa., April 19, 1866; began to learn printing in office of Leavenworth (Kas.) Daily Times in 1899; worked mostly in West; worked in Providence for short time in July, 1906; machine operator.

JAMES A. STONE — Born Providence June 16, 1874; learned printing in the office of Chadsey & Clarke, beginning in 1890. He has worked on the News, at the Franklin Press, Remington's and Standard Printing Co. He joined Providence Typographical Union April 28, 1901.

CORNELIUS STORMEZAND — Born Holland March 15, 1866; learned printing in Cincinnati, beginning in 1880; worked in Providence on the Telegram from 1892 to 1900; No. 5016 in New York Union in 1907.

JOHN J. STRONG—Initiated into Providence Union Feb. 8, 1868; worked here until about 1872, when he went to Boston and remained in that city at work on the Herald until the spring of 1896. Then he returned and was employed on the Journal for a number of years. Now resides in Johnston, R. I.

IRVING J. STURDY — Born Blackstone, Mass., March 26, 1862; began to learn printing in 1884 in the office of the Attleboro Advocate, and finished his apprenticeship in Fairhaven, Vt.; he worked on the Woonsocket Reporter for a time; also in Providence with Livermore & Knight; admitted to No. 33 on March 30, 1902, by card.

FRANK G. SULLIVAN — Born Providence in 1880; learned printing in Journal office, beginning in 1901; admitted to No. 33 as an apprentice member in 1905; now employed in "ad" department of Evening Bulletin.

GEORGE B. SULLIVAN — Born New Milford, Conn., June 8, 1867; first worked at printing in office of New Milford Gazette; joined Providence Union June 28, 1885, and has been continuously a member of the International Typographical Union since. In Albany, in 1889, worked on the Argus; also in the State printing office (Lyon's); also for a short time (under cover) on the Troy Times, in the same year. The Times was a non-union office at that time and no union man was allowed by the foreman to work there. But there were a few union men there, notwithstanding. Mr. Sullivan has been prominent in labor union affairs in Rhode Island. He represented Providence in the I. T. U. convention at Philadelphia in 1892; also represented the State Federation of Labor of Rhode Island at the Boston A. F. of L. convention in 1903. Three different years he has been President of the Providence Central Labor Union and one year President of the Pawtucket Allied Labor Council. He has also been President of Typographical Union No. 33. He has worked in Providence and Pawtucket for the past nine years. He resides in Pawtucket, where he was for two years Councilman from the Fourth Ward and one year was President of the City Council. Now linotype operator on Evening Bulletin. Mr. Sullivan has been a member of the souvenir committee during its existence.

JEREMIAH P. SULLIVAN — Born Providence, R. I., Nov. 2, 1868; learned printing with Whittemore & Thompson, beginning in 1883; initiated into Providence Union Feb. 27, 1887; worked for a brief period with J. A. & R. A. Reid; since July, 1888, has been with E. L. Freeman & Sons, Central Falls.

JOHN H SULLIVAN—Born Providence June 11, 1869; learned printing on the Evening Bulletin, beginning Sept. 6, 1887; initiated into Providence Union Aug. 31, 1890; has been a linotype operator on the Journal and Evening Bulletin since completing his apprenticeship.

ROBERT EMMET SULLIVAN — Born Providence Jan. 23, 1881; served part of apprenticeship in office of Evening Bulletin; initiated into Providence Union June 28, 1903.

EDWARD A. SUTCLIFFE—Born Central Falls, R. I.; died Pawtucket, R. I., Nov. 1, 1903, aged 37 years; initiated into Providence Union June 24, 1888. His father was also a printer.

BENONI SWEET—Born Coventry, R. I., March 16, 1840; learned printing in Phenix, R. I., on the Kent County Atlas, the first newspaper published in that county, beginning in 1852; John B. Lincoln was editor and proprietor; worked in Providence since 1866; initiated into No. 33 Dec. 11, 1869. Mr. Sweet has been famous as a tight rope walker. He is at present "Sweet, the Printer, 862 Broad street."

EVERETT H. SWEET—Born Worcester, Mass., August, 1858; died San Pedro, Cal., August, 1893; learned printing in Providence, beginning 1879.

J. W. SWEET—Admitted to Providence Union by card in 1877 and withdrew it the same year. He had travelled extensively and spent several years in California.

NEWTON J. SWEET—Born Attleboro, Mass., June 21, 1860; learned printing in Attleboro, beginning in 1877; worked in Providence in 1880; bought Attleboro Advocate January, 1881, as E. H. Sweet & Co.; started Attleboro Daily Sun September, 1889; now with L. Sweet & Co., lumber dealers, Providence.

ARTHUR H. SWIFT — Born 1874; learned printing with Lee & Upham, Pawtucket, beginning 1891; admitted to Providence Union by card May 31, 1896; worked on Evening Telegram and as foreman at Pentecostal Printing Co. and Franklin Press; also on Moosup (Conn.) Journal; now foreman Bristol Phœnix.

Initiated Into Providence Union on Dates Named:

THOMAS D. SWEETLAND, Nov. 9, 1872.
J. E. SAGE, December, 1892.
HARRY L. SAUNDERS, Nov. 27, 1892.
F. A. SAWYER, March 27, 1887; also by card January, 1889.
FRANK SAYLES, Oct. 27, 1889 (pressman).
W. A. SEIMS, Feb. 27, 1898.
A. E. SENTER, May 10, 1862.
WILLIAM SIMMONDS (a), Feb. 28, 1886.
HIRAM F. SMART, Dec. 11, 1869.
AUGUSTUS SMITH, JR., Jan. 29, 1893.
D. H. SPOONER, Jan. 11, 1873.

CHRISTOPHER SPRATT, April 29, 1888.
GEORGE F. STACKPOLE, April 29, 1888. Reported died in Newark, N. J.
WILLIAM A. STEERE, June 30, 1896.
ROBERT H. STUBBS, Sept. 28, 1898.
ALBERT R. STURDY, Jan. 14, 1871.
CHARLES STREKER, April 8, 1874.
CHARLES H. STREKER, Jan. 31, 1892. Member of Providence police force.
M. E. E. SWEET, April 5, 1888.
WILLIAM T. SWINNERTON, Dec. 9, 1871.

Admitted by Card on Dates Named:

G. W. SAUNDERS, August, 1886; October, 1886.
C. E. SAYERS, April 26, 1896.
J. W. SCHURR, April, 1886.
D. A. SCRIVER, October, 1886.
JOHN O. SEBIRE, June 30, 1901; Dec. 29, 1901. Located at Wakefield, R. I., in 1906.
WILLIAM SEXTON, May, 1886.
EDWARD R. SEYMOUR, Nov. 28, 1897.
CHARLES E. SHARKEY, April 23, 1892.
DANIEL SHEA, May 29, 1898.
JOHN SHERIDAN, May 31, 1891.
HUGH J. SHEPARD, May 26, 1895.
T. P. SHERMAN, Dec. 27, 1891.
JAMES A. SHERRILL, Sept. 30, 1883; April 23, 1892.
R. C. SHERWOOD, Dec. 27, 1903.
G. R. SHORT, September, 1886.
FRANK SKINNER, April 30, 1884.
D. W. SLOAN, May 29, 1894.
ARTHUR O. SMALL, Aug. 29, 1897.
A. G. SMITH, from New York July 11, 1868.
C. H. SMITH, May 28, 1884. Reported dead.
FREMONT SMITH, July 1, 1883.
HAMILTON SMITH, Sept. 10, 1870.
STEPHEN G. SMITH, June 10, 1865.
WILLIAM A. SMITH, June 25, 1884.
THOMAS S. SNEATH, Aug. 27, 1884.
A. M. SNIDER, September, 1886.
R. H. SPARKS, June, 1888. Reported dead.
SAMUEL SPENCER, Oct. 9, 1869.
HARRY C. SPRAGUE, May 31, 1891.
JAMES STEELE, July 9, 1870.
FRANK A. STERETT, September, 1888.
FRDERICK STILL, from Utica, May 11, 1872.
WILLIAM STOCK, Sept. 24, 1899.
JOSEPH F. STONE, September, 1883.
FRANK W. STRETTON, September, 1886.
SIMON S. SULLIVAN, May 29, 1892.
W. J. SULLIVAN, Aug. 8, 1874.

Names Found in Directory:

FREDERICK SCHUBERT—1856.
WILLIAM W. SHAW—1841 and 1850 at 15 Market square; 1847 at Transcript office.
WALTER SCOTT SHERMAN—1844 at 18 Cove street.
WILLIAM F. SHORT—1824 at Journal office; 1850 (S.) at 15 Market square; 1854 (F.) at Journal office.
JOSEPH SIMMONS—1844 at 93 Pawtuxet street.
SYLVESTER SIMMONS—1847.
JOSIAH SNOW—1828.
WILLIAM S. SPEAR—1824 and 1826 over Market square.
JAMES G. SPOONER—1844.
ROBERT STILES—1853 at 84 Westminster street.
WILLIAM SWEET—1844.
WILLIAM E. SWEET 1863.

Printers Known to Have Worked Here:

JOHN A. SCOTT—Initiation fee returned by the Union October, 1884.
SETH SIMMONS—1845 worked on Journal.
EUGENE F. SHIELDS—Learned trade on Evening Press and immediately retired to go into restaurant business. Deceased.
WILLIAM SPENCER—Name in 1870 constitution.
FREDERICK STROBRIDGE—Learned trade on Republican Herald.
E. SULLIVAN—1856 worked on Journal.
BENJAMIN H. SUTTON—1855 and later; pressman on Post and Herald.
BOWEN A. SWEET—1856 worked on Journal; member of Providence Union previous to 1865.
WILLIAM K. SWEET—Served in 1st Light Battery and Battery A, 1st L. A., during Civil war.

E. FRED TAYLOR—Applied for membership in New Bedford Union September, 1898. He claimed to have worked in Providence on the Visitor.

JAMES A. TAYLOR — Died Detroit, Mich., Feb. 9, 1906, aged 47 years. He was admitted to Providence Union by card Nov. 12, 1884; was well known in Chicago, where he had been an adman on the Inter-Ocean for a number of years.

WILLIAM S. TENNANT—Born South Killingly, Conn., July 1, 1877; learned printing with T. S. Hammond, beginning in 1894; initiated into Providence Union Oct. 26, 1902.

IRA N. TEW — Born Taunton, Mass., Jan. 23, 1857. At 15 years of age he went to the trade in the office of the Daily Gazette, Taunton, Mass., and finished in the office of the Bristol County Republican, serving seven years in all. Came to Providence Journal in May, 1881, where he has worked continuously since as compositor and proofreader. Member of King David Lodge of Masons, Taunton, Mass., and also of the Masonic Veteran Association of Rhode Island. Became member of Providence Typographical Union Dec. 27, 1885.

JEREMIAH N. THOMAS—Born Wickford, R. I., in 1836; died North Providence Feb. 9, 1871, aged 35 years, 9 months and 5 days. He worked on the Daily Post in this city, at A. Crawford Greene's and was foreman of Hammond

& Angell's book room. He was a charter member of Providence Union in 1857 and its first treasurer.

BENJAMIN THOMPSON — Born St. Louis, Mo., in 1860; learned printing in that city, beginning in 1877; worked in Providence in 1888-'89 at Reid's; located at Ritzville, Washington, in 1904.

CLIFFORD THOMPSON—Born Charleston, S. C., Oct. 4, 1879; learned printing in that city; worked on Providence Evening Telegram in the fall of 1905; now located in Charleston; delegate to Hot Springs convention 1907 from Charleston Union, No. 43; also its financial secretary in 1907.

J. S. THOMPSON—Represented Chicago Union in the national conventions of 1858 and 1866, held in Chicago, and represented Providence Union by proxy. He conducted a job office in Chicago until his death.

W. E. THOMPSON — Born Attleboro, Mass.; learned printing in the office of the Advocate, published in that town, beginning July 6, 1884; worked in Providence at J. A. & R. A. Reid's in 1886; was initiated into No. 33 May 27, 1888; now foreman of the Pawtucket Times.

FRANK W. THURBER — Born Woonsocket, R. I.; learned printing in that city on the Reporter, beginning in 1875; initiated into Providence Union April 30, 1884; worked here in 1880-'81. Mr. Thurber was the first President of Woonsocket Typographical Union, holding the office two years.

PHILIP F. TIERNEY — Born 1872; learned printing on Evening Telegram, beginning in 1891; applied for admission to Providence Union May 28, 1905; participated in the effort for the eight-hour day in 1906.

JOHN TIGER—Died Fort Wayne, Ind.; he was admitted to Providence Union by card Oct. 12, 1874.

HENRY TILDEN — Died Providence Dec. 31, 1883, in his 76th year. He was working at printing in this city in 1856; for a time he conducted a job printing office on Weybosset street and later on Westminster street, near Turk's Head.

WILLIAM COGGESHALL TILLEY — Born Newport, R. I., Jan. 20, 1815; died Providence Aug. 23, 1878. He learned the trade of printer in Newport, and at one time published the Republican in that city in company with William Callahan, under the firm name of Callahan & Tilley. In 1847 he was marine reporter for the Providence Journal; 1853 on the Daily Post; 1857 he was a Custom House officer. He was buried at Newport.

CHARLES TILLINGHAST—Was killed at battle of Newberne, N. C., March 14, 1862; he enlisted Sept. 20, 1861, and was captain Co. H, 4th R. I. Vols. Before the war he worked at printing in this city.

HENRY L. TILLINGHAST—Died Providence Feb. 25, 1862, aged 29 years. In 1850 he was a member of the firm of Hill, Murphy & Tillinghast, publishers of the Constellation, at 15 Market square. His name is on the 1857 charter of Providence Union.

JOHN TILLINGHAST — Died Providence Sept. 2, 1876, in his 68th year, at 44 Chestnut street. He worked on the Journal in 1845 and later in various printing offices in this city.

ROBERT TINING — Died Providence Sept. 9, 1898, of consumption, aged 32 years. He was initiated into Providence Union July 25, 1886.

WILLIS TOBIE—Born Providence, R. I., March 21, 1874. Began to learn the printing trade at Post office in Pawtucket March 4, 1896, finishing in the Providence Journal office in 1900. During his apprenticeship he enlisted for the Spanish war in Battery A, 1st R. I. V. A., April 25, 1898, and was mustered out Oct. 25 of the same year. He has been employed in the Journal office since finishing his apprenticeship.

SEABURY SOULE TOMPKINS — Died Pawtucket, R. I., April 10, 1894, aged 62 years, 1 month and 28 days. He was born in that town and at the age of 15 was apprenticed to the printing business in the Gazette and Chronicle office under Robert Sherman. In 1855 and later he was compositor and ship news collector on the Providence Post. March 12, 1864, he was initiated into Providence Union. Mr. Tompkins worked at his trade in Philadelphia several years, and from that city, between the years 1871 and 1874, he wrote a series of letters under the title of "Rhode Islander" for the Gazette and Chronicle. He returned to Pawtucket in the latter year and worked in the composing room of the Providence Journal until 1875, when he became Pawtucket correspondent of the Press and Star, retaining that position until those papers suspended. When the Pawtucket Times was started he became a local reporter on that paper, and was also correspondent for Pawtucket for the Boston Sunday Herald. He continued active newspaper work until about one year before his death.

WILLIAM E. TOURTELLOT — Born Woonsocket July 26, 1847. He learned printing in the office of the Woonsocket Patriot, beginning in 1863; initiated into Providence Union Oct. 10, 1868; worked on the Evening Press and Journal until 1885, when he went to New Bedford, where he is at present employed in the office of the Evening Standard.

JOHN F. TRACY—Applied for admission to Hartford (Conn.) Union May, 1902; he was born in 1873; had worked at printing in Philadelphia, Providence and Boston.

PATRICK J. TRIGGS—Died Providence May 13, 1887, aged 29 years; he learned printing at Hammond, Angell & Co.'s and worked as a journeyman in that office.

SAMUEL T. B. TRIMMER—Died New York city in 1893. He was initiated into Providence Union June 9, 1873; worked on the Journal and Morning Star. He was a native of New Jersey.

BEN C. TRUMAN (Major)—Born of an old Colonial family in Providence, R. I., Oct. 25, 1835. He graduated from the high school and was further educated at the Shaker village of East Canterbury, N. H., until, at the age of 17, he was appointed principal of the district school in that town. In 1853 he returned to Providence, learned to set type in the Mirror office, where he worked until November, 1854, when he went to Boston and clerked and wrote stories for weekly papers. In 1855 he went to New York and set type and read proof for the New York Times for five years. He represented New York Union as delegate in the national convention of 1858. In 1860 he went to Philadelphia as correspondent for the New York Clipper, and as a writer on the Sunday Mercury and Forney's Press. He also wrote for the theatres and other playhouses of Philadelphia, and composed a number of war songs and war farces in 1861. His writings now attracted the attention of Col. John W. Forney, who made him a war correspondent of his paper. In March, 1862, when Andrew Johnson was made Military Governor of Tennessee, he selected Truman as one of his staff officers and confidential secretary, with rank of captain. Truman also acted as correspondent of the Philadelphia Press and New York Times until the close of the war. He was elected the first major of the first loyal white regiment raised in middle Tennessee, and was assistant provost marshal of Nashville for a long time. And although he remained with Johnson until the end of the war, he often went into the field and served on the staff of Gen. James S. Negley at the battle of Stone River, on Gen. John H. King's staff in all the battles of the Atlanta campaign, and at Missionary Ridge, and with Gen. Kenner Garrard at the battles of Spanish Fort, Mobile and Blakeley. Shortly after the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, President Johnson appointed Truman his confidential secretary, which position he held for 18 months, during which period he spent eight months in the Southern States as a special commissioner to aid in Johnson's scheme of reconstruction, and two other months in Florida and South Carolina rectifying the flagrant abuses of the direct tax commissioners for those two States. He was subsequently appointed special agent of the Treasury Department and sent to Europe. Upon his return the President appointed Truman major and paymaster in the regular army. Truman had signified a wish for some good place that would take him to the Pacific coast, and a special agency of the Postoffice Department was created for him that gave him jurisdiction from Alaska to Mexico. This position he held for about three years, during which time he visited China, Japan, Alaska, Mexico and the Sandwich Islands. At the expiration of his term of office he married, in December, 1869, Miss Augusta Mallard of Los Angeles, and went to Washington as correspondent of the New York Times and San Francisco Bulletin. In July, 1870, he returned and was appointed Census Marshal of San Diego county, and became editor and part proprietor of the San Diego Bulletin. In February, 1872, he moved to Los Angeles and became editor of the Los Angeles Express. In July, 1873, he purchased the Daily and Weekly Star of Los Angeles, and made it a great paper for that day, and sold it to his printers in October, 1877, and was again appointed special agent of the Postoffice Department for the Pacific coast. This office he held during the year 1878, and in 1879 he accepted the position of chief of the literary bureau of the Southern Pacific Co., which he held for eleven years, residing in San Francisco. In 1890 he went to Chicago and took charge of a Southern California exhibit for the Santa Fe Railroad Co., where he remained for two years, when he was appointed, in 1892, assistant chief of floriculture of the World's Fair at Chicago, after which he returned to Los Angeles and was for four years editor of the Graphic. In 1899 he was appointed a commissioner from California to the Paris Exposition of 1900, and afterward visited the Holy Land, Egypt, Algiers and Morocco as correspondent of the San Francisco Chronicle and Los Angeles Graphic. Maj. Truman is highly spoken of in Appleton's Biography and a list of his best books is given. He wrote "Campaigning in Tennessee" in 1863; "The South After the War" in 1866; "Semi-Tropical California" in 1874; "Occidental Sketches" in 1881; "Monterey" in 1882; "Tourists' Guide to the Summer and Winter Resorts in California" in 1883; "Homes and Happiness in California" and the "Field of Honor" in 1884; "From the Crescent City to the Golden Gate" in 1886; "Pictorial History of the World's Fair" in 1893, and "See How It Sparkles" in 1896. He wrote a five-act play for the Webb Sisters called "Life," and he dramatized "Enoch Arden" for Edwin Adams. He was for a while night editor of the Philadelphia Press and managing editor of the Washington Chronicle. He established the San Francisco Wave and owned and edited it for several years. Our old Providence printer is at present editor of the Graphic in Los Angeles, where he lives under his own vine and fig tree, and is well remembered by many a Providence printer who knew him in the 50's as

"Shaker," which nickname he carried with him to Boston and New York and which remained with him so long as he remained at the case.

HENRY TRUMBULL—Born Stonington, Conn., Nov. 16, 1781. Probably he learned printing in his native town with a kinsman who conducted a printing office there when Mr. Trumbull was of an age to be apprenticed. The first number of the Providence Directory (1824) contained his name. His printing office was located at 26 and 34 High street, now Westminster street. Between 1836 and 1838 he removed to Brooklyn, N. Y., where he died Aug. 14, 1842. He was buried in Stonington.

PETER J. TRUMPLER—Served a regular apprenticeship in the printing office of L. D. Meyers & Bro. of Mansfield, O., publishers of the Mansfield Herald; came to Providence in 1866 and obtained employment on the Journal and Bulletin in the double capacity of pressman and compositor. At that time the first and second editions of the Bulletin were run off on a single cylinder by Mr. Trumpler, while the postscript was printed on a double cylinder, operated by Messrs. Trumpler and John Holiday. Of the employes of the Journal and Bulletin in 1866, Mr. Trumpler recalls as living only William J. Danielson of the Danielson Advertising Agency; Louis P. Clark, manufacturing jeweler; William M. Peckham, Overseer of the Poor, Pawtucket; Henry R. Davis, secretary of the Journal Co., and James Muspratt. Mr. Trumpler afterward accepted the foremanship of the pressroom of the Evening Press and later was assistant foreman of the composing room of that paper, where he remained until 1872, when, in partnership with Charles E. Burchfield, he established a printing office and began the publication of "Yours." Afterward he printed the "Odd Fellows Register," the first and only official organ of the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island, I. O. O. F. The office was located at the corner of Orange and Westminster streets. In 1873 he entered a partnership known as Reynolds, Mackinnon & Trumpler, uniting two printing offices. It was located in the Calender building, Sabin street. Later he retired from the firm and was connected with the Sunday Transcript. From 1880 to 1889 Mr. Trumpler was business manager of the Evening Telegram, and in that position demonstrated remarkable ability. A great portion of the success of the Telegram during that period was due to the efforts of Mr. Trumpler. In 1890, in partnership with David O. Black, the Pawtucket Evening Times was purchased of George O. Willard. A modern newspaper equipment was installed in the Times office and another remarkable success was achieved in Pawtucket. The Times was sold to a Providence syndicate in 1904. In May, 1906, Mr. Trumpler assumed the business management of the Providence News, changed the name to that of the News-Democrat, and caused the paper to espouse the cause of clean government. Mr. Trumpler was the victim of an unfortunate automobile accident in October, 1906, which has compelled him practically to retire from his accustomed activity. He was initiated into Providence Typographical Union, No. 33, Dec. 12, 1868, and when he became an employing printer his name was placed on its honorary roll.

PETER J. TRUMPLER.

FREDERICK J. TULLY—Born Providence Aug. 12, 1876; began as apprentice in the office of the Telegram March, 1892; admitted to the Union April, 1896; at present employed as operator in the composing room of the Journal.

W. H. TUPPER—Born Kankakee, Ill., July 10, 1864; learned printing in that city and Joliet, Ill., beginning in 1876; admitted to Providence Union by card at the October meeting, 1886; in Seattle, Wash., in 1904.

ANDREW TURNBULL — Born Prince Edward Island in 1853; learned printing in Fredericton, N. B., beginning in 1865; worked in Providence in 1880; at present in Washington, D. C.

GEORGE W. TURNER—Born Middletown, N. Y., in 1862; began to learn printing in that town, finishing his apprenticeship on the Providence Journal; was initiated into Providence Union April 8, 1883; now located in New York city.

THOMAS W. TURNER—Born Middletown, N. Y., Aug. 17, 1860; learned print-

ing trade on the Providence Journal, beginning in 1872; admitted to Providence Union by card March 27, 1884; has been an extensive traveller; visited Providence in May, 1904.

WALTER S. TURNEY — Born Providence Nov. 28, 1866; learned printing in the office of J. A. & R. A. Reid, beginning in 1884. At the outbreak of the Spanish war he enlisted in the 1st R. I. Vol. Inf., May 2, 1898; commissioned second lieutenant May 10, 1898, and remained with the regiment until it was mustered out, March 31, 1899. He was initiated into Providence Union March 31, 1901.

DENNIS A. TYRRELL — Born Providence May 18, 1869; learned printing at office of E. A. Johnson & Co., beginning in 1885, where he is at present employed; initiated into No. 33 June 26, 1892.

Initiated Into Providence Typographical Union on Dates Named:

CHARLES R. TEXIDO, Feb. 26, 1893. Admitted to Union Printers' Home from New York city Jan. 13, 1906, then 65 years.
CHARLES THOMPSON, Jan. 11, 1868.
H. L. THOMPSON, Feb. 28, 1886.
R. F. THOMPSON, Sept. 13, 1862.
FREDERICK TIDMARSH (stereotyper), Feb. 26, 1888. Died suddenly in Boston in 1907.
JOSIE M. TILLINGHAST (Miss), Jan. 31, 1886.
JOHN TONER, Feb. 26, 1893.

Admitted by Card on Dates Named:

THOMAS TEED, April 30, 1884. Reported in Nova Scotia.
W. R. TEMPLEMAN, June, 1886. Now employed on Boston American.
O. P. THOMPSON, February, 1886.
J. C. TODMAN, August, 1889.
F. H. TOWNE, Dec. 18, 1892.
WILLIAM J. TRAINOR, March 27, 1884.
H. H. TUCKER, from Harrisburg, Pa., Nov. 13, 1869.
H. W. TURRELL, from Louisville, Ky., Oct. 12, 1867.

Names Found in Directory:

DAVID B. TAYLOR—1844 to 1856 worked at Journal office.
BENJAMIN P. THURBER — 1832; (widow's name in Directory, 1841).
CHRISTOPHER E. THURSTON—1850 worked at Republican Herald office.
STEPHEN H. TILLINGHAST—1860.
MILES B. TOBEY — 1828 worked at Canal Market; 1830 at 12 Market square.

Printers Known to Have Worked Here:

JOHN TANNER—On Telegram in the 80's.
JAMES THOMPSON—At R. I. Printing Co.
JACK TRIPP — Worked on Journal; murdered in New York.

SAMUEL ULMAN — Born Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 1, 1861. He learned the printing trade on the Herold, a German paper published in that city, beginning in 1874. His first work in Providence was on the Telegram, March 26, 1904, and he was admitted to membership in the Union at the meeting next day.

LESTER W. UPHAM—Born Pawtucket June 22, 1858; learned printing in Providence, beginning in 1878; worked here until 1880; senior partner of Chronicle Printing Co., Pawtucket, R. I., in 1907.

CHARLES UREN—Initiated into Providence Union Feb. 26, 1893.

LYMAN UPHAM (Deputy Sheriff)—Learned the printing trade.

ALBERT M. VANCE — Born Providence July 9, 1867; learned printing at Rumford Chemical Works, where he is now employed; has worked at Livermore & Knight's and Snow & Farnham's.

WILLIAM HENRY VINAL—Born Sullivan county, N. Y., Oct. 10, 1856; learned printing in office of Providence Press Co., beginning in March, 1873; worked in Providence until 1898, with J. A. & R. A. Reid nine years and Snow & Farnham four years; initiated into No. 33 April 5, 1888; located at Jamaica Plain, Mass., in 1904.

NATHAN HULL VINCENT — Born Westerly, R. I., Sept. 24, 1866; learned printing on the New York Tribune, beginning in 1888; worked on the Providence Journal as a linotype operator; now employed on the New York Tribune.

JOHN W. VOSE — Died Providence Nov. 12, 1847, in his 37th year. His name appears in the Directory of 1832 as a printer. Feb. 1, 1839, he became a partner with Joseph Knowles in publishing the Journal and continued in the firm until his death.

Initiated Into Providence Union on Dates Named:

HERMAN VAN VECHTER, July 9, 1870.
J. H. VERDINE, July 29, 1888. Died at Howard, R. I., October, 1907.

Admitted by Card on Dates Named:

ED. S. VANCE, October, 1888.
C. H. VANNE, July, 1887.
ISRAEL VARNEY, from Boston May 14, 1859; rejected.
C. C. VANSANT, Sept. 30, 1883.
R. H. VAN ZANDT, March, 1887.
FRANK VIBBERT, Aug. 8, 1863.

Names from Providence Directory:

CHARLES W. VARNEY—1859.
C. H. VESINA—1854 worked at 15 Market square.
WILLIAM S. VINTON—1859 to 1863.

N. C. WADDILL — Born Lynchburg, Va., March 28, 1848; learned printing in

that city, beginning in 1860; worked in Providence a short while in 1883; located in South McAlester, Okla., in 1904.

CHARLES V. WAGNER—Born Columbus, O., Oct. 20, 1862; learned printing in that city, beginning in February, 1879; admitted to Providence Union July, 1886. "Carried the memory of that prohibition summer with me ever since; carried my Providence card to Helena, Mont., before it was deposited." Located in Cincinnati, on the Commercial-Tribune, in 1904.

MEYRICK WAITES—Although a member of Providence Typographical Union for only 15 months, during that period he took a most active part, not only in craft affairs, but in all matters pertaining to organized labor in general. Mr. Waites deposited a New York card here in July, 1883. His marked intelligence and ability was soon recognized, and at the annual election in December of the same year he was elected to the office of President. His aggressiveness in the labor movement soon became evident, for at the January, 1884, meeting he moved for the appointment of a committee to establish a Central Labor Union. To Mr. Waites, therefore, belongs the credit of instituting the R. I. Central Labor Union, now known as the Central Trades and Labor Union, for, as a result of his motion and the intelligent efforts he put forth, such a body was organized. He was also instrumental in securing the presence here of the late Gen. B. F. Butler and other prominent men to address the first organized labor rally, which was held at Rocky Point in 1884. His term of office was both an exciting and progressive one. He resigned his office of President in September, 1884, and went to Boston, where he was widely known and esteemed. There he continued to take an active interest in Typographical Union affairs and was elected by No. 13 chairman of the Boston delegation to the Buffalo convention. He worked on the Record in Boston until his death in that city, June 15, 1894. Mr. Waites was a native of Gloucestershire, England. Before coming to Providence Mr. Waites was prominently connected with the unionizing of the New York World.

BURT W. WALKER — Born Clinton, Mass., March 15, 1856; learned printing in office of Southbridge Journal, beginning in 1870; worked in Providence on the Evening Press at the time of the big fire in that office, when part of the rear wall fell in; on Telegram when published by Corbett & Eddy; on Journal while Merrill was foreman; on the New York American and Journal in 1904.

HUGH WALLACE — Came to Providence from England in the latter end of 1886; worked on Journal until April 27, 1887, when he returned to England. He died in Liverpool.

JOHN WALSH — Born county Limerick, Ireland, in 1841; learned printing with A. Crawford Greene, Providence, beginning in 1859; initiated into Providence Union July 9, 1864; worked on Morning Star and Weekly Visitor.

JOHN P. WALSH — Born Worcester, Mass., June 28, 1865; learned printing in that city, beginning in 1882; admitted to Providence Union by card at the April meeting, 1886; located in New York city in 1904.

THOMAS E. WALSH—Died Providence at the R. I. Hospital June 1, 1906, aged 29 years. He learned printing on the Evening Bulletin, beginning Nov. 21, 1893, but left the business about two years after becoming a journeyman.

WALTER FRANCIS WALSH — Born Dublin, Ireland, May 8, 1866; learned printing in Fall River, Mass.; admitted to Providence Union by card at the March meeting, 1886; worked in this city on the Star, Telegram and Dispatch; was in the strike on the latter paper in 1889; has been located in New Haven since that year; has been President of the Union there and served on the executive committee and as delegate to State Federation of Labor in 1900. In politics Mr. Walsh has been member of the Common Council of New Haven three times and director of the Public Library two years.

CHARLES SETTLE WARD — Born Warrenton, Va., Sept. 28, 1866; learned printing at Harrisonburg, Va.; worked in Providence in 1887 and also in 1889; admitted to No. 33 by card April, 1887; employed on the Boston Post in 1904.

FAUCETTE E. WARD—Born Amherst, N. S., Aug. 12, 1865, and learned printing in that town, beginning in 1881; initiated into Providence Union Jan. 31, 1886, but worked here only a short time; was employed on the Pawtucket Times when it started, and was a charter member of Pawtucket Union; employed on the Boston Globe in 1907.

GUY B. WARD—Died New York city. He was a native of Ohio; admitted to Providence Union by card July 30, 1884; worked on the Telegram and Morning Star.

JAMES A. WARD—Was a member of Providence Union before 1865; was foreman of the Daily Post in 1863; served in the Civil war from June 8, 1861, to March 3, 1862; 1st Sergt., Co. E., 2d R. I. Inf.

EDWARD G. WARNER—Born Bristol, R. I., May 6, 1876; learned trade with Taylor Card and Printing Co., Providence, beginning in 1894; admitted to Union by card Oct. 5, 1903; now employed on Tribune.

WILLIAM WARNER—Born Providence Jan. 24, 1865; learned printing in Tele-

gram office; transferred to active list in Providence Union Sept. 1, 1888; worked in Providence until 1894, mostly as a linotype operator on the Journal; from 1894 to 1906 employed on the Boston Herald.

HARRY L. WARREN — Born Jamestown, N. Y., Nov. 23, 1866; learned printing at Fredonia, N. Y., beginning in 1890; initiated into Buffalo Union in 1885; worked in Providence in 1890; located on the New York American and Journal in 1904.

JOHN WATERMAN (Captain) — Died Providence Feb. 7, 1777, in the 49th year of his age. He was originally a sailor, but left the sea and built a paper mill on the Woonasquatucket river, near Providence, after the Gazette office was established. In 1769 he purchased a press and types and opened the second printing office in this town, near his paper mill. The Gazette said of him: "He sustained through life the best of characters, viz., that of an honest man, . . . and his great ingenuity and mechanical abilities render his death a real loss to the public."

JOSEPH BROWN WATERMAN (printer), son of Asuel Waterman—Died in Johnston, R. I., Friday, Sept. 10, 1824, in the 22d year of his age.—Rhode Island American, Jan. 27, 1824.

WILLIAM J. WATERS—Born Nov. 25, 1888, in Providence; learned printing on Howard Times, beginning in 1902; joined effort for eight-hour day in 1906; he had been placed in a book and job office in this city by the institution officials, but left and joined Providence Union; now located in Massachusetts.

GEORGE W. WATKINS—Born Portsmouth, N. H., Nov. 29, 1842; learned printing in that city, beginning in 1859; admitted to Providence Union by card Sept. 9, 1865; worked in this city about one year. "Thought Providence a nice town. Was never tired (being a hayseed) of counting the banks. One of the first questions I asked was: 'For God's sake, how many banks are there in this town?'" Mr. Watkins is a proofreader on the New York Times. Has been employed there about 40 years.

FRANK L. WATSON—Born Biddeford, Me., May 12, 1859; learned printing in that city, beginning in 1877; admitted to Providence Union by card at the April meeting, 1886; also at the May meeting, 1889; worked at Johnson's, on the Directory, and on the Telegram; now proofreader on New York Tribune.

J. M. WATSON — Born Philadelphia, Pa., June 30, 1861; learned printing in that city; worked in Providence, R. I., during Easter week, 1888; now located in Baltimore, Md.

EDWARD G. WEAVER—Born Washington, D. C., June 22, 1860; learned stereotyping in that city, beginning in 1882; worked in Washington on the Star, Post, National Republican and Congressional Record; came to Providence in 1890, and has worked on the Journal since; initiated into No. 33 Aug. 31, 1890.

SAMUEL J. WEAVER — Born Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Aug. 23, 1873; learned printing on the Evening Enterprise of that city, beginning in 1886; worked in Providence on the News in 1897; foreman in Millerton, N. Y., in 1905.

CLEMENT WEBSTER—Born Kennebunk, Me., in 1817. At the age of 16 he entered the office of the Saco Democrat as an apprentice. Before the expiration of his apprenticeship he came to this State. Here he commenced his career in connection with Mr. Beers of Pawtucket in publishing the "Lily of the Valley." He returned to Maine in the course of two years, and shortly after commenced the publication of the York County Herald in Saco, in connection with his brother, Dr. Stephen Webster. In a few years he returned to this State. Upon the establishment of the Daily Post in 1850, Mr. Webster occupied the position of editor. In 1853, '54 and '55 he was editor of the Temperance Advocate. In 1856 he returned to the Post, occupying the editorial chair until a few months before his death, which occurred Oct. 16, 1864. The Post said at the time of his death: "None will be more ready to concede his strength of mind, force of language and fullness of resource than those with whom he came in conflict in the political struggles of State. Trenchant in style, direct in argument, few men chose to expose themselves unnecessarily to the power of his ridicule or sarcasm. The strife of parties and the ascerbities of politics never soured his temper, or rendered vindictive his disposition."

GEORGE ELDRIDGE WEBSTER (son of Clement Webster)—Died East Providence Feb. 24, 1904. He was born in Lowell, Mass., July 16, 1843. Mr. Webster learned printing in the office of the Providence Post; initiated into No. 33 July 9, 1864; private secretary to Senator William Sprague; clerk of Senate committee on manufactures; 1865 to 1871 in the Pension Office in Washington; graduated from Columbia Law College and admitted to the bar of the District of Columbia; 1871 to 1875 engaged in newspaper work in Providence; 1875 elected clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Providence county, afterward, upon reorganization, the Common Pleas Division of the Supreme Court, which position he held continuously up to the time of his death. As a citizen of East Providence Mr. Webster represented that town on the commissions which introduced water service, built the town hall

and constructed the Washington bridge. He was a prominent Mason and Odd Fellow, member of East Providence Business Men's Association, of the R. I. Bar Association and of the University Club of Providence.

JAMES WEBSTER — Born London, England, March 15, 1852; he learned printing in the office of Judd & Glass, of London, book, newspaper and job business; came to Quebec, Canada, in 1871, and thence to New York city, where he first worked at his trade in this country; he has since worked in many parts of the United States; his card was received in Providence Union Dec. 18, 1904; he died in New York city Dec. 6, 1905, of cerebral hemorrhage.

STEPHEN RANDALL WEEDEN — Born Providence Sept. 22, 1809. At the age of 16 he entered the establishment of Smith & Parmenter, publishers of the Cadet, where he learned the trade of a printer, following the business for some years. In 1835 he engaged in bookselling. July 2, 1838, he was elected librarian of the Providence Athenæum, resigning the position in 1845 on account of ill health. The following year he became associated with his uncle, Stephen Randall, in the manufacture of braided wicking. He was also a partner in the bookselling firm of Weeden & Peck until 1850. In 1874 he assumed the entire management of the wicking business, the firm's name being S. R. Weeden & Son.

ADDINGTON D. WELCH—Born Fredericton, N. B., Dec. 13, 1837; died Zanesville, O., 1881; learned printing trade and was member of Boston Union; its financial secretary in 1865, and also held the office of treasurer; lived in Providence from 1873 to 1876; member of the printing firm of Hammet, Angell & Co., and in partnership with his brother, W. B. Welch, printed "Town and Country;" admitted to Providence Union by card in December, 1873; also member of Marine Corps of Artillery, holding the rank of Major. He devoted much time to lecturing.

WILLIAM B. WELCH—Born Fredericton, N. B., Feb. 3, 1841; learned printing in Fredericton, beginning Feb. 3, 1857; worked in Providence in 1875-'76 and published "Town and Country" in partnership with his brother, Addington D. Welch; initiated into Boston Union August, 1862, and has been a member of No. 13 ever since; its President in 1870 and 1871; I. T. U. delegate to the Milwaukee convention in 1900; now employed on Globe.

JOHN WELCH — Was found dead in Attleboro, Mass., July 14, 1806, near the turnpike road, northward of Israel Hatch's tavern. Papers found on his person showed that he was probably a printer. A coroner's jury of inquest "was held on the body, whose verdict, from evidences produced and examination, was, that he died in consequence of fatigue, ill health, want of sleep, and falling asleep on the ground." The body was decently interred. He had for a short time worked in the Providence Gazette office, was said to have a wife in Newport and respectable connections in Boston.

SILAS E. WELLER—Died Providence, of consumption, April 21, 1903. He was a native of Maryland; learned printing in Waynesboro, Pa.; initiated into Providence Union June 24, 1900; worked at Remington Printing Co. and on the Evening Bulletin.

GEORGE JOSEPH WEST—Born Providence in 1852; died at Aughnacloy, Ireland, July 21, 1896, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health. He learned printing at the office of Marcus B. Young and worked at the trade when possible while pursuing his studies at Suffield (Conn.) Institute and Brown University, from which he graduated in 1876. Two years later he finished at Boston University Law School, and was admitted to the Rhode Island bar, of which he was one of the leading representatives at the time of his death. He was a member of the Legislature in 1885-'86, when he procured a State charter for Providence Typographical Union and was elected an honorary member of that body. He had been initiated into Providence Union Dec. 10, 1870. Mr. West represented the Tenth Ward in the Common Council, 1895-'96, and was an influential member of the school committee for many years.

JOHN HARRY WEST—Born Norwich, Conn., Feb. 7, 1851. He first "touched" type in the office of the Norwich Daily Advertiser in April, 1868, finishing his apprenticeship in New Haven, Conn. He was admitted to Providence Union by card December, 1873. For several years previous to his death, which occurred Nov. 13, 1906, at Braintree, Mass., he was employed on the Brockton Times.

EDWARD V. WESTCOTT—Died Newport Jan. 17, 1904, of heart disease, at the age of 64. He learned printing in the Journal job office about the year 1857; went into the Civil war as a private and was promoted to Second Lieutenant. After the war he went into the hotel business and was proprietor at different times of the Perry House and Hotel Aquidneck in Newport, and the Mt. Vernon, the largest hotel in Baltimore. He was best known as steward of the steamer Priscilla and other boats of the Fall River Line. He was a member of the Lawrence Club of Newport.

FRANCIS J. WHALEN—Born Providence Sept. 20, 1885; learned printing on News, beginning in 1903; initiated into Providence Union April 29, 1906.

JOHN H. WHALEN—Born Providence Dec. 11, 1869; learned printing in office of E. A. Johnson & Co., beginning in 1886; has worked in various towns in Rhode Island and on the News and Telegram of this city.

WILLIAM WHEATLY—Born Ratcliffe Bridge, near Bury, Lancashire, Eng., Feb. 21, 1859; learned printing at Glossop, Derbyshire; came to Providence in 1888, first working at Reid's; was initiated into Providence Union Dec. 30, 1888; has worked in various offices since and in Boston and Norwood, Mass. His home is at Lonsdale, R. I.

W. W. WHEELAND — Born Liberty, Tioga county, Pa.; learned the trade at Wellsboro, Pa.; came to Providence in 1897 and has been employed on the Telegram and Tribune since; initiated into Providence Union Feb. 24, 1901.

BENNETT WHEELER — Died Providence April 13, 1806, in the 52d year of his age. He was a native of Halifax, N. S., where he learned the printing trade. He came to Providence Sept. 20, 1776, and worked first in the book and job office of J. Douglass McDougall. In a few months he went to the Gazette office, continuing there until December, 1778, when he joined with Solomon Southwick, and in March, 1779, the firm of Southwick & Wheeler issued the first number of the "American Journal and General Advertiser," the second newspaper printed in Providence. Mr. Southwick retired from the partnership in December, 1779, and the paper was continued by Mr. Wheeler alone until Aug. 29, 1781. From Jan. 31, 1781, it had been a semi-weekly. After the suspension of the Journal he continued in the job business. On the 1st of January, 1784, Mr. Wheeler began the publication of the United States Chronicle, the third Providence newspaper. He continued the Chronicle until Dec. 29, 1803, when he turned over the paper and business to his oldest son, John Wheeler. Mr. Wheeler advertised in the Gazette of Nov. 17, 1804, that he had established a large general store "on the Hill, next door east of Jabez Olney," at the sign of the Silver Bee-Hive. April 13, 1805, he removed his store to the house of Mr. Daniel Teft, nearly opposite the town pump, in Broad street. During the Revolutionary war Mr. Wheeler was successively appointed to the different grades of rank in the militia; and in 1791 he was Brigade Major for the county of Providence and Inspector General of the Militia of the State.

BENNETT H. WHEELER (son of Bennett Wheeler)—Born Providence Aug. 18, 1788; died there May 17, 1863. He began to learn printing in 1799 in his father's office in Providence; in 1804 he worked in Manning & Loring's office in Boston, Mass., and in May, 1806, in Portland, Me., as a journeyman. In January, 1807, upon the death of William Olney, publisher of the Providence Phenix, the office was leased to Mr. Wheeler and Josiah Jones, and in 1809 they bought the establishment. Mr. Wheeler was connected with the paper for 16 years, as editor, and during that time "the paper was a terror to the Federalists of Rhode Island." In 1824 he was appointed Postmaster, retaining the office until 1831, when he was removed by President Jackson. From that time until his death Mr. Wheeler took little interest in public affairs.

HOWARD H. WHEELER—Born Providence May 14, 1885; learned printing at E. A. Johnson's, beginning in 1902; participated in effort for eight-hour day in 1906; now located in Providence.

JEWEL R. WHEELER (Miss) — Learned printing at Fredericton, N. B.; initiated into Providence Union Oct. 31, 1897.

JOHN WHEELER (son of Bennett Wheeler)—Born Providence in 1781. He learned printing in the office of the United States Chronicle, and from Dec. 29, 1803, until May 17, 1804, when it suspended, that paper was published by him; after the death of his father he administered the estate; he died in Charleston, S. C., in August, 1807.

GEORGE WHELDON—Died Providence Oct. 7, 1890, aged 61 years. He was a charter member of Providence Union in 1857; national delegate in 1859; President in 1864; treasurer in 1857-'58; always an aggressive member; worked at the business also in Boston.

ETHAN WHIPPLE—Died Providence April 6, 1865. His name appears in the directories of this city as a printer, beginning with 1855, when he was employed by A. Crawford Greene.

AMOS L. WHITE—Born Sanquoit, N. Y., Dec. 21, 1851; learned printing at Waterville, N. Y.; admitted to Providence Union by card July 13, 1872, and worked in this city on the Journal and Herald. He is a brother of Arthur F. White. Located in New York in 1904.

ARTHUR F. WHITE ("Spec")—Born Waterville, N. Y., July 18, 1847; learned printing in that town, beginning in 1863; worked in Providence on the Herald, Star and Journal; admitted to Providence Union by card May 28, 1884; has travelled extensively, visiting Providence May 13, 1904.

HENRY T. WHITE — Born Stamford, Conn., in 1855; learned printing in New York city. Mr. White was working in Providence in 1883 when the movement that resulted in the reorganization of No. 33 was in progress and contributed very much to its success. His card was third on the list at the meeting of April 8; in 1907 he was a proofreader on the New York Herald.

ISAAC H. WHITING — Born Norwich, Conn., April 26, 1823; served an apprenticeship to the printing business there with Marcus B. Young; came to Providence in 1840, "just after the great ox-roasting on Smith's Hill," working first on the New Age, a Dorrite sheet, and later on the Express. Afterward Mr. Whiting was foreman of the Woonsocket Patriot, and for 13 years, until 1861, was foreman of the General Advertiser, when he retired to his father-in-law's farm in North Kingstown. He remained on the farm but one year, when he again came to this city, working on the Evening Press as compositor and foreman. In a few years he returned to the farm, staying there until 1876, when Mr. S. S. Foss of Woonsocket started the Daily Patriot and employed Mr. Whiting as foreman. "His fingers had been itching for the little types." In a few months he left the Patriot and ended his career as a printer on the Providence Journal, retiring to the farm when his health began to give way. He died at his residence on Quidnesset Neck, between East Greenwich and Wickford, Sept. 9, 1888, it is supposed by suicide. At the funeral, which was from the old Dyer homestead at Davisville, Messrs. Fred B. Amsden and James Allen, the aeronaut, represented the craft as bearers. His body was conveyed to the family lot in a farm wagon, accompanied by a large number of friends and neighbors. In 1846 Mr. Whiting married Lydia A. Dyer, eldest daughter of Samuel D. Dyer of North Kingstown. Mr. Whiting's name stands at the head of the list of initiations into Providence Union, April 18, 1857.

WALTER R. WHITTEMORE—Born in Lynn, Mass., Oct. 22, 1880; learned the printing trade in the office of the Evening Telegram; he was initiated into Providence Typographical Union Feb. 24, 1901.

JOHN N. WHITTEM—Learned printing in Portsmouth, N. H.; admitted to Providence Union by card April 25, 1897; I. T. U. delegate from Boston to Chicago convention in 1893; located in Boston in 1907.

DAVID A. WILBUR—Born Little Compton, R. I., Jan. 5, 1838; learned the printing trade in Fall River, Mass.; came to Providence in 1879, and has worked in this city since; initiated into Providence Union April 29, 1900.

HERMAN J. WILBUR—Born Quidnick, R. I., Oct. 22, 1866; learned printing in Gazette and Chronicle office, Pawtucket, R. I., beginning Oct. 1, 1882; initiated into Providence Union Oct. 28, 1900; worked in this city since 1892; foreman for J. C. Hall Co. from March 21, 1889, to Aug. 1, 1900; foreman Loose Leaf Co. in 1907.

CHARLES P. WILLARD—Born Springfield, Mass., April 19, 1847; died Providence June 2, 1907; began to learn printing in New Haven and in his youth travelled extensively in the Eastern States; he deposited card with No. 33 on June 8, 1872, and worked almost steadily from that time until 1890 on the Journal; after the linotypes had displaced hand composition on that paper he was employed for a time on the Telegram; in 1897 he went to the Pawtucket Times, where he worked the last ten years of his life. He was one of the swiftest of the hand typesetters, easily setting 2000 ems per hour.

GEORGE O. WILLARD — Died Providence Dec. 2, 1903; learned printing in office of Gazette and Chronicle, Pawtucket; June, 1860, he started the Pawtucket Observer; under Sidney Dean's management of the Evening Press, Mr. Willard was city editor; April 30, 1885, in company with George Cooley, he started the Pawtucket Evening Times, and continued control of it until Jan. 31, 1890; he was initiated into Providence Union May 4, 1857, and placed on the honorary list Oct. 15, 1864. Mr. Willard wrote a "History of the Providence Stage, 1762-1891," published in 1891.

EDWARD A. WILLCOX—His name appears in the Directory of 1850 as a printer and for several years in the 50's he worked for A. Crawford Greene. He was a charter member of Providence Typographical Union; Vice President in 1862, President in 1862, '64 and '68, delegate in 1868. He died July 27, 1876. The following, printed in the Journal of Aug. 2, 1876, was written by George W. Danielson when he heard of the death of his friend: "Ned.—A score of years ago Ned was a young man of abundant promise. Possessing a good mind, sound health, genial disposition and industrious habits, he entered upon the arena of life with courage and hope. He was an intelligent, well-trained workman, and might easily have been a master among his fellows. For some years all went well with Ned. But there was an element of ruin at work. His companionable qualities were leading him astray. The occasional social glass was creating and stimulating an appetite that was to drag him down. By-and-by Ned became indifferent to his work. Employers could not rely upon him, and employment was fitful and uncertain. But the appetite was craving, steady, undying—consuming health and making a wreck of manhood. After a pitiful struggle for existence upon the charity of sympathizing fellow craftsmen came the almshouse and the shelter of a pauper's grave. And so it was told the other day in the places that once knew him, that Ned was dead. Poor Ned! If only the warning of your sad career shall turn back some not yet hopelessly drawn into the maelstrom of ruin, you will not have died—as you lived—in vain."

CHARLES G. WILKINS—Born Glenhead, Scotland, March 28, 1846; learned printing in Dundee, Scotland, beginning in

1859; admitted to Providence Union by card at the December meeting, 1887; prominent in labor organization; ex-Master Workman Knights of Labor; ex-President American Federation of Labor of Massachusetts; ex-organizer I. T. U.; ex-organizer N. E. Allied Trades; 5th Vice President N. E. A. T.; worked on Journal and Telegram in Providence; employed as proofreader at Boston City Printing Office in 1907.

BENONI WILLIAMS — Died Boston, Mass., Nov. 2, 1817, aged 72 years. He started "The Impartial Observer" in Providence Jan. 10, 1801, and continued its publication until March 6, 1802. It was the first Republican (Jeffersonian Democratic) paper printed in this city.

CHARLES W. WILLIAMS—Born North Providence, Dec. 3, 1878; died Pawtucket April 20, 1906; learned printing with J. A. & R. A. Reid and on the News, beginning in 1896; initiated into Providence Union March 25, 1899; assistant foreman of the News at time of death; brother of Irving Williams.

DAVID E. WILLIAMS — Born 1878; died Salem, N. J., Dec. 9, 1906; learned printing in Standard office, Salem, N. J.; initiated into Providence Union March 25, 1899; held card No. 4872 in New York Union at death.

DAVID H. WILLIAMS — Born Providence; learned printing in office of J. A. & R. A. Reid; initiated into Providence Union April 29, 1894; worked here since 1888.

FERDINAND A. WILLIAMS — Born Providence Jan. 21, 1866; learned printing at What Cheer Printing Co. and worked at the business for several of the leading firms until 1894, when he engaged in the wholesale liquor business; selling out in 1900, he returned to the printing business, and is at present (1907) employed on the Boston Globe; he was initiated into Providence Union Oct. 29, 1887.

GEORGE C. WILLIAMS—Born Providence in 1875; learned printing on the News, beginning in 1891; worked in this city at Snow & Farnham's and other book and job offices until 1898, except a year or so on the Pawtuxet Valley Gleaner; since October, 1898, in the Government Printing Office at Washington, D. C.

IRVING WILLIAMS — Born in 1881; learned printing with Williams & Fricker, Providence, R. I., beginning in 1898; worked in New Orleans, La., and Petersburg, Ill.; applied for admission to Union No. 124, Bloomington, Ill., May, 1903; was working in Wakefield and Wickford, R. I., in 1905; brother of Charles W. Williams.

JAMES WILLIAMS—Died Providence June 28, 1889, aged 56 years, 3 months and 7 days. He had been employed in the Journal composing room for a number of years; was initiated into Providence Union April 29, 1888. He was a brother of A. M. Williams, editor of the Journal from 1883 to 1891. The Union records show that the death benefit due the estate of James Williams was generously presented to the Union by his brother, A. M. Williams.

SAMUEL J. WILLIAMS—Printed the Providence Phœnix for T. A. Foster & Co. in 1802; member of firm of Heaton & Williams in 1804.

GEORGE W. WILSON — Born New York city Feb. 28, 1844; learned printing in Jacob's newspaper, book and job office in that city, beginning in 1860; initiated into Providence Union April 8, 1883; worked on the Star and Telegram, 1881 to 1890; employed on Boston Traveler 1905.

JOHN H. WILSON — Born St. Louis, Mo.; worked in Meriden, Conn., in 1868; admitted to Providence Union by card Aug. 13, 1870; worked on the Journal; died in this city or in Boston, Mass.

JOHN HOWELL WILSON—His name appears in the Directory in 1844-'47 as a printer. In 1846 he was a partner with J. M. Church in the publication of the Daily Gazette, having charge of the mechanical departments.

SAMUEL S. WILSON — Died Providence Oct. 28, 1904, aged 91 years, 10 months and 1 day. He had held the distinction of "oldest printer in Rhode Island" since Dec. 8, 1886, succeeding Robert M. Pearse. Mr. Wilson was born in Newport, R. I., although his parents were residents of Providence. He began to

SAMUEL S. WILSON.

learn printing in the Journal office in 1827 at the age of 13 and served a seven years' apprenticeship. In 1834 he started the first penny newspaper published in New England, the Penny Post. For a time he did all the work on this paper, including delivery to the subscribers. The circulation reached 2000. He sold the business to Cyril Carpenter in 1835 and removed to New Bedford, working there on the Gazette, Mercury and Register. In 1842 he returned to Providence and became pressman on the Journal. In 1856, when the first Hoe cylinder was installed in the Journal pressroom, Mr. Wilson went to the Post. In 1863 he came back to the Journal, remaining with that paper until 1872, when he retired permanently. He was a vigorous man until within a few days of his death, took a keen interest in events and made regular visits to the Journal office. His birthdays were noted in the columns of that paper.

WILLIAM H. WILSON—Learned printing with John Carter in the Gazette office previous to 1814. He was a partner with H. H. Brown in the purchase of the Gazette office from Carter in February, 1814, and continued that partnership until June, 1816, when the business was purchased by Brown.

A. H. WILTZ — Born Princeton, Ill., Jan. 13, 1851; began to learn printing in 1862 at Peoria, Ill.; worked in New York city in 1872; wintered in Meriden, Conn., in 1872-'73; admitted to Providence Union May 10, 1873, and worked here on the Journal until December; located at 1274 West Van Buren street, Chicago, in 1905.

JOHN O. WINTERMUTE—Died New York city May 18, 1880. He was admitted to Providence Union by card Oct. 12, 1874, and worked on the Journal.

ALVAH WITHEE — Born in Maine; served in the Civil war in the 5th Maine Regiment and was severely wounded in the leg at the battle of South Mountain; admitted to Providence Union by card April 22, 1883; worked for many years on the Journal as compositor and copyholder; also worked in Boston.

CHARLES A. WITTING — Born Chicago, Ill., Oct. 31, 1866; learned printing in office of Witting & Sons, Chicago, beginning in 1882; worked in Providence at Remington's and in Central Falls at E. L. Freeman's; initiated into Providence Union Jan. 25, 1903; located in Worcester, Mass., in 1905.

HERMAN J. WOLFERS—Was drowned at Dunkirk, N. Y.; he worked in Providence on the Journal in 1874.

WILLIAM M. WOOD—Was admitted to Providence Union by card in 1877; he worked on the Journal for several years; lived in Syracuse in 1906.

ALBERT WALLACE WOODCOCK — Born England Feb. 2, 1869; learned printing in Manchester, England; has worked in Providence since 1892; initiated into Providence Union January, 1899; manager of the printing firm of Wm. R. Brown in 1907.

JAMES WRIGLEY—Born Oldham, England, Feb. 17, 1863; learned printing in that city, beginning in 1876; admitted to Providence Union by card in February, 1886, and again in 1903; employed on the New York Herald in 1907.

DAVID P. WYMAN (Pete)—Born New York city, where he also learned the printing trade; worked in Providence on the Journal 1884 to 1886; admitted to No. 33 by card Aug. 27, 1884; located in Boston on the Herald in 1907.

Initiated Into Providence Typographical Union on Dates Named:

WILLIAM J. WALSH, Jan. 29, 1893.
FRANK C. WANDELL, Feb. 26, 1893.
FRANK J. WEBER, Dec. 18, 1892.
EDWIN H. WHITE, Oct. 10, 1868.
H. W. WHITE, Feb. 27, 1887.
LEWIS WHITE, July 13, 1872.
HARRY WICKHAM, July 27, 1890.
DANIEL G. WIGHTMAN, April 28, 1901. In sawmill business at Southbridge, Mass.
PERCY A. WILBUR, Feb. 28, 1892.
HENRY L. WILLIAMS, July 31, 1892.
WILLIAM J. WATSON, June 26, 1892.
GEORGE E. WRIGHT, Dec. 10, 1870.
A. E. WRIGGLESWORTH, Dec. 28, 1890.
ARTHUR C. WYER, May 17, 1888.

Admitted by Card on Dates Named:

THOMAS WADE, Jan. 30, 1884.
JOHN F. WALKER, from New York, April 10, 1869.
CHRISTOPHER C. WALL, November, 1888.
FRED. A. WARD, August, 1886.
JAMES WARD, from Boston, May 11, 1872.
J. F. WARD, March, 1888.
E. A. WARREN, March 11, 1871.
MARION L. WARREN (Miss), from Waltham, Mass., April 30, 1905.
D. J. WATERS, September, 1887.
ROBERT O. WATERS, May 29, 1898.
H. G. WEIR, Jan. 29, 1893.
GEORGE H. WESTFIELD, April 8, 1883. Reported dead.
G. T. WETMORE, January, 1886. Reported died in Newark, N. J.
O. P. WHARTON, March, 1888.
SAMUEL WHEELER, Aug. 29, 1897.
B. J. WHITE, Jan. 27, 1901.
JOHN F. WHITE, from Washington, D. C., Aug. 8, 1868.
M. B. WHITEHEAD, Nov. 30, 1885. Reported dead.
C. H. WILDER, February, 1888.
F. A. WILLIAMS, Oct. 14, 1871.
H. O. WILLIAMS, Aug. 13, 1870; Aug. 8, 1874.

A. F. WILSON, February, 1886.
DANIEL WILSON, 1885.
FREDERICK E. WILSON, Feb. 8, 1873.
ISAAC F. WILSON, December, 1884.
J. H. WISE, April 28, 1901.
CHARLES H. WITHERUP, from Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 14, 1867.
E. J. WOOD, Sept. 30, 1883.
H. C. WOODNUT, October, 1886.

Names from Providence Directory:

GEORGE W. WARREN—1836-'38; latter year worked over 15 Market square.
WILLIAM A. WELLES—1824; worked at Gazette Office.
GEORGE WHEATON—1830; member firm of Stearns & Wheaton.
GEORGE WILBUR—1857.
DANIEL H. WILLIAMS—1850 at 25 Westminster street; 1863 at Journal office.
GEORGE WISE—1830; worked at Patriot office.

Printers Known to Have Worked Here:

JOHN WHALEN—Learned on Evening Bulletin; died in 1874.
PATRICK WHALEN—Learned on Evening Bulletin; died in 1870. George W. Danielson administered his estate.
DANIEL H. WHITE—Worked for R. I. Printing Co.; now 655 on "Big Six" list.
JAMES WHITLY—Worked on Journal in 1884.
DWIGHT STANLEY WHITTEMORE, M. D.—Born in 1864; worked at Reid's and for R. I. Printing Co.; in 1905 located in Brockton, Mass.
JOHN L. WILLIAMS—No. 4940 in 1905 on list of "Big Six."
JAMES WILLIAMSON—Noted "tourist;" visited Providence as early as 1868.
JOHN A. WINSLOW (Chick)—Last heard of in Greenfield, Mass.
EDWARD W. WOODLEY—Worked at R. I. Printing Co.; later conducted a printing supply house in Boston.

JAMES B. YERRINGTON—Born Dec. 4, 1800; died Oct. 17, 1866. He learned printing in the office of Hugh H. Brown; in company with William Goodell he established the Philanthropist and Investigator, published in Boston and Providence; later, at Amherst, Mass., he edited and published the Amherst Gazette; he was for a time foreman of the Boston Daily Advocate; in 1845 and until it died he was printer of the Liberator, for Garrison and Phillips.

GEORGE C. S. YOUNG—Died Providence Dec. 18, 1873, aged 52 years. The Directory of 1844 gives his occupation as printer.

MARCUS B. YOUNG—Died Providence Nov. 8, 1883, aged 73 years. He came to this city from Norwich, Conn., where he had conducted a printing office. In 1844 he was a compositor on the Journal. Probably he moved his office from Norwich to this city and eventually devoted his entire attention to it. In 1870 he sold to A. S. Reynolds, and retired from the business.

EDGAR YATES—Born Biddeford, Me., March 1, 1856; learned printing in Portland, Me.; initiated into Providence Union June 25, 1884, and in 1882, '83 and '84 was of the Journal composing room force. In the fall of 1884 he went to work on the Boston Advertiser, and after two years at the case became night city editor. Subsequently he was on the Boston Globe as New England editor and as exchange editor. From 1894 to 1900 he was managing editor of the Biddeford (Me.) Daily Journal, in the latter year returning to Boston. He is Past Chancellor of Horace Geeley lodge, Knights of Pythias,

EDGAR YATES.

and has been Grand Representative. He is interested in Colonial history, and has written a genealogy of the Yates family and a history of the early Morgans of Essex county. He has done more or less newspaper and magazine work. In 1906 Bowdoin College conferred on him the honorary degree of B. A.; now of the Boston Post.

Initiated Into Providence Typographical Union on Dates Named:

A. R. YOUNG, Aug. 8, 1857. His name is on the original charter granted by the National Union.
F. E. YOUNG, Dec. 11, 1869.

Admitted by Card on Date Named:

JOHN YOUNGJOHN, June 8, 1872.

JAMES F. ZIMMERMAN—Born Kentucky in 1862; learned printing in Danville, Ky., on the Advocate; applied for membership in Woonsocket Union March, 1901; admitted to Providence Union by card May 29, 1904; worked for several years on Telegram.

Received Too Late for Classification:

EDWARD A. BLACKBURN — Born Providence Jan. 21, 1887; learned printing in Visitor office, beginning in 1902; now employed there.

HENRY W. CHRISTIAN—Born Newton, Mass.; died Providence Sept. 10, 1885, aged 45 years; he began to learn printing in Newton; in the Civil war he served in Co. B, 43d Mass. Vols.; after the war he took up printing again, working on the Fall River News, and later on the Providence Journal, where he was employed at time of death.

THOMAS P. CURTIN — Born North Chelmsford, Mass., March 6, 1870; learned printing on the Cambridge (Mass.) Chronicle; worked in Providence in 1894; also in Woonsocket on the Evening Call; I. T. U. delegate from Boston to the conventions of Birmingham (1903) and Colorado Springs (1906); secretary of Boston Union in 1907.

WARREN L. HOPKINS — Born Wickford, R. I.; began work in Providence for Livermore & Knight in 1882; promoted to foremanship in 1888; in business at Bentley Harbor, Mich., 1892-94; returned to Providence and resumed charge at Livermore & Knight's in 1894; now general superintendent of that establishment.

J. ELLERY HUDSON—Born Sept. 23, 1850; learned printing in Phenix, R. I., with E. G. Lanphear, beginning in 1869; worked in Providence at the What Cheer office 1873-'76; on the Pawtuxet Valley Gleaner 1876-1899 as foreman and business manager; now State Factory Inspector.

JOHN A. LaPORTE—Born Waterville, Vt., Sept. 11, 1864; educated at Lamoille Central Academy, Hyde Park, Vt., and University of Vermont; began to learn printing in 1878 in Lamoille News office, Hyde Park, Vt., and worked in that office about seven years; foreman Vermont Union at Lyndon, Vt., in 1890, and in 1893 became its publisher; also owned The Temperance Herald and had a half-interest in the Lyndonville Journal; in 1880 devised a calendar blotting pad, said to be the first use of a calendar on a pad; also originated the assembled "religious notes" column, and collaborated the country news under one general head, said to be the first classification of general news in country papers; in 1887 became a member of Mt. Vernon Lodge, A. F. and A. M., in Morrisville, Vt. Mr. La Porte came to Providence in 1905; the next year he worked in Campello, Mass.

FREDERICK L. MacCARTY — Born Michigan in 1866; began to learn printing in Sacramento in 1882; admitted to Providence Union by card August, 1907; now employed on Journal as linotype operator.

F. J. McGARRITY—Born Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 29, 1860; learned printing in New York city, on the Irish World; worked in Providence at Various times; now employed on Boston Globe.

Civil War Veterans:

James Allen, aeronaut for U. S. Army.
Thomas Allen, Lieut. Co. B, 5th H. A.
Lindsey Anderson, Corp. Co. A, 2d Inf.
Lewis L. M. Arnold, Navy.
Henry A. Barnes, 6th N. Y. Cavalry.
Geo. W. Barry, Berdan's Sharpshooters.
John Baxter, Co. H., 11th Inf.
Adelbert M. Beers, Navy.
James L. Bicknell, Corp. Co. C, 5th H. A.
W. P. Bittman.
Robert P. Boss, Navy.
Josiah B. Bowditch, 9th Vermont.
Nelson Boyle, Co. I, 11th Inf.
S. W. Burbank, Sergt. Co. B, 5th H. A.
Joseph R. Burgess, Sergt. Co. C, 3d H.A.
Edward A. Carter, 26th Illinois.
Geo. F. Chapman, 150th and 177th Ohio.
Franklin A. Chase, Capt. Co. K, 4th Inf.
William H. Chenery, Sergt. Co. D, 5th H. A.; Capt. Co. G, 14th Inf.
Henry W. Christian, Co. B, 43d Mass. Inf.
Rhodes T. W. Collins, Corp. Co. F, 4th Inf.
William E. Cook, 2d Mass. H. A.
Michael Donnelly, Co. B, 2d Inf.
P. J. Donovan, Mass. Vols. and U. S. Reg.
James H. Elsbree, Co. D, 3d H. A.
William F. Elsbree, Co. B, 11th Inf.
J. H. Fairbrother, Corp. Bat. D, 1st L. A.
George W. Ford, Sergt. Co. D, 5th H. A.
E. C. Gardiner, Co. D, 2d; Co. C, 21st Inf.
Benj. L. Glasby, Corp. Co. E, 5th H. A.
Eben Gordon, Co. C, 2d Inf.
Charles C. Gray, Lieut. Bat. D, 1st L. A.
A. C. Greene, Capt. Co. G, 10th Inf.
Nathaniel C. Greene, Co. H., 2d Inf.
Benjamin L. Hall, Sergt. Co. A, 1st Inf.; Capt. Co. I, 5th H. A.
Edward B. Hall, Co. K, 11th Inf.
T. M. Harker, 79th N. Y. Highlanders.
John B. Ingraham, Co. B, 2d Inf.
C. E. Jillson, 1st Conn. Inf.; 1st Conn. Bat.
Henry B. Ladd, Co. D, 2d Inf.
Francis E. Kelly, Corp. Co. D, 2d Inf.
George P. Lawrence, Corp. Co. C, 4th Inf.
John B. Lincoln, Sergt. Co. D, 2d Inf.
Edward P. Lothrop, 22d Mass.; also Navy.
William A. Luther, Co. G, 2d Inf.
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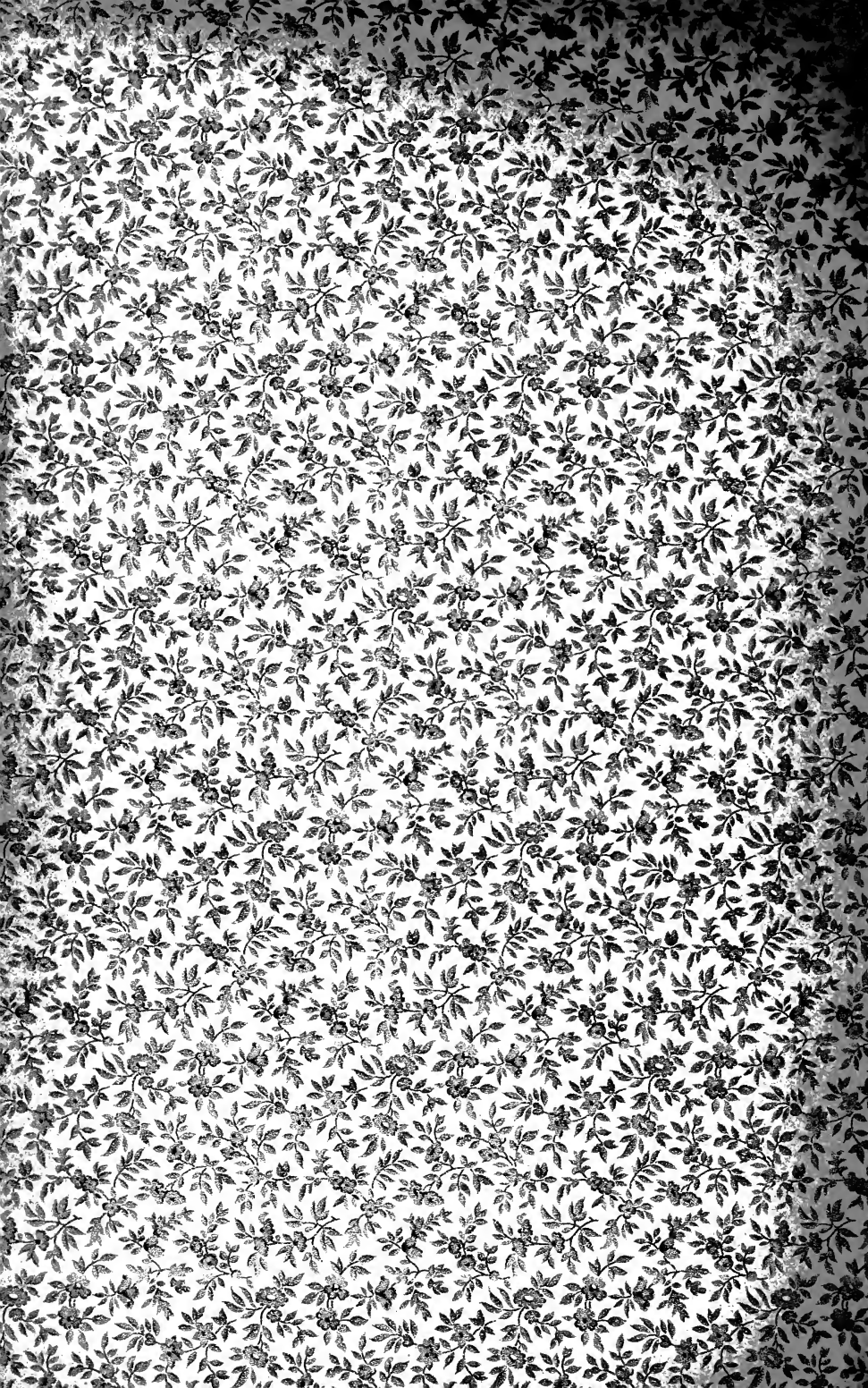

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